This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

1868-'69.
1868

Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 127 789 837

136

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS

1868-'69.

IN FOURTEEN VOLUMES.

Volume 1	No. 1. Diplomatic: Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 2	No. 1. Interior.
Volume 3	No. 1. War: Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 4	No. 1. Navy, Postmaster General.
Volume 5	Nos. 2 and 3.
Volume 6	Nos. 4 and 5.
Volume 7	No. 6 to 49, except No. 29.
Volume 8	No. 29.
Volume 9	No. 50 to 82, except No. 52 and 71.
Volume 10	No. 52. Patents: Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Volume 11	No. 71. Coast Survey.
Volume 12	No. 83. Smithsonian.
Volume 13	No. 84 to 102, except 87.
Volume 14	No. 87. Commercial relations.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1869.

LIBRARY
OF THE
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR
UNIVERSITY.

A 2206

INDEX

TO

THE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
A.				
Adjutant General of the army. Annual report of the	3	1	1	726
Agriculture, relative to proposed International Horticultural Exhibition at Hamburg, September, 1869. Letter from the Commissioner of	13	.....	93	
Alabama claims. Message from the President, transmitting correspondence with American minister at London concerning the	7	.....	12	
Appropriations for the Creek Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting estimates of	7	.....	31	
Appropriations for the Sac and Fox Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting estimates of	7	.....	38	
Appropriations for the agent of the Crow Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting estimates of	7	.....	39	
Appropriations for the Crow Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting estimates of	7	.....	42	
Appropriations for Ute Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with estimates of	7	.....	43	
Appropriations for Seneca and Shawnee Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting estimates for	7	.....	47	
Architect of the Capitol extension. Annual report of the	2	.....	1	889
B.				
Banking associations, National. Letter from the Comptroller of the Currency relative to dividends declared by	7	.....	23	
Banks. Letter from the Comptroller of the Currency relative to the exchange of Pacific railroad bonds by the	9	.....	56	
Bonds. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement relative to the issue, conversion, and purchase of United States	7	.....	26	
Bonds, Pacific railroad. Letter from the Comptroller of the Currency relative to the exchange by the banks of	9	.....	56	
Bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas City. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to	7	.....	20	
Bridge between Boston and East Boston. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting report of a commission appointed to examine Boston harbor relative to the construction of a	7	.....	24	
Buildings under lease in Washington. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to	9	.....	55	
Buildings occupied by Navy Department under lease. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy relative to	9	.....	58	
Buildings under lease occupied by Treasury Department. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to	9	.....	59	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Buildings occupied by the departments. Message from the President, transmitting statement relative to	9	.....	67	
Buildings occupied by the War Department. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to	9	.....	78	
C.				
Canada. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of Hon. I. T. Hatch on commercial relations with	7	.....	36	
Captured and abandoned property. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to money arising from sales of	9	.....	82	
Chief signal officer of the army. Annual report of the	3	1	1	779
Claims. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the jurisdiction of the Court of	13	.....	85	
Clarke, J. E., and John T. Peabody. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of board of claims relative to claims of	9	.....	72	
Clerks in the Treasury Department. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to	13	.....	94	
Clothing for disabled soldiers. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to	9	.....	68	
Coast Survey. Annual report of the Superintendent of the	11	.....	71	
Colonial trade and fisheries, coast of British provinces. Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of E. H. Derby on	9	.....	75	
Columbian Hospital. Annual report of the directors of the	2	.....	1	900
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Annual report of the	2	.....	1	841
Columbia Hospital. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement by Surgeon General Barnes of expenditures made for the	7	.....	10	
Commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of Hon. Israel T. Hatch upon	7	.....	36	
Commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations. Report from the Secretary of State of the	14	.....	87	
Commissary General of Subsistence. Annual report of the	3	1	1	959
Constitutional convention of Texas. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of commander of 5th military district relative to	13	.....	97	
Convention with Mexico. Message from the President in relation to	13	.....	98	
Costello and Warren, naturalized citizens of the United States. Message from the President of the United States relative to, (Parts 1 and 2)	9	.....	66	
Currency. Annual report of the Comptroller of the	6	.....	4	
Papers accompanying the above.				
Report of the Comptroller	6	.....	4	3
Reports of the condition of the national banking associations, October 5, 1868	6	.....	4	1
Abstract of quarterly reports of the national banking associations, 1868	6	.....	4	565
Currency, relative to dividends declared by national banking associations. Letter from the Comptroller of the	7	.....	23	
Currency, relative to exchange of Pacific railroad bonds. Letter from the Comptroller of the	9	.....	56	
Currency, relative to the condition of the National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, New York. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the Comptroller of the	9	.....	62	
Customs officers in Philadelphia. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the removal of certain	9	.....	77	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
D.				
Delaware breakwater. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the	9	1	73	
Delaware breakwater. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting information relative to surveys for a harbor at	9	2	73	
Derby, E. H. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of, on colonial trade and fisheries	9	.....	75	
Des Moines rapids. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the improvement of the	7	.....	21	
Disbursements in the War Department. Report from the Secretary of War relative to	7	.....	13	
Disbursements, contingent fund State Department. Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting statements of	9	.....	51	
Documents relative to the rebellion, &c. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of the Adjutant General on publication of	13	.....	91	
Dowling, Thomas H. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting papers relative to the claim to the island of Yerba Buena, of	9	.....	81	
E.				
Engraving and printing bureau of the treasury. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report relative to the condition of the	7	.....	45	
Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	5	.....	3	
Papers accompanying the above.				
Letter of Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting additional estimates	5	.....	3	3
Estimates of additional appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1869	5	.....	3	3
Details of additional estimates	5	.....	3	124
Estimates of permanent appropriations from October 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	5	.....	3	84
Letter of Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates for year ending June 30, 1870	5	.....	3	6
CIVIL LIST.				
LEGISLATIVE.				
Compensation and mileage of senators	5	.....	3	8
Compensation of officers, &c., of Senate	5	.....	3	8
Contingent expenses of the Senate	5	.....	3	9
Compensation and mileage of members of House of Representatives of the United States	5	.....	3	9
Compensation of officers, &c., of House of Representatives of the United States	5	.....	3	9
Capitol police	5	.....	3	10
Contingent expenses of House of Representatives of the United States	5	.....	3	11
Office of Congressional Printer	5	.....	3	11
Library of Congress	5	.....	3	11
Court of Claims	5	.....	3	12
EXECUTIVE.				
Compensation of President and Vice-President of the United States	5	.....	3	12
Compensation of private secretary of President, &c	5	.....	3	13
Contingent expenses of executive office	5	.....	3	13
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.				
Compensation of Secretary of State, assistants, &c	5	.....	3	13
Contingent expenses of Department of State	5	.....	3	13
General purposes of northeast executive building	5	.....	3	14

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
Salaries in office of Secretary of the Treasury	5	.....	3	14
First Comptroller	5	.....	3	15
Second Comptroller	5	.....	3	16
Commissioner of Customs	5	.....	3	17
First Auditor	5	.....	3	17
Second Auditor	5	.....	3	18
Third Auditor	5	.....	3	19
Fourth Auditor	5	.....	3	20
Fifth Auditor	5	.....	3	20
Auditor of the Post Office Department	5	.....	3	21
Treasurer of United States	5	.....	3	22
Register of the Treasury	5	.....	3	22
Solicitor of the Treasury	5	.....	3	23
Light-house Board	5	.....	3	23
Comptroller of the Currency	5	.....	3	23
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	5	.....	3	24
Contingent expenses of the Treasury Department.				
Temporary clerks in the Treasury Department	5	.....	3	25
Additional clerks in the Treasury Department	5	.....	3	25
Contingent expenses of Treasury Department and bureaus	5	.....	3	25
Stationery for Treasury Department and bureaus	5	.....	3	25
Furniture for Treasury Department and bureaus	5	.....	3	25
Watchmen and laborers in southeast executive building, &c	5	.....	3	25
Contingent expenses in southeast executive building	5	.....	3	25
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.				
Salaries in office of the Secretary of the Interior	5	.....	3	25
General Land Office	5	.....	3	26
Indian Office	5	.....	3	27
Pension Office	5	.....	3	27
Temporary clerks in Pension Office	5	.....	3	29
United States Patent Office	5	.....	3	29
Incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of the Interior.				
Office of Secretary of the Interior	5	.....	3	29
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	5	.....	3	29
Commissioner of Pensions	5	.....	3	29
Commissioner of General Land Office	5	.....	3	30
Compensation of surveyors general and their clerks	5	.....	3	30
Office of Education	5	.....	3	31
Expenses of courts of the United States	5	.....	3	31
Engineer Office	5	.....	3	32
United States Patent Office	5	.....	3	29
WAR DEPARTMENT.				
Salaries in office of Secretary of War	5	.....	3	32
Adjutant General	5	.....	3	32
Quartermaster General	5	.....	3	33
Paymaster General	5	.....	3	33
Commissary General	5	.....	3	33
Surgeon General	5	.....	3	33
Chief Engineer	5	.....	3	34
Chief of Ordnance	5	.....	3	34
Military Justice	5	.....	3	34
Signal Office	5	.....	3	34
Salary in office of Inspector of Military Academy	5	.....	3	35
Incidental and contingent expenses offices of:				
Secretary of War and bureaus	5	.....	3	35
Northwest executive building	5	.....	3	35
Building corner of 17th and F streets	5	.....	3	35
Building corner of 15th and F streets	5	.....	3	36

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
NAVY DEPARTMENT.				
Salaries in office of Secretary of the Navy	5		3	36
Bureau of Yards and Docks	5		3	36
Ordnance	5		3	37
Equipment and Recruiting	5		3	37
Navigation	5		3	37
Construction and Repair	5		3	37
Steam Engineering	5		3	38
Provisions and Clothing	5		3	38
Medicine and Surgery	5		3	39
Contingent expenses office Secretary of Navy and bureaus	5		3	39
General purposes of southwest executive building	5		3	39
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.				
Salaries in office of Postmaster General	5		3	39
Contingent expenses in office of Postmaster General	5		3	41
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.				
Salary of Commissioner, clerks, &c	5		3	41
Collection of agricultural statistics, &c	5		3	41
JUDICIARY.				
Salaries in office of Attorney General United States	5		3	48
Contingent expenses in office of Attorney General United States	5		3	48
Salaries of justices of Supreme Court United States	5		3	48
Salaries of district judges United States	5		3	49
Salaries of judges of courts in District of Columbia	5		3	50
Reporter of decisions of Supreme Court United States	5		3	50
Salaries of district attorneys of the United States	5		3	50
Salaries of marshals	5		3	52
Miscellaneous.				
Mint at Philadelphia	5		3	42
Branch mint at San Francisco, California	5		3	42
Branch mint at Denver, Colorado	5		3	43
Assay office, New York	5		3	43
Independent treasury	5		3	43
Governments in the Territories	5		3	45
Intercourse with foreign nations	5		3	54
Expenses of loans	5		3	56
Facilitating communication between Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph	5		3	56
Defraying expenses for relief of sick and disabled seamen	5		3	56
Salaries, &c., inspectors of steamboats, &c	5		3	56
Detecting, &c., persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, &c	5		3	56
Prosecution of claims due the United States	5		3	56
Compensation to attorneys in cases where the United States are concerned, not otherwise provided for	5		3	56
Collection of statistical information concerning gold and silver mines	5		3	57
Revision and consolidation of statute laws of United States	5		3	57
Pay of claims for fees erroneously collected by special agents, &c	5		3	57
Survey of the coast of the United States	5		3	57
Light-house establishment	5		3	57
Special objects under Light-house board	5		3	58
Compensation of superintendent and keepers of life-saving stations, and contingencies	5		3	61
Revenue-cutter service	5		3	61
Special objects—custom-houses, &c	5		3	61
Steam mail service	5		3	62
Supplying deficiencies in revenues of Post Office Department	5		3	62

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.				
Rent of offices of surveyor general, &c	5	.....	3	63
Public works in city of Washington	5	.....	3	63
Smithsonian Institution	5	.....	3	64
Jail in District of Columbia	5	.....	3	64
Government Hospital for the Insane	5	.....	3	64
Metropolitan police	5	.....	3	64
Columbian Institution for Deaf and Dumb	5	.....	3	65
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum	5	.....	3	65
Collection of revenue from sales of public lands	5	.....	3	65
Surveying the public lands	5	.....	3	65
Pensions	5	.....	3	66
INDIAN DEPARTMENT.				
Current expenses	5	.....	3	67
Annuities—fulfilling treaty stipulations	5	.....	3	67
General expenses of Indian service	5	.....	3	69
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.				
Army proper	5	.....	3	74
Armory, arsenals, and munitions of war	5	.....	3	75
Military Academy	5	.....	3	75
Fortifications and other works of defence	5	.....	3	76
Harbor and river improvements	5	.....	3	77
Public buildings and grounds in Washington	5	.....	3	79
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.				
Pay of navy yards, ordnance, &c., marine corps	5	.....	3	80
Recapitulation of estimates	5	.....	3	81
Permanent appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	5	.....	3	83
Estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1869	5	.....	3	85
Balances of appropriations on July 1, 1868	5	.....	3	89
Estimate of Postmaster General	5	.....	3	124
DETAILS OF GENERAL ESTIMATES.				
Congressional Printer	5	.....	3	124
Mint, branches, and assay office	5	.....	3	134
Survey of coast of United States	5	.....	3	139
Light-house Board	5	.....	3	144
Post Office Department	5	.....	3	146
Indian Office	5	.....	3	150
Current expenses of Indian department	5	.....	3	151
Annuities of Indian department	5	.....	3	155
General Land Office—Salaries and contingencies	5	.....	3	192
Surveying public lands, &c., (letter)	5	.....	3	195
Collection of revenue from sales of public lands	5	.....	3	195
Compensation of surveyors general	5	.....	3	197
Rent of offices of surveyors general	5	.....	3	198
Surveying public lands	5	.....	3	200
Pension Office	5	.....	3	202
Patent Office	5	.....	3	204
Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb	5	.....	3	204
Government Hospital for Insane	5	.....	3	205
Capitol extension	5	.....	3	206
Smithsonian Institution	5	.....	3	206
Metropolitan Police	5	.....	3	207
Jail in District of Columbia	5	.....	3	208
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum	5	.....	3	209

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF WAR DEPARTMENT.				
Adjutant General	5	.....	3	209
Paymaster General	5	.....	3	210
Quartermaster General	5	.....	3	222
Surgeon General	5	.....	3	226
Commissary General	5	.....	3	227
Ordnance Office	5	.....	3	230
Military Academy	5	.....	3	233
Chief Engineer—Fortifications	5	.....	3	240
Harbor and river improvements	5	.....	3	242
Public buildings, &c., Washington	5	.....	3	244
Repairs and improvements of public buildings, &c., Washington	5	.....	3	245
Signal corps	5	.....	3	247
Arrears of pay due widows of soldiers, war 1812.	5	.....	3	247
UNDER DIRECTION OF NAVY DEPARTMENT.				
Office Secretary of Navy	5	.....	3	248
Bureau Yards and Docks	5	.....	3	251
Bureau Ordnance	5	.....	3	260
Bureau Equipment and Recruiting	5	.....	3	262
Bureau Navigation	5	.....	3	264
Bureau Construction and Repair	5	.....	3	271
Bureau Steam Engineering	5	.....	3	273
Bureau Provisions and Clothing	5	.....	3	276
Bureau Medicine and Surgery	5	.....	3	279
Marine Corps	5	.....	3	283
Estimates for the Post Office Department. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting	7	.....	11	
Estimates of expenses of legislative assembly of Washington Territory. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing	7	.....	30	
F.				
Field, Cyrus W. Message from the President of the United States in relation to gold medal presented to	13	.....	89	
Fort Snelling reservation. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting papers relative to the sale of	1	.....	9	
Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands. Annual report of the Commissioner of	3	1	1	1016
G.				
Gangers' fees. Letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to	9	.....	60	
Gold medal to George Peabody. Message from the President of the United States in relation to the	9	.....	53	
Gold coin sold since January, 1863. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting various statements of	13	.....	84	
Gold medal to Cyrus W. Field. Message from the President of the United States in relation to the	13	.....	89	
H.				
Harris. William T. Message from the President of the United States relative to claim against the Brazilian government by.	9	.....	70	
Hatch, Hon. Israel T., upon the commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of	7	.....	36	
Hell Gate. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the removal of obstructions to navigation at	7	.....	28	
Hubbard, G. G., esq., relative to the establishment of cheap system of postal telegraph. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting report of	7	.....	35	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
I				
Indians, Creeks. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting estimates of appropriations for	7	.....	31	
Indians, Sac and Fox. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting estimates of appropriations for	7	.....	38	
Indians, Crow. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting estimates of appropriations for the agent of the	7	.....	39	
Indians, Crow. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting estimates of appropriations for the	7	.....	42	
Indians, Ute. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with estimates of appropriations for	7	.....	43	
Indians, Seneca and Shawnee. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting estimates for appropriations for	7	.....	47	
Indians, Pottawatomie. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting report of commissioners to examine claims of	9	.....	61	
Indians, Pottawatomie. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the division of the tribal funds of the	9	.....	61	
Indian trust lands. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior relative to Sac and Fox	13	.....	92	
Indian Affairs. Annual report of the Commissioner of	2	.....	1	461
Inspector General of the Army. Annual report of the	3	1	1	776
Inspector of the Military Academy. Annual report of the	3	1	1	993
Interior, transmitting statement by Surgeon General Barnes, of expenditures made for the Columbia Hospital. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	10	
Interior, transmitting copies of papers in relation to the Union Pacific railroad. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	1	15	
Interior, transmitting report of the president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Letter from the Secretary of the.	7	3	15	
Interior, relative to compensation of surveyors general for Louisiana and Florida, &c. Letter from the Secretary of the.	7	.....	18	
Interior, transmitting report of special commissioner relative to the examination of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, and the Sioux City and Pacific railroad. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	25	
Interior, transmitting estimate of appropriations required for carrying out treaty stipulations with the Creek Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	31	
Interior, submitting estimates of appropriations for Sac and Fox Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	38	
Interior, submitting estimates of appropriations for agent of the Crow Indians. Letter of the Secretary of the	7	.....	39	
Interior, transmitting estimates of appropriations for Crow Indians Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	42	
Interior, transmitting letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with estimates of appropriations for Ute Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	43	
Interior, submitting estimates of appropriations for Seneca and Shawnee Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	47	
Interior, in relation to buildings in Washington, under lease for rent by the Department of the Interior. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	.....	55	
Interior, submitting report of commissioners on Pottawatomie claims. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	1	61	
Interior, relative to the division of the tribal funds of the Pottawatomie Indians. Letter of the Secretary of the	9	2	61	
Interior, relative to Sac and Fox Indian trust lands. Letter from the Secretary of the	13	.....	92	
Interior, relative to the cost of art decorations at the United States Capitol. Letter from the Secretary of the	13	.....	101	
Interior. Annual report of the Secretary of the	2	.....	1	I

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Papers accompanying the above.				
Annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land office	2	.....	1	1
Annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions	2	.....	1	422
Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	2	.....	1	461
Annual report of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	2	.....	1	841
Annual report of the board of visitors and superintendent of construction of the Government Hospital for the Insane for the year 1867–'68	2	.....	1	854
Annual report of the Metropolitan Police for 1868	2	.....	1	869
Annual report of the architect of the Capitol extension	2	.....	1	889
Annual report of the warden of the jail	2	.....	1	895
Annual report of the directors of Columbian Hospital	2	.....	1	900
Internal revenue. Annual report of the Commissioner of	6	.....	5	
Internal revenue, relative to gauger's fees. Letter from the Commissioner of	9	.....	60	
International Horticultural Exhibition at Hamburg, September, 1869. Letter from the Commissioner of Agriculture relative to the	13	.....	93	
International metric system. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of E. B. Elliot on the	9	.....	76	
J.				
Judge Advocate General of the Army. Annual report of the	3	1	1	778
Jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Letter from the Secretary of War, relative to limiting	13	.....	85	
L.				
Land Office, General. Annual report of the Commissioner of the	2	.....	1	
Papers accompanying the above.				
No. 1.—Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following States and Territories up to June 30, 1867, during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1868; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same	2	.....	1	255
No. 2.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor, number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under sixth section of said act; also of land located with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon, in the first half of the fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1867, and ending June 30, 1868	2	.....	1	256
No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor, number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under sixth section of said act; also of land located with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the second half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1867, and ending June 30, 1868	2	.....	1	262
No. 4.—Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, showing the number of acres disposed of for cash, with bounty-land scrip, by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, and March 21, 1864, with aggregate of $10 homestead payments and homestead commissions; also,				

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
locations with agricultural college and mechanic scrip, under act of July 2, 1862	2	.....	1	270
No. 5.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1868	2	.....	1	272
No. 6.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1868	2	.....	1	272
No. 7.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849	2	.....	1	273
No. 8.—Statement showing the condition of the State selections under the act of September 4, 1841, on the 30th day of June, 1868; internal improvement grant	2	.....	1	273
No. 9.—Condition of bounty-land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1868	2	.....	1	274
No. 10.—Agricultural selections within certain States, and also scrip locations under agricultural and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and supplements of April 14, 1864, and July 23, 1866	2	.....	1	275
No. 11.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, from the year 1850 to June 30, 1868	2	.....	1	277
No. 12.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1868	2	.....	1	281
No. 13.—Estimates of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	2	.....	1	282
Estimates of appropriations under military act of March 3, 1855, and heretofore provided per act of August 18, 1856, making appropriations, &c., and subsequent appropriation laws	2	.....	1	283
Estimates of appropriations required to meet contingent expenses of the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	.....	.....	.....	
Estimate of appropriations required to meet expenses of collecting the revenue from the sales of the public lands in the several States and Territories for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	2	.....	1	284
No. 14.—Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	2	.....	1	286
No. 15.—Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870..	2	.....	1	289
No. 16.—Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department. to supply deficiency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2	.....	1	291
No. 17.—Report of Surveyor General, A. to L., inclusive...	2	.....	1	291
No. 18.—Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants and private land claims in New Mexico	2	.....	1	414
No. 19.—Statement showing the area of the several States and Territories containing public lands, the quantity of land disposed of by sale or otherwise in each up to the 30th June, 1868, and the quantity of land which remained unsold and unappropriated at that date in the several States and Territories	2	.....	1	416
No. 20.—Historical and statistical table of the United States of North America	2	.....	1	420
League Island. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy in relation to	7	.....	17	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
M.				
Marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the	13	.....	100	
Metropolitan police. Annual report of the	2	.....	1	869
Mexico. Message from the President of the United States in relation to convention with	13	.....	98	
Mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky mountains. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of R. W. Raymond on the	9	.....	54	
Mint at Carson City, Nevada. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking additional appropriation for machinery, &c., for branch	7	.....	40	
Mint at Carson City, Nevada. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to cost of the	9	.....	57	
N.				
National Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany, New York. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the Comptroller of the Currency relative to the condition of the	9	.....	62	
Naval Academy. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting communication from Vice-Admiral Porter relative to necessity of additional grounds at	7	.....	37	
Naval Observatory. Report of the superintendent of the	4	.....	1	114
Navy. Annual report of the Secretary of the	4	.....	1	1
Papers accompanying the above report.				
Reports of officers	4	.....	1	33; 155
Report of the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy for 1868	4	.....	1	68
Estimates 1869–'70	4	.....	1	76
Report of the superintendent of the Naval Observatory	4	.....	1	114
Estimates for Naval Academy	4	.....	1	122
Estimates for Naval Observatory	4	.....	1	124
Report of the superintendent of the Nautical Almanac	4	.....	1	119
Report of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks	4	.....	1	79
Report of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance	4	.....	1	103
Report of the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	4	.....	1	107
Report of the chief of the Bureau of Navigation	4	.....	1	111
Report of the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair	4	.....	1	126
Report of the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering	4	.....	1	152
Report of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	4	.....	1	163
Report of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	4	.....	1	169
Report of the commandant of the marine corps	4	.....	1	180
Navy, in relation to League island. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	17	
Navy, transmitting report of a commission appointed to examine Boston harbor relative to the construction of a bridge between Boston and East Boston. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	24	
Navy, transmitting communication from Vice-Admiral Porter relative to necessity of additional grounds at Naval Academy. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	37	
Navy, relative to buildings occupied by the department under lease, &c. Letter from Secretary of the	9	.....	58	
Navy, transmitting correspondence relative to the Paraguay difficulties. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	1 & 2	79	
Navy, transmitting statement relative to the expenditure of the contingent fund of that department. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	.....	50	
New York. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of Quartermaster General relative to reduction of expenses of the War Department in	7	.....	48	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
New York. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the number of officers, civilians, and enlisted men in military service at and near	9	.....	64	
Northwest boundary commission. Message from the President of the United States concerning the	13	.....	86	
O.				
Oath of office. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the modification of the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing an	9	.....	74	
Obstructions at Hell Gate. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the removal of	7	.....	28	
Officers, civilians, and men in military service at and near New York. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to	9	.....	64	
Omaha. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting correspondence relative to purchase of land at	7	.....	27	
Ordnance. Annual report of the Chief of, United States army	3	1	1	990
Overland mail. Letter from the Postmaster General relative to contract for carrying the	7	.....	14	
P.				
Paraguay difficulties. Message from the President of the United States relative to the disposition of the American squadron at Rio Janeiro and the	7	.....	19	
Paraguay. Message of the President of the United States relative to the arrest of American citizens in	9	.....	69	
Paraguay difficulties. Letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting correspondence relative to the	9	.....	79	
Passage of United States vessels through the Straw Shoe channel of the Yangtze river. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting papers relative to the	13	.....	99	
Patents, transmitting an account of receipts and expenditures of his office from July 20, 1868, to December 1, 1868. Letter from the Commissioner of	7	.....	6	
Papers accompanying the above.				
A.—Statement of amount paid for salaries	7	.....	6	3
B.—Statement of money paid for temporary clerks	7	.....	6	4
C.—Statement of money paid for miscellaneous and contingent expenses	7	.....	6	12
D.—Statement of money paid for withdrawals	7	.....	6	20
E.—Statement of money refunded having been paid by mistake	7	.....	6	20
F.—Statement of money paid for copyrights	7	.....	6	21
Patents, transmitting annual report. Letter from the Commissioner of, (Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4)	10	.....	52	
Paymaster of the army. Annual report of the	3	1	1	977
Peabody, George. Message from the President of the United States in relation to the gold medal to	9	.....	53	
Pensions. Annual Report of the Commissioner of	2	.....	1	422
Persons turned over for trial to civil authorities. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports of commanders of military departments south relative to	13	.....	102	
Postmaster General, of the operations of his department during the year 1868. Report of the	4	.....	1	1
Papers accompanying the above report.				
Estimates for expenditures for 1870	4	.....	1	37
Postage stamps, envelopes, and newspaper wrappers during the years 1867–'68	4	.....	1	37
Comparative statement of the disposition of dead letters during the fiscal years 1867 and 1868	4	.....	1	39

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
A.—Table of mail service for the year ending June 30, 1868.	4	.....	1	41
B.—Railroad service as in operation June 30, 1868.....	4	.....	1	43
C.—Steamboat service as in operation September 30, 1868...	4	.....	1	59
D.—Table showing the increase and decrease in mail transportation during the year 1868	4	.....	1	63
E.—Table showing the weight of mails, &c.....	4	.....	1	66
Statement of the number, kinds, &c., of mail bags put into service during the year	4	.....	1	72
Through mails.....	4	.....	1	73
Mail service put in operation in the southern States since 1865	4	.....	1	92
Statement showing increase and decrease of inland mail service from 1859 to 1868.....	4	.....	1	93
Statement showing operations and results of foreign mail service for the year 1868.....	4	.....	1	95
Ocean transportation.....	4	.....	1	97
Detailed regulations between the post office of the United States and the post office of Belgium for the execution of the convention of August 21, 1867.....	4	.....	1	98
A.—Table showing the directions to be given to correspondence	4	.....	1	102
B.—Letter bills of mail between Belgium and the United States.....	4	.....	1	104
C.—Registered letter list.....	4	.....	1	118
D.—Table showing countries with which the United States may exchange correspondence through the Belgian open mails, and Belgium through the United States open mails.	4	.....	1	119
E.—Quarterly accounts between the United States and Belgium	4	.....	1	120
F.—Recapitulation.....	4	.....	1	127
G.—Bordereau of correspondence returned not deliverable...	4	.....	1	128
Detailed regulations between the General Post Office of the United States and the General Post Office of the Netherlands, for the execution of the convention of September 26, 1867	4	.....	1	129
A.—Letter bills for the correspondence between the United States and the Netherlands.....	4	.....	1	133
B.—Letter bills for the correspondence between the United States and the Netherlands.....	4	.....	1	139
C.—Registered letter list.....	4	.....	1	146
D.—Table showing the countries with which the Netherlands may exchange correspondence through the United States open mails	4	.....	1	148
E.—Quarterly accounts between the United States and the Netherlands	4	.....	1	149
Regulations between the Post Office Department of the United States and the Postal Administration of Switzerland, for the execution of the convention October 11, 1867.....	4	.....	1	161
A.—Letter bill, Swiss postal administration correspondence with the United States.....	4	.....	1	165
B.—Letter bill, Post Office Department of the United States correspondence with Switzerland	4	.....	1	171
C.—Registered letter list	4	.....	1	178
D.—Table showing the countries with which the United States may exchange correspondence through the Swiss open mails	4	.....	1	179
E.—Table showing the countries with which Switzerland may exchange correspondence through the open mails of the United States	4	.....	1	179
F.—Quarterly accounts; Swiss Confederation with the United States	4	.....	1	180
G.—Quarterly accounts: United States with Switzerland.....	4	.....	1	183
H.—Recapitulation	4	.....	1	187
Detailed regulations between the Post Office Department of the United States and the postal administration of Italy for the execution of the convention of November 8, 1867...	4	.....	1	189

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
A. B.—Letter bills between the United States and Italy	4	.....	1	192
C.—Registered letter list	4	.....	1	199
D. E.—Tables showing the countries with which the United States may exchange correspondence through the Italian post office, and Italy through the United States open mails.	4	.....	1	200
F.—Quarterly accounts; Italy with the United States	4	.....	1	202
G.—Quarterly accounts; the United States with Italy	4	.....	1	205
Regulations for the execution of the convention of October 21, 1867, between the Post Departments of the United States and the North German Union	4	.....	1	207
A. B.—Letter bills of mails between the United States and the North German Union	4	.....	1	211
C.—Registered letter bill	4	.....	1	220
D.—Registered letter list	4	.....	1	221
E.—Tables showing countries with which the North German Union may exchange correspondence through the United States open mails, and the United States through the mails of the North German Union, with rates therefor	4	.....	1	222
F. G.—Bordereau of correspondence returned not deliverable.	4	.....	1	225
H. I.—Quarterly accounts between the United States and the North German Union	4	.....	1	228
Convention between the General Post Office of the United States and the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	4	.....	1	239
Detailed regulations between General Post Office of the United States and General Post Office of Great Britain and Ireland, for the execution of the convention of November 24, 1868	4	.....	1	245
A.—Tables showing rates of postage to be accounted for by United States to British Post Office	4	.....	1	251
B.—Tables showing rates of postage to be accounted for by British Office	4	.....	1	253
C.—Registered letter list for the United States	4	.....	1	254
D.—Letter bill for the correspondence between the United Kingdom and the United States	4	.....	1	256
E.—Letter bill from Bermuda	4	.....	1	257
F.—Letter bill for the correspondence with the western coast of South America, Australia, or New Zealand	4	.....	1	258
G.—Letter bill	4	.....	1	258
H.—Letter bill for the correspondence between the United States and the West Indies, &c	4	.....	1	259
Table showing number and pay of letter carriers in comparison with postages on local matter	4	.....	1	259
Statement showing operation of the free delivery system for year 1868	4	.....	1	260
Total operations of the appointment office for year 1868	4	.....	1	261
Table showing the increase and decrease of post offices in the several States, &c	4	.....	1	262
Table showing the number of offices established in the southern States from April 1, 1865, to September 30, 1868	4	.....	1	263
Report of the Auditor in the case of the United States *vs.* Boyd *et al*	4	.....	1	264
Report of the Auditor	4	.....	1	270
Papers accompanying the above.				
Revenue account	4	.....	1	272
Contractor's account	4	.....	1	273
Mail transportation account	4	.....	1	274
Statement from collecting division	4	.....	1	275
No. 1. Statement exhibiting the receipts of the department for year ending June 30, 1868	4	.....	1	277
No. 2. Statement exhibiting expenditures of the department for year ending June 30, 1868	4	.....	1	277
No. 3. Statement of the postal receipts and expenditures for year ending June 30, 1868	4	.....	1	278

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
No. 4. Statement of operations of the carrier system for year ending June 30, 1868	4	.....	1	280
No. 5. Miscellaneous payments	4	.....	1	281
No. 6. Summary of principal labors	4	.....	1	287
No. 7. Transactions of the money-order office for year ending June 30, 1868	4	.....	1	288
No. 8. Revenue to the money-order department for year ending June 30, 1868	4	.....	1	290
No. 9. Receipts and expenditures of money-order department for year ending June 30, 1868	4	.....	1	290
No. 10. Letter postage on British mails during year 1868	4	.....	1	291
No. 11. Letter postage on Prussian mails	4	.....	1	292
No. 12. Letter postage on French mails	4	.....	1	293
No. 13. Letter postage on Belgian mails	4	.....	1	294
No. 14. Letter postage on Bremen mails	4	.....	1	295
No. 15. Letter postage on Hamburg mails	4	.....	1	295
No. 16. Letter postage on Netherland mails	4	.....	1	296
No. 17. Letter postage on Switzerland mails	4	.....	1	296
No. 18. Letter postage on Italian mails	4	.....	1	297
No. 19. Letters exchanged between the United States and Great Britain	4	.....	1	297
No. 20. Letters exchanged between United States and Prussia in closed mails	4	.....	1	298
No. 21. Letters and newspapers exchanged between United States and France	4	.....	1	298
No. 22. Letters exchanged between United States and Belgium	4	.....	1	299
No. 23. Letters and newspapers received in and sent from United States and Panama	4	.....	1	299
No. 24. Letters and newspapers received in and sent from United States and Mexico	4	.....	1	300
No. 25. Letters and newspapers received in and sent from United States and Brazil	4	.....	1	300
No. 26. Letters and newspapers received in and sent from United States and Nicaragua	4	.....	1	300
No. 27. Letters and newspapers received in and sent from United States and Venezuela	4	.....	1	301
No. 28. Letters and newspapers received in and sent from United States and Belize, Honduras	4	.....	1	301
No. 29. Letters exchanged between the United States and Bremen	4	.....	1	301
No. 30. Letters exchanged between the United States and Hamburg	4	.....	1	302
No. 31. Letters exchanged between the United States and the Netherlands	4	.....	1	302
No. 32. Letters exchanged between the United States and Switzerland	4	.....	1	302
No. 33. Letters exchanged between the United States and Italy	4	.....	1	303
No. 34. Letters and newspapers received in and sent from the United States and the West Indies	4	.....	1	303
No. 35. Letters and newspapers from the United States to China	4	.....	1	303
No. 36. Letters and newspapers from the United States to Honolulu	4	.....	1	304
No. 37. Letter postage on the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island mails received in and sent from the United States	4	.....	1	304
No. 38. Letters exchanged between the United States and foreign countries	4	.....	1	304
No. 39. Postages on mails between the United States and the British provinces	4	.....	1	305
No. 40. Amounts reported as due the steamers on the miscellaneous line, being the sea postages on the mails conveyed during the year ending June 30, 1868	4	.....	1	305
Postmaster General, transmitting estimates of appropriations for his department. Letter from the	7	.....	11	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Postmaster General relative to the contract for carrying the overland mail. Letter from the	7	.....	14	
Postmaster General relative to a reduction of force in his department. Letter from the	7	.....	22	
Postmaster General, transmitting advertisements of proposals, &c., relative to postage stamps. Letter from the	7	.....	33	
Postmaster General, transmitting report of G. G. Hubbard, esq., relative to cheap system of postal telegraph. Letter from the	7	.....	35	
Postmaster General, transmitting statements of fines imposed and deductions made for failure in carrying the mails. Letter from the	13	.....	88	
President of the United States on the state of the Union, with accompanying documents and reports. Annual message of the	1	1	1	
President of the United States, transmitting correspondence with American minister at London concerning Alabama claims. Message from the	7	.....	12	
President of the United States relative to report of special commissioners to examine the work on the Union Pacific railroad. Message from the	7	2	15	
President of the United States relative to the disposition of the American squadron at Rio Janeiro, and the Paraguay difficulties. Message from the	7	.....	19	
President of the United States relative to a reduction of employés in the Department of State. Message from the	7	.....	41	
President of the United States in relation to the gold medal to George Peabody. Message from the	9	.....	53	
President of the United States relative to Messrs. Costello and Warren, naturalized citizens of the United States. Message from the	9	1,2	66	
President of the United States, transmitting statement of buildings or premises held and occupied by the departments. Message from the	9	.....	67	
President of the United States relative to arrest of American citizens in Paraguay. Message from the	9	.....	69	
President of the United States relative to the claim of William T. Harris, a citizen of the United States, for property withheld by Brazil. Message from the	9	.....	70	
President of the United States concerning the northwest boundary commission. Message from the	13	.....	86	
President of the United States in relation to gold medal presented to Cyrus W. Field. Message from the	13	.....	89	
President of the United States in relation to the convention with Mexico. Message from the	13	.....	98	
President of the United States, transmitting papers relative to passage of United States vessels through Straw Shoe channel, Yangtsze river	13	.....	99	
President of the United States relative to the execution of the treaty with China for settlement of claims. Message from the	8	.....	29	
Q.				
Quartermaster General of the army. Annual report of the	3	1	1	807
R.				
Railroad, Union Pacific. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of papers in relation to the	7	1	15	
Railroad, Union Pacific. Message from the President of the United States, relative to report of special commissioners to examine the work on the	7	2	15	
Railroad, Union Pacific. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of the president of the	7	3	15	
Railroad, Union Pacific, eastern division. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting report of special commissioner, relative to the examination of the Sioux City and Pacific railroad, and the	7	.....	25	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Raymond, R. W. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report on the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky mountains, by	9	.....	54	
Reduction of employés in Treasury Department. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to	7	.....	49	
Reduction of expenses of War Department in New York. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of the Quartermaster General relative to	9	.....	48	
Reduction of employés in the State Department. Message from the President of the United States, relative to	7	.....	41	
Revenue, report of the special commissioner of the. Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting	7	.....	16	
Rondout harbor. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of Chief Engineers, relative to improvement of	13	.....	96	
S.				
Salvage against United States steamer Leviathan. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting claim for	7	.....	32	
Ship canal through Maumee bay to Lake Erie. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report by General Cram on proposed	9	.....	65	
Smithsonian Institution. Annual report of the board of regents of the	12	.....	83	
Springfield armory. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting account of expenses of, and arms manufactured at, 1868	9	.....	80	
Stamps, postage. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting advertisements of proposals, &c., relative to	7	.....	33	
State Department upon foreign affairs. Correspondence of the	1	1, 2	1	
State Department. Message from the President of the United States, relative to a reduction of employés in the	7	.....	41	
State, transmitting correspondence relative to discriminating tonnage duties on vessels of the United States in the West India islands. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	46	
State, transmitting statements of the disbursement of the contingent fund of the State Department. Letter from the Secretary of	9	.....	51	
State, transmitting report relative to the commercial relations with foreign nations. Letter from the Secretary of	13	.....	87	
Superintendent of exports and drawbacks. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to postponing the time for discontinuance of	7	.....	44	
Surgeon General of the army. Annual report of the	3	1	1	972
Surveys for a harbor at the Delaware breakwater. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting information relative to	9	.....	73	
Surveyors general of Louisiana and Florida. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, relative to compensation of	7	.....	18	
T.				
Telegraph, postal. Letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting report of G. G. Hubbard, esq., of Boston, relative to the establishment of a cheap system of	7	.....	35	
Texas. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of commander of 5th military district, relative to adjournment of constitutional convention of	13	.....	97	
Tonnage duties in West India islands. Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting correspondence relative to discriminating	7	.....	46	
Treasury, on the state of the finances for the year 1868. Annual report of the Secretary of the	5	.....	2	
Reports and documents accompanying the above.				
I. The Secretary's report	5	.....	2	III

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page
(TABLES ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.)				
1. Receipts and expenditures of the United States for fiscal year 1868	5	.....	2	XLVI
2. Receipts and expenditures of the United States for first quarter of 1869	5	.....	2	L
3. Public debt and synopsis of laws creating it	5	.....	2	LII
4. Liabilities to Indian tribes	5	.....	2	459
II. *Reports of treasury officers.*				
Architect, Supervising	5	.....	2	177
1. Public buildings in charge and the cost of sites, construction and repairs up to 1868	5	.....	2	199
2. Appropriations for the erection and repairs of the same.	5	.....	2	203
3. Expenditures for 1868 and balances remaining	5	.....	2	204
4. Expenditures for repairs and preservation of public buildings	5	.....	2	204
5. Expenditures for furniture and repairs of furniture	5	.....	2	205
Auditor, First	5	.....	2	46
Auditor, Second	5	.....	2	48
Auditor, Third	5	.....	2	53
1. Balances standing against persons arising from arrearages between May, 1792, and June, 1815	5	.....	2	75
Auditor, Fourth	5	.....	2	128
Auditor, Fifth	5	.....	2	136
1. Expenses of foreign missions for fiscal year 1868	5	.....	2	137
2. Consular salaries and fees for fiscal year 1868	5	.....	2	142
3. Expenditures for relief of American seamen, 1868	5	.....	2	147
4. Amounts refunded to citizens and seamen, 1868	5	.....	2	149
5. Amounts expended by consular officers on account of criminal seamen	5	.....	2	150
6. Number of destitute American seamen returned to the United States	5	.....	2	150
7. Department accounts received and allowed	5	.....	2	151
8. Expenses of assessing the internal revenue taxes, 1868.	5	.....	2	152
9. Expenses of collecting the internal revenue taxes, 1868.	5	.....	2	163
10. Expenses of collecting internal revenue taxes in insurrectionary districts, 1868	5	.....	2	174
11. Miscellaneous expenses of collecting internal revenue taxes, 1868	5	.....	2	174
12. Drawbacks on merchandise refunded, 1868	5	.....	2	175
13. Amounts paid to internal revenue inspectors	5	.....	2	175
Auditor, Sixth, (for Post Office Department)	5	.....	2	175
Coast Survey	5	.....	2	395
Commissioner of Customs	5	.....	2	31
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	5	.....	2	466
Comptroller of Currency	5	.....	2	1
1. Employés of the bureau and their compensation	5	.....	2	25
Comptroller, First	5	.....	2	27
Comptroller, Second	5	.....	5	29
Director of Bureau of Statistics	5	.....	2	400
1. Imports and exports of coin from 1821 to 1868	5	.....	2	405
2. Exports of domestic merchandise from 1860 to 1868	5	.....	2	406
3. Imports and re-exports of foreign merchandise from 1821 to 1868	5	.....	2	407
4. Exports of domestic products, 1868	5	.....	2	409
5. Re-exports of foreign merchandise, 1868	5	.....	2	413
6. Imports of foreign merchandise, 1868	5	.....	2	418
7. Tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at each collection district, 1868	5	.....	2	423
8. Tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared to foreign countries, 1868	5	.....	2	424
9. Bonded warehouse transactions from 1847 to 1868	5	.....	2	426
Director of the Mint	5	.....	2	427
1. Deposits at the Mint and branches, 1868	5	.....	2	433

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
2. Coinage at the mint and branches, 1868	5	.....	2	434
3. Deposits of domestic gold and silver productions	5	.....	2	435
4. Coinage of the mint and branches from 1793 to 1868	5	.....	2	436
5. Deposits of domestic gold productions from 1804 to 1868	5	.....	2	440
6. Silver coinage from 1853 to 1868	5	.....	2	445
7. Deposits of domestic silver productions from 1841 to 1868	5	.....	2	445
8. Silver coins, their weight and value	5	.....	2	445
9. Gold coins, their weight and value	5	.....	2	446
10. Gold, silver, and copper coinage from 1792 to 1868	5	.....	2	447
Light-house Board	5	.....	2	308
Register	5	.....	2	260
1. Claims paid "not otherwise provided for," 1868	5	.....	2	271
2. Customs employés and their compensation	5	.....	2	271
3. Expenditures at each custom-house previous to 1868	5	.....	2	288
4. Public debt, statement from 1791 to 1868	5	.....	2	291
5. Total revenue of the United States from 1791 to 1868	5	.....	2	292
6. Total expenditures of the United States from 1791 to 1868	5	.....	2	294
7. Tonnage of United States vessels from 1789 to 1868	5	.....	2	296
8. Tonnage of American vessels by collection districts, 1868	5	.....	2	297
9. Appendix A, tonnage of vessels	5	.....	2	491
10. Appendix B, ship-building	5	.....	2	494
Solicitor	5	.....	2	301
1. Suits brought and business arising therefrom, 1867	5	.....	2	304
Treasurer	5	.....	2	206
1. Receipts and payments by the United States assistant treasurers and depositaries	5	.....	2	257
Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. Letters from the Secretary of the	5	.....	3	
Treasury, transmitting statement relative to the issue, conversion, and purchase of United States bonds. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	26	
Treasury, enclosing estimates of current expenses of the legislative assembly, &c., of Washington Territory. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	30	
Treasury, transmitting report of Hon. Israel T. Hatch, on commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	36	
Treasury, asking for an additional appropriation for machinery, &c., for the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	40	
Treasury, relative to postponing time for discontinuance of superintendent of exports and drawbacks. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	44	
Treasury, transmitting report relative to the Engraving and Printing Bureau. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	45	
Treasury, stating what reduction can be made in the number of officers and employés of his department. Letter from the Secretary of the	7	.....	49	
Treasury, relative to cost of the mint at Carson City, Nevada. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	.....	57	
Treasury, relative to buildings held and occupied by that department. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	.....	59	
Treasury, transmitting a report of the Comptroller of the Currency relative to condition of National Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany, New York. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	.....	62	
Treasury, relative to the Delaware breakwater, the erection of a pier, &c. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	.....	73	
Treasury, transmitting report of E. H. Derby, relative to the fisheries on the coast of the British provinces. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	.....	75	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Treasury, relative to the removal of certain persons from the collector's office in Philadelphia. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	.....	77	
Treasury, relative to money arising from sales of captured and abandoned property. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	.....	82	
Treasury, transmitting various statements of gold coin sold by the government since January, 1863. Letter from the Secretary of the	13	.....	84	
Treasury, transmitting report of R. W. Raymond on mineral resources of States and Territories west of the Rocky mountains. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	.....	54	
Treasury, relative to the marine hospital at Chicago, Illinois. Letter from the Secretary of the	13	.....	100	
Treasury, transmitting list of clerks, &c., in the Treasury Department. Letter from the Secretary of the	13	.....	94	
Treasury, transmitting report of E. B. Elliot on the international metric system. Letter from the Secretary of the	9	.....	76	
V.				
Veterinary surgeons in the army. Letter from the Secretary of War relative to the employment of Alexander Dunbar to instruct	9	.....	63	
Virginia. Letter from the Secretary of War communicating report of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, U. S. A., relative to outrages in southwestern	13	.....	95	
W.				
War, transmitting papers relative to the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	9	
War, relative to the expenditures in his department. Report from the Secretary of	7	.....	13	
War, relative to a bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas City. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	20	
War, relative to the improvements of the Des Moines rapids. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	21	
War, transmitting correspondence relative to purchase of land at Omaha for military purposes. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	27	
War, relative to the removal of obstructions to navigation at Hell Gate. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	28	
War, transmitting the claim of the officers and crews of the United States gunboat De Soto and transport Crescent, for salvage against the United States steamer Leviathan. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	32	
War, transmitting report of Quartermaster General relative to reduction of expenses of War Department in New York. Letter from the Secretary of	7	.....	48	
War, relative to the employment of Alexander Dunbar to instruct veterinary surgeons of the United States army. Letter from the Secretary of	9	.....	63	
War, relative to number of officers, civilians, and enlisted men in military service at and near New York city. Letter from the Secretary of	9	.....	64	
War, transmitting report by General Cram on proposed ship canal through Maumee bay to Lake Erie. Letter from the Secretary of	9	.....	65	
War, relative to furnishing clothing to inmates of houses for disabled soldiers. Letter from the Secretary of	9	.....	68	
War, transmitting report of the board of claims relative to claims of John E. Clarke and John T. Peabody, deceased. Letter from the Secretary of	9	.....	72	
War, transmitting information relative to surveys for a harbor at the Delaware breakwater. Letter from the Secretary of	9	2	73	
War, relative to the modification of the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing an oath of office. Letter from the Secretary of	9	.....	74	

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
War, relative to buildings occupied by the War Department. Letter from the Secretary of	9	.....	78	
War, transmitting account of expenses of national armory at Springfield, and of arms manufactured, during fiscal year 1868. Letter from the Secretary of	9	.....	80	
War, transmitting papers relative to the claim of Thomas H. Dowling, of California, to the island of Yerba Buena. Letter from the Secretary of	9	.....	81	
War, relative to limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Letter from the Secretary of	13	.....	85	
War, transmitting memorial of General Roberts, United States army, relative to waste lands of Mississippi river. Letter from the Secretary of	13	.....	90	
War, transmitting report of the Adjutant General on publication of documents relative to the rebellion, &c. Letter from the Secretary of	13	.....	91	
War, communicating report of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Rose, United States army, relative to outrages in southwestern Virginia. Letter from the Secretary of	13	.....	95	
War, transmitting report of Chief Engineers relative to improvement of Rondout harbor. Letter from the Secretary of	13	.....	96	
War, transmitting report of commander of fifth military district relative to adjournment of constitutional convention of Texas. Letter from the Secretary of	13	.....	97	
War, transmitting reports of commanders of military departments south relative to persons turned over for trial to civil authorities. Letter from the Secretary of	13	.....	102	
War. Annual report of the Secretary of, (Parts 1 and 2)	3	1	1	1
Papers accompanying report of the General-in-chief.				
Report of Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman	3	1	1	1
Major General P. H. Sheridan	3	1	1	10
Brevet Major General C. C. Augur	3	1	1	21
Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry	3	1	1	32
Major General H. W. Halleck	3	1	1	37
Brevet Major General E. O. C. Ord	3	1	1	50
Brevet Major General George Crook	3	1	1	68
Major General George G. Meade	3	1	1	74
Major General George H. Thomas	3	1	1	142
Major General W. S. Hancock	3	1	1	202
Brevet Major General Irvin McDowell	3	1	1	272
Brevet Major General John Pope	3	1	1	285
Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby, (as commander of department of Washington)	3	1	1	294
Brevet Major General L. H. Rousseau	3	1	1	302
Brevet Major General George Stoneman	3	1	1	320
Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby, (as commander of second military district and department of the south)	3	1	1	337
Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem	5	1	1	523
Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds	3	1	1	704
Bureau reports.				
Report of the Adjutant General	3	1	1	726
Inspector General	3	1	1	776
Judge Advocate General	3	1	1	778
Chief Signal Officer	3	1	1	779
Quartermaster General	3	1	1	807
Commissary General of Subsistence	3	1	1	959
Surgeon General	3	1	1	972
Paymaster General	3	1	1	977
Chief of Ordnance	3	1	1	990
Inspector of the Military Academy	3	1	1	993
Commandant of the Artillery School	3	1	1	1006
Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands	3	1	1	1016

Title.	Vol.	Part.	No.	Page.
Washington Territory. Letter of the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimates of current expenses of legislative assembly of	7	.....	30	
Washington, buildings under lease in. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to	9	.....	55	
Waste lands, Mississippi river. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting memorial of General Roberts relative to	13	.....	90	

40TH CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. No. 1.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1868.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the reports received by this Department from its bureau and other officers, have, pursuant to law, been transmitted to the public printer. They furnish copious details touching the several branches of the public service to which they relate.

During the last fiscal year, public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales	914,941.33
Located with military warrants	512,533.42
Taken for homesteads	2,328,923.25
Approved to States as swamp	259,197.85
Grants to railroads	697,257.57
Located with college scrip	1,942,889.08
	6,655,742.50

A quantity less by 385,372 acres than that disposed of the previous year.

The cash receipts of the office during the same period, from all sources, amounted to $1,632,745 90, which exceeds the amount received from the same sources the previous fiscal year by $284,883 38.

Nearly one-fourth of the homestead entries were made under the act of June 21, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida.

The quantity of lands still undisposed of is 1,405,366,678 acres.

Measures have been taken for establishing the boundary lines between Nebraska and Colorado; Nebraska and Wyoming; Nevada, Utah, and Arizona; and for running the northern boundary of New Mexico.

I invite attention to the views presented in my former reports, in regard to certain amendments of the pre-emption and homestead laws.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is very elaborate, and affords much valuable and interesting information in relation to the agricultural, mineral, and other resources of the several land States and Territories, as well as many judicious suggestions on the operation of the laws regulating the disposal of the public domain.

Of the two revolutionary soldiers pensioned by special acts of Congress in 1867, John Gray, of Ohio, has died. The other, Daniel F. Bakeman, of New York, is reported as living.

There are at the present time on the rolls, the names of 888 widows of revolutionary soldiers, and 1,303 widows and children of soldiers who served in wars subsequent to the revolution and prior to the rebellion.

During the past year there were examined and allowed 9,325 new applications for invalid pensions of soldiers, at an aggregate annual rate of $628,271 70, and 4,854 applications for increased pension of invalid soldiers, at an annual aggregate rate of $280,487 28. During the same period 19,242 original pensions to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $1,910,202 70, and 27,053 applications by the same class for increased pay were also admitted, at a total annual rate of $1,725,960. On the 30th June, 1868, there were on the rolls 74,782 invalid military pensioners, whose yearly pensions amounted to $6,828,025 26, and 92,243 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers whose yearly pensions amounted to $12,065,068 94, making the total aggregate of army pensioners 167,025, at a total annual rate of $18,893,094 20. The whole amount paid during the last fiscal year to invalid military pensioners was $7,484,796 85; to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, $16,173,801 93; a grand total of $23,658,598 78, which includes the expenses of the disbursing agencies.

During the same year, there were admitted 135 new applications for invalid navy pensions, at an annual rate of $12,890; 50 applications for increased pensions of the same class at an annual aggregate of $2,994; 219 original applications of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of those who died in the navy, at an aggregate rate of $26,012 per annum, and 72 pensions of the same class were increased at a total yearly rate of $3,600. On the 30th June, 1868, the rolls of the navy pensioners bore the names of 1,175 invalids, at an annual aggregate of $94,833 75, and 1,443 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, at an aggregate annual rate of $236,256. The amount paid during the last fiscal year to navy invalids was $97,340, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of officers and seamen of the navy, $255,043 21; a total amount of $352,383 21.

During the year there were added to the number of pensioners of all classes, 28,921; there were dropped, from various causes, 14,752, leaving on the rolls, June 30, 1868, 169,643. The total amount paid for pensions of all classes, including the expenses of disbursement, was $24,010,981 99, a sum greater by $5,391,025 53 than that paid the previous year.

There were 1,077 bounty-land warrants issued for 167,720 acres.

The expenditures for special agencies are largely exceeded by the pecuniary gain to the government. Over 300 claims have thus been found fraudulent, amounting to $27,000 per annum.

The Commissioner presents in his able report valuable suggestions

touching the codification and administration of the pension laws, and other matters relating to the office, to which I respectfully invite attention.

Treaties have been concluded with various Indian tribes, as follows:

With the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, October 21, 1867; the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, October 28, 1867; the Tabeguaches and six other bands of Ute Indians, March 2, 1868; the Cherokees, April 27, 1868; the Mountain Crows, May 7, 1868; the northern Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, May 10, 1868; and the Navajoes, June 1, 1868. The foregoing treaties have been ratified. The following treaties, concluded with various tribes since July 1, 1867, have not been ratified:

With the Sioux nation, (different bands) 29th April, 1868; the Osages, 29th May, 1868; the Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, June 1, 1868; the Bannocks and Shoshonees, July 3, 1868; the Gros Ventres, July 13, 1868; the River Crows, July 15, 1868; the Cherokees, July 19, 1868; the Blackfeet, September 1, 1868; the Bannocks, Shoshonees, and Sheep-eaters, September 24, 1868.

The leading stipulations of the treaties which have been proclaimed, provide for gathering the respective tribes upon distinct reservations, and for securing, in due time, to each Indian a title to a separate tract of land. Clothing, goods, and farming implements are to be furnished, and school and mission houses, agency buildings, mills, &c., are to be erected. When by a temporary occupation of the Indian hunting grounds, or the construction of railways over them, we partially deprive the Indians of their accustomed means of subsistence, we should afford them a reasonable indemnity. Our treaties, however, will not be worth the paper upon which they are written, if Congress does not furnish the means of executing them. We have no just ground of reproach against most of the tribes for the non-fulfillment of their treaty stipulations. It is a significant fact that during the winter of 1867–8, when more than 27,000 Indians were subsisted by us, not a single act of depredation or violence was reported It is believed that peaceful relations would have been maintained to this hour had Congress, in accordance with the estimates submitted, made the necessary appropriations to enable this Department to perform engagements for which the public faith was pledged. A costly Indian war, with all its horrors, would have been avoided.

The lands within the limits of reservations set apart for Indians who have made some progress in the arts of civilized life, should not be held in common. When surveyed, the title in severalty to small tracts designated by specific legal subdivisions, should be vested in individuals, with no power of alienating them, except to members of the tribe. The government should guarantee to the Indians the perpetual and exclusive right to remain in the undisturbed possession of the reservation, and prohibit, by the severest penalties, the settlement of white persons within it. The latter trespass upon the land of the Indian, and often compel

him to abandon his home and seek another in a distant wilderness. So long as this precarious tenure exists, the Indian believes that he has but a temporary right, which is to be divested by the advancement of the white population, and the labors of the agents in his behalf will be greatly embarrassed. We have striking examples of the high degree of civilization which the Indians may, under propitious influences, attain. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, residing within the Indian country west of Arkansas, have given evidence of their capacity for self-government. Institutions are organized under which their civil and political rights have for many years been as well protected as in any part of our country. They have adopted measures for the formation of a territorial government, with a view to their ultimate admission as a member of our Federal Union. Such facts should stimulate us to constant and strenuous efforts in reclaiming the wild tribes and instructing them in the arts of civilized life. Although our progress is slow and beset with formidable difficulties, a just regard to our obligations requires us to persist in the work.

The transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department has been suggested. Our experience during the period when the Indians were under military care and guardianship, affords no ground for hope that any benefit to them or the treasury would be secured by the measure. I assume that it is our duty to promote, by all appropriate and peaceful means, the moral, intellectual, and material condition of these wards of the government. There is nothing in the pursuits or character of the soldier which especially adapts him to this duty. It can be better fulfilled by our civil officers. No divided control should, however, be tolerated. Undue interference with the exercise by this department of its acknowledged and exclusive jurisdiction over the Indians has seriously impaired its efficiency and disturbed our relations with them.

I refer you to the report of the Commissioner for more specific information in regard to Indian affairs.

An act approved March 2, 1867, established a Department of Education, intrusted the management thereof to a Commissioner, provided for his appointment, and authorized the employment of sundry clerks, who were made subject to his appointing and removing power. It devolved upon him the duty of presenting to Congress annual reports, the first of which was to contain a statement in relation to the land grants made by Congress to promote education. An act of the last session declares that the Department of Education shall cease from and after the 30th of June next, and that there shall be established and attached to this department an office, to be denominated "the Office of Education," the chief officer of which shall be the Commissioner of Education.

As the Department of Education will, at the close of the present fiscal year, no longer exist, I submit that the act works at that date a cesser of the present office of Commissioner. A new office, taking effect *in futuro*, has been created, although the mode of filling it has not been

prescribed. The appointment of an officer by legislative enactment is confessedly unconstitutional, as the appointing power is otherwise vested. But, without dwelling upon this question, inasmuch as the duties appertaining to the bureau are to be discharged under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, I beg leave to offer for consideration some general views which have impressed me with the conviction that all legislation touching the Department, and the Office, of Education should be repealed. The acts of Congress and the reports of the Commissioner of Public Lands disclose the extent of the several land grants made by the general government for seminaries of learning. The approaching census will exhibit full and authentic educational statistics; and I am unable to perceive the propriety of maintaining a bureau for the purpose of compiling, from the published reports of the local authorities or other sources, information touching the practical operation of the school systems in force in the several States. Those reports are widely diffused and are accessible to the public. The matter which may be elicited is not required to enable Congress to discharge its legitimate duties. Education in the States falls within their exclusive province. The enlightened and active zeal which most of them have manifested on the subject affords an ample guarantee that systems of common schools will be maintained throughout the country. Such modifications as may be required to adapt them to the peculiar condition and wants of the various classes of the population will be seasonably introduced. We shall all gladly hail the day when a title to instruction in the rudiments of knowledge will be regarded as the birthright of every American child. The management of this great interest may, however, be safely and wisely left to the States, to whom alone, under the Constitution, it belongs.

As in the past, so in the future, when new States shall be admitted into the Union, Congress will grant them land for educational and other purposes, and the administration of the fund derived from the sale of it should be confided to them. Interference by Congress, in matters of purely local concern, can be productive of nothing but unmixed evil.

Should, however, "the Office of Education" be perpetuated, I suggest the propriety of enacting by whom the Commissioner shall be appointed. The act of last session in other respects should be modified. Under the Constitution, "Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." It has been judicially determined that clerks are officers within the meaning of this provision, and the power of appointing such as this bureau may, in the opinion of Congress, require, should therefore be vested in the Secretary of the Interior. The Commissioner, as other officers of like grade, should be required to report to the department under whose supervision he acts, and not to Congress. An appropriation for the next fiscal year of $6,000 will be required to pay the contingent expenses of the office, salaries of the Commissioner, and two clerks of the first-class to be appointed

by the Secretary of the Interior. This sum will be ample, if the office be economically administered. No greater clerical force should be authorized.

During the year ending September 30, 1868, there were 20,112 applications for patents; 14,153 patents (including re-issues and designs) were issued; 1,692 applications allowed on which patents did not issue owing to the non-payment of the final fee; 3,789 caveats filed; 180 applications for the extension of patents received, of which 133 were granted. The receipts were $696,786 78, being $171 64 less than the expenditures.

Congress, on the 20th of July last, directed that all moneys standing to the credit of the patent fund, or in the hands of the Commissioner, and all moneys thereafter received at the Patent Office, should be paid into the treasury without deduction; appropriated $250,000 for salaries, miscellaneous and contingent expenses, and other purposes, and required it to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The cash then on hand, $63,025 76, was accordingly paid, and the amount to the credit of the patent fund transferred on the books of the treasury. The expenses from that date to the 31st of October were $173,461 43. The expenses for this and the following month, including the outstanding claims, are estimated at $120,000. An appropriation of $360,000 will be required for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The Commissioner, in a communication to me, expresses the opinion that in view of the varying amount both of the receipts and expenditures, it is expedient to restore the office to its former position, and, if deemed necessary, to limit the amount of surplus to the credit of the fund at the end of each year. He considers that the miscellaneous character and uncertain amount of clerical and other labor required render impracticable even a proximate estimate of the amount required during each fiscal year. I do not concur in these views. In my judgment, the legislation of the last session was wise and salutary in this regard. The probable expenditures may be estimated with reasonable certainty. The office should report to the Secretary of the Interior and he be authorized and required to exercise an efficient supervision over it. I am satisfied that the absence of such control has led to lavish expenditures and flagrant abuses. The limitations upon the Secretary's appointing power ought to be abolished and this bureau placed upon the same footing in this particular as the other bureaus of the department. I am gratified to record that the present Commissioner has efficiently and zealously labored to correct irregularities, reduce expenses, enforce a wholesome discipline in the office, and render it in every respect more worthy of public confidence.

I renew my former recommendation in favor of repealing so much of the law as allows an appeal from the decisions of the Commissioner on applications for letters patent and in interference cases, and respectfully refer to the views on the subject presented in my former reports.

At the date of my last annual report you had accepted 490 miles of

the road and telegraph line of the Union Pacific Railroad company, and the commissioners were then engaged in the examination of an additional section of 20 miles. Since that date, including said 20 miles, 330 have been accepted. The commissioners have submitted reports upon four additional sections, amounting to 100 miles.

By a report from the government directors, it appears that the expenses for operating the road for the year ending September 30, 1868, were $3,213,565 83. The amount received from passengers during the same time was $1,109,501 28, of which $130,239 62 was from the United States. The amount received from freight was $3,077,330 81, of which the government paid $550,759 73.

Early attention was given to the proper interpretation of the acts declaring that the roads to which the government subsidies in lands and bonds were granted should be "first-class." My immediate predecessor, referring to the subject in his annual report, stated that he had invited the directors on the part of the government and the commissioners to meet for the purpose of determining on a standard of construction and equipment, to which the companies should be required to conform. Their report was submitted to the Secretary, and on February 24, 1866, he directed that it should "be used by the directors and commissioners as a guide for their action in directing or accepting the work."

The act of Congress prescribes that the government directors shall from time to time report to the Secretary of the Interior in reply to inquiries he may make of them relative to the condition, management, and progress of the work, and shall communicate to him such information as should be in the possession of the Department. I therefore, on the 13th of June last, availed myself of this provision, and directed Mr. Williams and Mr. Rollins, two of the government directors, to examine the completed portion of the road, and also the regions west thereof over which the company's surveys had been made, and to report touching its location, construction, and equipment, and also the number and condition of the machine and repair shops. Mr. Williams is an experienced civil engineer, and in the absence of Mr. Rollins, who was unavoidably prevented from accompanying him, performed the duty committed to him in a very satisfactory manner. His reports presented such statements that I deemed it my imperative duty, on presenting to you the report of the commissioners on the 25th section, to invite your attention to the leading facts he communicated, and to request that the Attorney General be directed to advise you whether said report, as to the facts covered by it, was conclusive upon the executive; and if not, whether upon other satisfactory evidence that the road was not properly constructed, you could lawfully withhold from the company all or any part of the lands and bonds to which it would otherwise be entitled.

You acceded to the request. The Attorney General examined the acts of Congress, and the manner in which the executive duty, thereby imposed, had been discharged, and furnished an elaborate opinion upon

the questions submitted. He considered that the duty had, during your and the preceding administration, been judiciously performed, and as it was the main policy of those acts to foster and press on the enterprise, the nature of it required a distinction to be drawn, in some particulars, between a provisional and an absolute completeness of the work. He held that the standard adopted by the Department properly recognized the propriety and necessity of an ultimate revision of the road in order to secure that absolute completeness, which, in its early stages, could not be rightfully exacted as a condition precedent to the advances upon each uccessive section, and added, that it was competent for the executive, by means of further inquiry from engineers and experts in the construction and management of railroads, to provide for a revision of the work theretofore accepted, upon the assurances or obligation of the company to supply, as far and as fast as might be, what was needed to make the road conform in all respects to the standard, and that a reasonable amount of securities might be reserved to enforce the performance of this obligation of the company.

This Department, on the 25th of September, represented to you that the time had come for such revision. Brevet Major General Governeur K. Warren, United States army, Jacob Blickensderfer, jr., of Ohio, and James Barnes, of Massachusetts, were appointed commissioners for that purpose. The first is an accomplished officer of the corps of engineers. The other gentlemen are civil engineers of large experience and are reputed to be thoroughly versed in the science and practice of their profession.

They were directed to make a thorough personal examination of the road, and to report upon its location, construction, and equipment, and to furnish a proximate estimate of the amount of expenditure required to render it, as far as constructed, "equal in all respects to a fully-completed, first-class railroad." They were also required to report upon the most direct, central, and practicable location from the end of the track to the head of Great Salt lake, and the estimated cost of construction and equipment of the road between the latter point and the mouth of Weber cañon.

The commissioners' report has just been received. The trust confided to them appears to have been executed with intelligence and fidelity. A description of the location of the road is given. The elevation at Omaha is 946 feet above tide-water, and at the head of Great Salt lake 4,315 feet. The sum of the ascents going westward is 12,995 feet, and the consequent sum of the descents is 9,626 feet. They are of the opinion that the location of the road, as a whole and in its different parts, is upon the most direct, central, and practicable route, but that the line is not in all respects well adapted to the ground, as there are points where the full capabilities of the country have not been developed, and others where, in its details, the location is radically wrong. This has been occasioned by a desire to diminish the cost of work by the introduction of more and

sharper curves than the circumstances require, although the saving in cost was but small in comparison to the permanent injury of the road. The commissioners are of opinion that the line, as built, should not be permanently adopted, and that economy and the best interests of the road require alterations and improvements to be made.

The road, when examined, was built 890 miles from Omaha. Its construction, so far as excavations and embankments were required, was remarkably easy. From Omaha to a point 535 miles west there are no rock excavations, and the natural surface of a great portion of the intermediate country presents nearly practicable grades. From the latter point to the end of the track the work is less than on eastern roads of the same length, and the most difficult parts are light in comparison with roads in the Alleghany mountains. There is but one tunnel. It is on the bank of St. Mary's creek, 230 feet in length.

The road-bed was designed to have embankments fourteen feet wide on top, with the usual side slopes, depending on the material excavated, and cuts of not less than sixteen feet in width of bottom. The higher embankments are not brought up to the proper standard, and in some instances the width of the top is less than the length of the ties. The estimated cost of bringing the embankment up to the full width is furnished. Instances also occur where the cuts have not been excavated to the depth designed. The grades are consequently higher than the engineer originally contemplated. In some cases they reach 90 feet per mile, when easier grades were shown upon the profiles. The cuts should all be reduced to the depth at first proposed, in order to secure the proper ruling grades in those divisions of the road where they are located. Many of the cross-ties must be replaced before the track will sustain the traffic that will be thrown upon it, on the opening of the road. The average number of them is not less than 2,500 per mile.

The track laying has been done as well as the rapid construction of the road would admit. The commissioners mention as a deficiency that on the curves the rails have not been bent to conform to them. There are portions of the road where ballasting material is wanting and can only be supplied by transporting it from the most accessible points by rail. This is the case in the valley of the Bitter creek, where the soil is of an unfavorable character, and where it would be difficult to sustain a track, particularly in the season of melting snows, unless supported by ballast. The track has, without exception, been laid on the bare roadway, without the latter having been previously prepared to receive it. As a consequence, except where the embankments were built of gravel or other good material, the track is without ballast, the surfacing having been done by throwing up the necessary material for that purpose from the sides of the embankments themselves.

The bridging on the line consists of stone culverts, girders, and truss bridges, and many varieties of truss and pile bridges. Between Omaha and the end of the track, the total number of structures deemed perma-

nent is 250, consisting of one iron truss bridge, seven Howe truss bridges, constructed of wood and iron, and 242 stone box and arch culverts and short girder bridges, with stone abutments. The temporary structures consist of pile and trestle bridges, of which there are 153, each less than 25 feet long, 322, varying in length from 25 to 50 feet, and 219, each over 50 feet long, the total number being 694, and the aggregate length 43,717 feet, or nearly eight miles. Of these 694 structures 34 over the principal streams are to be replaced by Howe truss bridges, erected on permanent stone abutments and piers. These will require 70 abutments, 26 piers, and 8,450 lineal feet of Howe truss in spans, respectively, of 100 and 150 feet. In some cases the foundations for permanent pier and abutment masonry, erected or in course of construction, were not placed at a proper depth. The remaining 660 trestle and pile bridges, after providing for those over the principal streams, must be replaced by box culverts, arches, or stone abutments, with girders or trusses of short spans.

The rolling stock of the road consists of 117 locomotives, 19 first-class and eight second-class passenger cars, 15 baggage, 442 box, 1,227 flat, 43 coal and 72 caboose cars, besides hand and other cars suited to special purposes. The locomotives are well constructed, and the number on hand probably sufficient for the present wants of the road. An additional number will be required for that part of the road when the line is open for through traffic. The cars are equal to those on the best roads, and the accommodations for the care, maintenance and repair of the rolling stock are now sufficient to meet current demands, but must be enlarged from time to time to meet the increasing necessities of the road.

The commissioners submit the following estimate of expenditure which will be required to render the first 890 miles of the road equal to a fully completed first-class railroad. No allowances are made for work in progress, or materials and equipments ordered or reported to be *in transitu* for delivery or already delivered, except so far as they are placed in position in the structures themselves:

Changing locations to improve line and diminish curvature at Black's fork, Red desert, Rawlins, Rock creek, Red Buttes, Dale creek, Granite cañon, and Hazard, not including cutting off large bends on Rock creek.....	$200,000
Completing embankments to full width, filling trestle work (6½ miles) and rip-rapping.....	240,000
Completing excavations of cuts to grade on Black's fork, Bitter creek, &c., &c.....	20,000
Reducing grades between Omaha and Elkhorn, to conform to the condition on which the change of line was approved,	245,000
Five hundred and twenty-five thousand cross-ties to replace those of cottonwood timber, including transportation, removal of old ties, and placing new in track, at $1..	525,000

Ballasting, including transportation, lifting track, placing material, surfacing and readjusting track, and curving rails, 890 miles	$910,000
Seventy abutment and 26 pier foundations, including excavations, piles, grillage, and securing with rip-rap, at $1,500	144,000
Thirty thousand four hundred and eighty yards masonry in abutments and piers, at $15	457,200
Eight thousand four hundred and fifty lineal feet Howe truss, viz., 49 spans of 150 feet and 11 spans of 100 feet, at $45	380,250
Supplying 121 openings of trestle-work, of 50 feet length and under, between Omaha and North Platte, with permanent works of masonry and girders, at $500	60,500
Supplying 254 openings of trestle-work, of 50 feet length and under, between North Platte and end of track, with permanent works of masonry and girders, at $900	228,600
Supplying 184 openings of trestle-work, averaging 103 feet each, with permanent structures of masonry and girders or short trusses, including foundations, at $1,500	276,000
Renewing Dale creek bridge, or replacing same by embankment and arched water-way	100,000
Probable expenditure for additional water-ways in Mary's creek, Bitter creek, and other points not provided for, and renewing and enlarging stone culverts	100,000
Sixty new passenger locomotives for through travel on opening of road, at $14,000	840,000
Thorough repair of say one-third of locomotives used in construction and on hand when road is opened, say 50 at $3,000 each	150,000
Forty-four new passenger cars, for through travel on opening of road, at $6,000	264,000
Thirty baggage, express and mail cars, $3,800	114,000
Five hundred box freight cars, $900	450,000
Fifty additional locomotive stalls, $4,000	200,000
Completing shops at Cheyenne, additional shops at Bryan, and enlarging shops at Omaha, with tools for Cheyenne, Rawlins, and Bryan	350,000
Additional water stations, and probable additional expenditure to secure full supply of water between Rawlins and Bitter creek	80,000
Additional station buildings	75,000
Additional snow fences	50,000
Additional fencing against stock	30,000
Total	$6,489,550

The following estimate is furnished by the commissioners of the cost of constructing and fully equipping the road from the mouth of the Weber cañon to the head of Great Salt lake.

For grading and bridging, including masonry and foundations complete, 96.3 miles at $11,500 per mile	$1,107,450
For superstructure, including rails and fastenings, spikes, ties, track laying, and ballasting, with 6 per cent. of sidings, 102 miles, at $17,000 per mile	1,734,000
For equipment, including motive power, rolling stock, engine houses, turn-tables, shops, tools, water stations, and station buildings, 96.3 miles, at $7,000 per mile	674,100
Total	$3,515,550

As the actual cost of this road is a matter of public interest I deem it proper to present, in a condensed form, the estimates submitted, on the 14th instant, by Jesse L. Williams, esq. He states that the cost of the road as shown on the books of the railroad company is, of course, equivalent to the contract price per mile. The *actual* cost to the contractors forming an association, which embraces most of the larger stockholders of the company, is shown only by their private books, to which the government directors have no access. The calculations were, therefore, made from the most accurate available data and the estimated cost of the first 710 miles of the road was taken as the basis for computing that of the whole line. Should the road, as is expected by the company, form a junction with that of the California company, near the northern extreme of Great Salt lake, a little west of Monument Point, its length would be about 1,110 miles. The cost of locating, constructing, and completely equipping it and the telegraph line is $38,824,821, an average per mile of $34,977 32.

The government subsidy in bonds for that distance at par amounts to $29,504,000, an average per mile of $26,580. The company's first mortgage bonds are estimated at 92 per cent., and would yield $27,143,680. The fund realized by the company from these two sources amounts to $56,647,680, being an average per mile of $51,034, exceeding by $16,056 68 the actual cost of constructing and fully equipping the road, and yielding a profit of more than $17,750,000.

The deficiencies in the road noted by the commissioners are, in their opinion, almost without exception incident to new roads, or of a character growing out of the peculiar difficulties, inseparably connected with the unexampled rapidity with which it has been constructed. Supplying them in the first instance would have materially retarded the progress of the work, and the expenditure at the present time for the purpose will but little exceed that originally required. It is obviously the duty, and no doubt the desire, of the company to bring up the constructed portion of the road to the required standard, while at the same time

they are energetically pressing forward the work upon the remainder of the line. An imperative duty is devolved upon the Executive to insist upon the exact fulfilment of the engagements of the company, and to use all just and available means to secure it. I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that the issue of patents for land and of bonds be suspended until such deficiencies shall have been supplied.

The instructions to the commissioners required them, after they should have reported upon the Union Pacific railroad, to examine and report upon the roads of the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company. I have received no further report than that of which I have endeavored to give a faithful summary.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California have constructed 390 miles of their road and telegraph line, of which 296 were constructed and accepted since my last annual report. This company filed a map of the definite location of their road from Humboldt Wells *via* the head of Great Salt lake, to the mouth of Weber cañon. On the 15th of May last I gave my "consent and approval" to the location, as far as the head of Great Salt lake, a distance of 140 miles. Subsequent surveys corrected and improved the unaccepted part of the line, and, on the 14th ultimo they filed a map and profile from the head of Great Salt lake to Echo Summit, to which location I gave my "consent and approval."

The company state that their earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1868, were, from passengers, $145,048 70, and, from freight, $264,410 41. Their expenses for the same period, were $157,063 89, and their indebtedness at that date, $26,862,727, of which the sum of $7,340,000 was on account of bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of the road.

On the 13th ultimo, special commissioners, Sherman Day, United States surveyor general of California, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Williamson, U. S. A., and Lloyd Tevis, were appointed to examine the roads and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California and the Western Pacific Railroad Company. They were instructed to report in regard to the location, road-bed, cross-ties, track laying, ballasting, rolling stock, repair shops, station buildings, culverts, bridges, viaducts, turnouts, and all other appurtenances of the roads, and the amount of expenditure required to render them, so far as built, equal in every respect to fully-constructed *first-class railroads*. No report has been received.

At the date of my last annual report, the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, had constructed 305 miles of their road and telegraph line, and 285 miles thereof had been accepted. Since that date, $88\frac{9425}{10000}$ additional miles have been constructed and accepted.

The amendatory act approved July 3, 1866, authorized this company to designate a new route and file a map thereof. They were required, however, to connect with the Union Pacific at a point not more than 50

miles westerly from the meridian of Denver, in Colorado. Their right to bonds was limited to the amount they would have received, had the road been constructed on the original route to the 100th meridian of longitude. No acceptable survey had been made from Fort Riley to that meridian, and as the department was not officially advised of the exact distance between those points, Brevet Major C. W. Howell, captain of engineers, U. S. A., was at my request assigned on the 8th June last, by the Secretary of War, to make such survey. He executed the duty and submitted a report under date of September 28, 1868. He determined the distance to be two hundred and fifty-eight and nine thousand four hundred and twenty-five ten-thousandths miles. He also ascertained that the meridian is 9,300 feet west of the point designated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This survey was approved by you. The distance for which the company was entitled to bonds is three hundred and ninety-three and nine thousand four hundred and twenty-five ten-thousandths miles. The following summary is made from their report: They have constructed and operated the road 405 miles west of the initial point. It has been provided with round-house accommodations, repair shops, turn-tables, water-tanks. sidings, &c., to meet the immediate wants of business; and the necessary warehouses and depot buildings have been erected at the stations, for the accommodation of passengers and freight. The equipment is as follows: Twenty-nine locomotive engines, 21 passenger, and 878 other cars. The aggregate earnings, from September 1, 1867, to August 31, 1868, were $1,878,588 33, and the expenses $1,247,816 38, leaving the net earnings $630,771 95. The average length of road operated during the year was 331½ miles, and the average earnings per mile $5,666 93. Surveying parties, employed in examining the routes of the thirty-second and thirty-fifth parallels, have discovered on the latter a practicable route westward from Albuquerque to the Pacific. It crosses the Colorado river south of Fort Mohave, and thence runs westward to the city of San Francisco, through Tehachepah Pass of the Sierra Nevada mountains, which is only 4,020 feet above the sea. The highest point is in the San Francisco mountains, 7,464 feet. The entire line is exempt from obstruction by snow, and traverses a country rich in mineral wealth, and abounding in timber and coal. Surveys have also been made from Fort Mohave on the Colorado river to San Diego, and from Fort Wallace, Kansas, *via* Puntia Pass and San Louis Park, to Albuquerque. The cost of surveys in 1867 and 1868 was about $225,000.

The hostility of the Indian tribes of the plains seriously interfered, at times, with the working of the road west of Fort Harker. Stations have been burned, rolling stock destroyed, and a number of men killed. Trains, nevertheless, made their usual trips, but the trade with New Mexico and Colorado was almost entirely suspended.

Since my last annual report the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company have completed 60 additional miles of road and telegraph line. They are entitled, under the acts of Congress, to no further subsidy.

Sixty-nine and one-half miles of the road and telegraph line of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company were completed, equipped and accepted in March last. About 31½ miles, necessary to make a connection with the Union Pacific railroad, are under contract and in process of grading. The iron has been purchased and is *in transitu*. The company have secured a water front of about one mile on each side of the Missouri river, and have contracted for a steam ferry to pass the cars over the river.

The indebtedness of the company is represented to be—

Cash of stockholders	$1,676,000 00
United States bonds received on 69½ miles road	1,112,000 00
Due contractors	511,801 02
Aggregating	$3,299,801 02

No stock certificates or first mortgage bonds have been issued. The amount received is given as—

From passengers	$51,407 79
From freight	44,156 14
From telegraph	1,135 97
Total	96,699 90
Operating expenses	$53,184 98

The Company have six first class locomotives, and 99 passenger and other cars in use. They expect to have the whole line of road completed and in operation next month.

No track has been laid by the Western Pacific Railroad Company within the past year. They, however, reported on the 15th of September last, that the grading of the unfinished part of the road would be completed and ready for the track in a few months.

No portion of the Northern Pacific railroad has been constructed. The company report that surveys have not been continued during the past season, for want of a military escort to protect surveying parties.

In 1867 two lines were run from Lake Superior. One commencing at the west end of the lake and the other at Bayfield. The first, following a westerly course, crosses the Mississippi about 12 miles above Crow Wing; thence runs south of, and near to, Otter Tail lake, and pursuing the same general course, intersects the Red river at a point between Fort Abercrombie and the mouth of the Sioux Wood river. The second follows a southwesterly course for 14 miles to Pleasant bay; thence westerly to within 18 miles of Superior; thence its course is direct to the Mississippi, crossing that river at St. Cloud; thence northwesterly up the Sauk valley to the Sioux Wood river, a little to the south of where it joins the Otter Tail river. Both of these lines have such a direction on approaching the Red or Sioux Wood rivers, that when continued westerly they will pass to the south of and near the Cheyenne river

in Dakota. The distance of the first is 232 miles, and its estimated cost $7,967,000, being an average per mile of $34,357 48. The distance of the second is 317 miles, and its estimated cost $11,815,000, being an average per mile of $37,236 05. The alignment is favorable on both routes. The maximum gradients will not exceed 30 to 40 feet to the mile, and are of limited extent. Upon the Pacific side the surveys were confined to an examination of the Cascade range, with a view to ascertain the relative elevation and practicability of the passes. Three were found; the Cowlitz, or Packwood, 2,600, the Snoqualmie, 3,030, and Cady's, 4,800 feet above the level of the sea.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company have not filed the report required by the act of June 25, 1868, and no information touching their doings has been communicated to this department.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company report that they have surveyed only that portion of their line lying between the towns of San José and Gilroy, in the county of Santa Clara, a distance of 30 miles. The grading is rapidly progressing. The iron has been purchased and is *in transitu*. They expect to complete this 30 miles of road by the first of April, 1869. Their capital stock is $1,800,000, of which $72,000 has been actually paid in, and their indebtedness $480,000.

The following statement exhibits the amount of United States bonds issued to the respective railroad companies:

Union Pacific, 820 miles	$20,238,000
Central Pacific of California, 390 miles	14,764,000
Union Pacific, eastern division, $393\frac{9425}{10000}$ miles	6,303,000
Sioux City and Pacific, 69½ miles	1,112,000
Western Pacific, 20 miles	320,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak, } 100 miles {	640,000
Central Branch, Union Pacific, } {	960,000
1,793½ miles nearly	$44,337,000

The act of July 13, 1868, authorized the sum of $6,500, appropriated by the act of March 3, 1865, to be applied to the completion of the bridge over the Dakota river, on the line of the wagon road between Sioux city and the mouth of the Big Cheyenne. A superintendent was appointed in August last and the bridge is in process of construction.

The architect reports the completion of the exterior marble work, and of the arrangements for securing a supply of water to the central building and south wing of the Capitol. Many of the passages and rooms have been painted, and other improvements made. Sewers for drainage have been built, and the archways under the porticos paved, one with the Nicholson, and the other with the Burlew & Smith's tar and gravel concrete, pavement. He submits a new plan for the extension of the eastern front of the central building.

The bronze doors designed by Crawford have been finished, and placed in position at the main entrance to the northern wing.

The central portion of the Capitol has been kept in good repair. It is desirable that Congress should, without delay, authorize the construction of apparatus to heat the rotunda, in the same manner as the corridors and other passages of the building are now heated.

The obvious necessity for the extension of the Capitol grounds, induced Congress to authorize the appraisement of the contiguous private property, the annexation of which was deemed indispensable. Certain squares were appraised in the year 1860, but, in the absence of legislation, no further step has been taken in acquiring a title to them. The appreciation of other real estate in that portion of the city would seem to require their re-appraisement. Delay complicates the difficulties incident to the subject, and I earnestly repeat my former recommendation of immediate and favorable action by Congress.

The north portico of this Department has been completed, and considerable progress made in enclosing the adjoining grounds, and in flagging the sidewalk which borders them. The fund appropriated for these purposes, although carefully and economically expended, was insufficient. I confidently trust that Congress will, at an early period of the approaching session, provide means for the completion of these necessary improvements and for paving G street, between Seventh and Ninth streets.

The office of Commissioner of Public Buildings was formerly under the supervisory control of the Secretary of the Interior. The act of March 2, 1867, abolished it, and devolved upon the Chief Engineer of the Army its duties, as well as the superintendence of the Washington Aqueduct, and of all the public works and improvements in this District, unless otherwise provided by law. It was evidently impracticable for him to discharge, in person, these obligations, in addition to his other arduous labors. An act, approved the 29th of that month, provided that the expenditure of the moneys which had been appropriated for disbursement by the Commissioner, should be under the direction of such officer of the corps as the Chief Engineer might direct. On the following day Congress provided that all moneys appropriated for the Washington Aqueduct, and for the other public works in this District, should be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. The terms of this act were broad enough to embrace the Capitol and the contiguous public grounds, but, by another act of the same date, the control of them was reserved to this department.

I recommend that these acts be repealed, and the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings re-established. I hazard nothing in saying that since it was discontinued, the duties which appertained to it have not been discharged more efficiently than formerly. This improvident legislation divides the charge over the public grounds and works between two executive departments, and withdraws an officer of the army from his appropriate duties to perform services having no relation to his professional pursuits and acquirements.

The following statement shows the amount advanced to marshals of the several districts during the year ending June 30, 1868, for defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including fees of marshals, jurors, and witnesses, maintenance of prisoners, and contingencies:

Alabama, northern district	$550 00
Alabama, southern district	5,000 00
Arkansas, eastern district	13,716 00
Arkansas, western district	34,507 00
California	18,478 00
Connecticut	6,041 96
Delaware	5,395 01
District of Columbia	123,486 90
Florida, northern district	10,450 00
Florida, southern district	11,000 00
Georgia	
Illinois, northern district	28,434 50
Illinois, southern district	24,890 00
Indiana	25,645 00
Iowa	36,505 00
Kansas	33,051 00
Kentucky	66,056 50
Louisiana	14,630 00
Maine	16,481 78
Maryland	17,162 00
Massachusetts	30,267 00
Michigan, eastern district	51,543 53
Michigan, western district	21,158 21
Minnesota	6,115 00
Mississippi, northern district	7,634 00
Mississippi, southern district	13,528 75
Missouri, eastern district	12,009 98
Missouri, western district	17,220 00
Nebraska	22,882 44
Nevada	10,513 00
New Hampshire	7,420 14
New Jersey	35,660 00
New York, northern district	87,196 15
New York, southern district	47,879 74
New York, eastern district	27,231 00
North Carolina	24,606 00
Ohio, northern district	22,307 00
Ohio, southern district	49,870 66
Oregon	9,639 92
Pennsylvania, eastern district	43,397 00
Pennsylvania, western district	49,040 10

Rhode Island	2,878 00
South Carolina	35,629 00
Tennessee, eastern district	10,865 91
Tennessee, middle district	10,038 00
Tennessee, western district	11,200 00
Texas, eastern district	25,470 00
Texas, western district	6,256 42
Vermont	6,500 0
Virginia	16,856 00
West Virginia	10,489 00
Wisconsin	9,265 85
Arizona	40 00
Colorado	10,000 00
Dakota	27,372 00
Montana	22,596 16
Utah	
New Mexico	10,920 75
Washington	27,065 00
Idaho	5,000 00
	$1,337,042 36

The amount paid during the same period to district attorneys, their assistants and substitutes, was $190,703; to United States commissioners, $78,522 19; to clerks of the courts of the United States, $76,584 26; and for miscellaneous expenditures, including rent of court-rooms, $106,325 95. The aggregate amounts to $1,789,177 76, being but $159,641 26 in excess of the sum expended for such purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, notwithstanding the largely increased business transacted by the federal courts. At the latter date the balance on hand amounted to $332,866 03. Congress appropriated $1,300,000. There was received on account of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, $203,685 43, and from repayments by marshals and others, $10,819 29. The total amount at the disposal of the department for this branch of the service was $1,847,370 75, so that the balance at the commencement of the current year was but $58,192 99. Assuming that during its progress the fines, penalties, and forfeitures would reach the same amount as during the preceding year, and satisfied that the expenses of the courts could not be materially diminished, I estimated that $1,500,000 would be required. Congress, however, appropriated but $1,000,000. A deficit of $489,015 23 will occur unless the fines, &c., should be increased. I recommend that $500,000 be appropriated in the deficiency bill, and that $1,600,000 be appropriated for the next fiscal year.

It is proper to add that the large balance on the 30th of June, 1867, as compared with that at the close of the following fiscal year, was occa-

sioned by the great disparity in the amounts realized during the respective years from fines, penalties, and forfeitures. It was $439,835 76 more during the former than the latter year.

On the 1st instant there were in the custody of the warden of the District jail 141 prisoners. Of this number 33 were females and 113 persons of color. During the year preceding that date 1,022 persons were committed; 233 were convicted of various misdemeanors, and 69 sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary at Albany. The expenses, including the cost of the transportation of prisoners, were $34,388 37.

In view of the insecure and crowded condition of the jail, and its unfitness in every respect as a proper place of confinement, Congress authorized the construction of a building of adequate dimensions. My predecessor selected a site therefor on grounds belonging to the government in this city. The required steps were being taken, with all practicable despatch, to "let the contracts." Congress, however, interposed, and directed the selection of a new site. This was done. Perfected plans were then prepared, and, after due advertisement and a careful comparison of the bids, contracts were awarded and bonds executed in strict compliance with the statute. The contractors soon after commenced work, and it was actively progressing when, under a mistaken impression of fact, Congress, on the 11th day of January last, directed it to be suspended for forty days. At the expiration of that period the expediency of further legislation in the premises continued to attract attention, and was receiving the consideration of Congress. A bill subsequently passed one house and is now pending in the other. At the request of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the work has not been resumed. This protracted and unnecessary delay has arisen from causes beyond the control of the department, and occasioned serious injury to innocent parties and the public. As the projected new building is absolutely necessary, I hope that Congress will take prompt and decisive action in regard to it.

Some years ago, the penitentiary in this city was appropriated by the military authorities. It was never restored to its original uses, and has been since destroyed. Adults, convicted of felony and sentenced by the supreme court of this District to imprisonment at hard labor, are sent to an institution in the State of New York. Considerable expense is incurred in transporting and subsisting them. Persons convicted of crime against the United States may be imprisoned in a State prison or house of correction of an adjoining State or district, if, within the jurisdiction of the court pronouncing the sentence, there be no suitable place of confinement. Convicts from some of the southern States were formerly confined, during the term of their sentence, in the penitentiary here, but are now conveyed to more distant points at increased expense. A penitentiary, properly constructed and judiciously managed, could be rendered self-sustaining by the labor of the convicts. The government

is the proprietor of lands in this vicinity which afford excellent sites for such a building. The neighboring quarries furnish stone of a superior quality. Considerations of economy suggest to Congress the expediency of adopting, at their approaching session, measures for the erection of a District penitentiary.

I am not officially advised of the condition of the House of Correction for this District, as the trustees have submitted no report.

No addition has been made to the Metropolitan Police force. Its members have been active and vigilant in the maintenance of good order, and the protection of the rights of person and property, within the District. During the past year they made 18,834 arrests, 3,549 of which were females; 11,165 of those arrested were unmarried, and 7,387 could neither read nor write; 6,409 were dismissed, 64 turned over to the military, and 880 committed to jail; 341 gave bail for their appearance at court, 2,056 were sent to the workhouse, and 675 required to enter into bonds to keep the peace. In 327 cases minor punishments were inflicted. Fines in 8,082 cases were assessed, amounting to $35,274 40; 4,038 destitute persons were furnished with temporary lodgings; 165 lost children were restored to their homes, and 167 sick and disabled persons were assisted and taken to the hospital. Of the number arrested 12,752 were charged with offences committed upon the person, and 6,082 with offences against property. The detective force made 458 arrests, recovered lost or stolen property to the amount of $25,727 35, and discharged other important duties. The labors of the sanitary company, although insufficient for the purpose, were chiefly directed to the abatement of nuisances and the enforcement of the police regulations for promoting the cleanliness of the city. More efficient measures should be devised to secure objects so essential to the health and comfort of the population.

During the month of November, 1867, a complete census of the inhabitants of the District was taken by this force for the use of the Department of Education.

In my previous reports I invited attention to the expediency of creating a court for the summary trial of offences of a minor grade. A justice of the peace of this District, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction, chiefly acts as an examining magistrate. Most of such offences are cognizable in the supreme court, where the accused is rarely put upon his trial until the term after an indictment against him has been found. If unable to give bail, he remains in custody. When a *prima facie* case against him has been made out at the preliminary examination, the witnesses are recognized to appear before the grand jury, and subsequently before the court after indictment found. Their fees for such attendance are taxed against the United States. Many of them are transient persons without a fixed residence. It often occurs that when the cause is called for trial, it is discontinued by reason of their absence beyond the reach of process. The accused thus escapes deserved punishment. During the last fiscal year the expense of the criminal court in this District

amounted to $26,612 12. It was defrayed exclusively by the government. A tribunal such as I have suggested, has been organized in almost every other populous city, and with evident benefit to the public. By its instrumentality the ends of criminal justice would be effectually and cheaply served, and the right of the accused to a speedy trial attained. The supreme court of the District, relieved of a large and increasing number of prosecutions, could with greater despatch dispose of the civil cases on its calendar.

During the year ending June 30, 1868, the expenditures of the Government Hospital for the Insane were $114,035 81, and there were admitted 152 patients, being an excess of 43 over the number admitted the preceding year. One hundred and nineteen of them were males, 69 of whom were from the army and navy. The whole number under treatment was 432. Seventy-six were discharged; of these 63 were restored and eight improved. There remained under treatment at that date 329. There have been 1,464 persons treated in the institution since it was opened, of whom 1,145 were natives of this country. The board recommend that there be appropriated $90,500 for the support of the institution during the year ending June 30, 1870; $10,000 for the completion of the wall enclosing the grounds, and $23,000 for the purchase of 148 acres of ground. The excellent management of this institution eminently entitles it to the continued confidence and patronage of Congress. The estimates are reasonable, and I cordially commend them to the most favorable consideration.

During the last fiscal year 22 pupils were admitted into the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the directors request the following appropriations: To supply a deficit for the current fiscal year, $17,500; for support of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1870, $31,000; for buildings, $66,000; and for improving grounds, $4,000; making in all $118,500.

In my last report I earnestly commended to the fostering care of Congress the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum. The act of the 27th of July last appropriated $15,000 for the support of the institution during the current year, and required that all expenditures should be made under the direction of the Surgeon General of the army.

During the year ending the 30th of June last, the total number of women under treatment was 631; 33 of them were pay patients, from whom the sum of $1,339 44 was received; 549 were restored to health; 10 were relieved, and 12 died. The small amount of receipts is ascribed to the want of requisite accommodations. Most of the available space was occupied by free patients, to the exclusion of many who desired to secure private apartments. The increased number of inmates rendered necessary a considerable outlay for furniture and bedding. The funds derived during the last fiscal year, from all sources, were insufficient to cover the actual expenditures, and, at the close thereof, the institution was $7,000 in debt. The directors request that a clause appropriating that sum be inserted in the deficiency bill.

The estimates for rent and the support of the institution during the next year are $18,000. I do not doubt that Congress will cheerfully accord that amount. I also submit an estimate for the purchase of ground and the erection of permanent buildings for the use of the institution. The title to the property, when acquired, should be vested in the United States.

The laws providing for the receipt, custody, and distribution by this Department, of Statutes of the United States, and other official publications, have, as far as practicable, been carried into effect. I invite attention to the propriety of revising the statutes which relate to the printing and distribution of documents published by the authority of Congress.

One of my predecessors, on the eve of his retirement from office, urged the propriety of an appropriation for erecting and furnishing suitable residences for the Vice-President of the United States and the heads of the executive departments. After alluding to the value of money when the government went into operation, and the salaries of those officers were originally fixed, as compared with that which it bore in December, 1852, when his report was submitted, he expressed the opinion that $6,000, at the latter date, was not worth much more than $3,000 at the former. The cost of rent, provisions, fuel, and other necessaries of life in this city, had then risen to such a degree that the most rigid economy was required to enable those officers to live within their incomes, and he declared that, as far as his observation extended, few of them had been able to do so.

His remarks in this connection present the facts and my own views in so striking a light that I deem it proper to incorporate them in this paper:

"Upon every change of administration, or in cases of the death or resignation of members of the cabinet, their successors, often from remote parts of the country, find themselves embarrassed in obtaining, even at an exorbitant price, a suitable residence for themselves and their families. They are then compelled to expend at least one year's salary in furnishing their establishment, and are consequently obliged to draw upon their private resources for the means of subsistence. Much of their time and attention is occupied by these domestic concerns, which might be more profitably devoted to the public interests. At the close of their terms they are forced to dispose of their household effects at a ruinous sacrifice, and return to their homes impoverished in fortune, and with the ungracious reflection that while they devoted their time and talents to the public service their country has refused them even the means of support.

"It may be said, in reply, that there is no obligation on any one to accept these positions, and if they do so they must abide by the consequence of their own acts. In one sense this is true. There is no legal obligation on any one to accept an official position, but there is a high moral and patriotic obligation on every citizen to contribute his service to his country when it may be required; and there is a reciprocal obligation on the country not to allow him to suffer in his private fortune by that service."

Congress did not accede to his recommendation; they, however, passed the act of March 3, 1853, which increased the salary of the Vice-President from $5,000, prescribed by the act of September 24, 1789, to $8,000,

and gave to the members of the cabinet the same amount. The addition thus made was estimated to be sufficient for house rent. No increase has been voted since, notwithstanding the constant appreciation of labor, rent, and every article of consumption. My observation and experience enable me to affirm, with unhesitating confidence, that the income of the office will not equal the outlay, if the incumbent lives in a style at all compatible with the proprieties of his position, and the relations which a decent regard to the just claims of society compels him to maintain. "The high offices of the country should be open to the poor as well as to the rich; but the practical effect of the present rate of compensation will soon be to exclude from the executive councils all who have not ample resources independently of their official salaries."

Several of the annual reports of this department refer to the compensation of the judiciary. One of the most thoughtful writers of the last century remarks, that the administration of justice seems to be the leading object of institutions of government; that legislatures assemble; that armies are embodied, and both war and peace made with a sort of reference to the proper administration of laws, and the judicial protection of private rights. While this is emphatically true in every free country, the judicial department of the United States is charged also with other duties, and its power extends to all cases arising under the Constitution and the acts of Congress. The guardianship of the fundamental law has been thus confided to it. The Supreme Court decides, in the last resort, questions involving the constitutional authority of the federal government and its various departments, as well as the reserved powers of the several States, and the consistency of their legislation with the Constitution and laws of Congress. No foreign tribunal possesses so broad a jurisdiction, or deals with issues so vitally affecting national power, dignity and sovereignty. Its members should consist of jurists, who, having gained the highest honors of the bar, bring to the discharge of their exalted trust, mature experience and pre-eminent talents and learning. Their salary, if not equal to their former professional income, should at least secure them an independent support, and bear a just relation to their arduous employment. One of the most eminent judges of that court, resigned on account of the scanty salary, and a venerable Chief Justice, whose labors during a long life conferred enduring benefits upon his country, died a few years since, bequeathing to his family little beyond the legacy of an illustrious name. The salary is far from being proportionate to the weighty responsibilities of the station. It is even less than is paid to some subordinate officers in other branches of the public service. It is a singular and disreputable anomaly, that the chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, each, received in pay and emoluments, during the last fiscal year, a larger compensation than the Chief Justice of the United States. Recent legislation recognized the just claims of the judges of the district courts, and of the supreme court of this District, but Congress, inadvertently,

I presume, omitted to make a becoming provision for the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The proposition to erect and furnish houses for the Vice-President and Cabinet ministers may not meet with more favor now than when it was originally made. I earnestly recommend, therefore, that 50 per centum be added to their present salary and to that of the justices of the Supreme Court. It will even then be much less than is allowed to officers of a similar grade by any other first-class government. The Cabinet ministers will not receive more than is now paid in coin to several of our foreign representatives, who discharge much less laborious duties, in capitals not more expensive than Washington. Since the salaries in question were fixed at the present rate, Congress have, by successive statutes, nearly quadrupled their own, and I do not doubt that the members of that honorable body will render, in some degree, to others the justice already secured to themselves.

I have heretofore alluded to the compensation of the Assistant Secretary and the heads of bureaus. The Commissioner of Patents, whose salary is not too large, receives $4,500, being 50 per centum more than that of the other officers of equal grade in this department, and exceeds, by more than 28 per centum, that of his official superior, the Assistant Secretary, whose duties involve far more labor and responsibility. This glaring and indefensible inequality should be corrected. I recommend that the annual salary of the Assistant Secretary be fixed at $5,000, and that the Commissioner of Patents, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Commissioner of Pensions shall each be paid $4,500 per annum.

The duties of a copyist are merely mechanical, and he is liberally paid, more so, indeed, than the same qualifications in any other walk of life command; but the higher order of clerical labor, requiring for its acceptable performance, intelligence and special knowledge, as well as faithful training and long continued service, is not adequately remunerated. It is my settled opinion, the result of much reflection, and of experience in my present position, that the efficiency of the clerical force would be essentially promoted by thoroughly reorganizing it, and securing to clerks of experience and tried ability an enhanced compensation. It is hoped that a subject of so much importance to the successful working of the executive departments will receive the consideration it so well merits.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDENT.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

SIR: Pursuant to the resolution adopted February 28, 1855, by the Senate of the United States, the following is presented as an abstract of the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868:

1. The disposal of public lands by ordinary cash sales, by pre-emptions, homestead entries, bounty land warrant locations, college scrip, railroad and swamp selections, amounted to $6,655,742\frac{50}{100}$ acres. The cash receipts under various heads amounted to $1,632,745 90.

2. An outline is given of the surveying system extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the public domain being intersected by 20 base lines and 23 principal meridians.

3. The characteristics of the public lands in Michigan shown, with the quantity remaining undisposed of.

4. Like information in regard to Wisconsin.

5. The results of land operations indicated in the region embraced by Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which the proprietary interests of the United States have nearly all been disposed of.

6. The public land States on the Gulf of Mexico, viz., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, particularly described in regard to their peculiarities of soil, products, and resources, the quantity of public land undisposed of in each of them being stated.

7. The advantages of soil and resources shown in regard to each of the political communities flanking the right bank of the Mississippi to the northern line of Louisiana, viz., of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, the area of public lands undisposed of in each of these States being shown.

8. Similar statements made in regard to Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, lying east of the Rocky mountains.

9. The Territories traversed by the Rocky mountains, described as to soil, resources, the area of public land in each being given, with the quantity surveyed, and that unsurveyed, referring to them in the following order: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Recommendations submitted for the extension of the land system to the new Territory of Wyoming.

10. Next are described the advantages in soil and resources of the Territories and States between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada, viz., Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, the area of public land undisposed of in each of them being shown, as also the quantity surveyed and that unsurveyed.

11. The States and Territories on the Pacific ocean described in regard to their several peculiarities and value in soil and production, the quan-

tity of public land undisposed of in each of them being shown, with the area surveyed and unsurveyed, begining with California, and extending to Oregon and Washington Territory.

12. Views presented in regard to Alaska, with recommendation of the extension to that territory of our land machinery.

13. Sketch given of the leading measures prescribed by law for the disposal of the public lands.

14. Satisfactory exhibit submitted in regard to the accounts of receivers of public moneys and disbursing agents. Recommendation suggested that the statutory provision interdicting the employés of the General Land Office from purchasing public land be extended to the officers of the several districts of local land administration.

15. The pre-emption policy considered, and its value and importance to the country shown. Amendment suggested to make the system still more effective.

16. Homestead measure discussed; its importance shown, and rulings presented on various important points which have arisen.

17. The donation claims in the State of Oregon and in Washington Territory. Progress shown in regard to the consummation of individual title.

18. Town-site law considered. Regulations adopted in regard to cases arising under the acts of 1864, 1865, 1867, and 1868.

19. Exhibit furnished in regard to internal improvement grants, general and special.

20. Aggregate of the grants for support of schools, universities, and colleges shown, with the area stated that will be conceded for this purpose under existing principles of legislation.

21. The policy of Congress shown in making grants for military and naval services from the days of the Revolution to the present time; aggregate quantity given for such services.

22. An exhibit made in regard to military reservations; power of the executive to make such shown; legislation recommended to authorize the sale of such as may be finally abandoned, and are useless to the government.

23. History of the proceedings ordered for the establishment astronomically of the boundary lines between Nebraska and Colorado, between Nebraska and Wyoming, and between Nevada, Utah, and Arizona; also in regard to the establishment of the northern boundary of New Mexico under special authority of law.

24. Details presented in regard to the late geological survey in Nebraska under act of March 2, 1867.

25. The measures shown for the extension of such explorations west of Nebraska into Colorado and Wyoming, under act of July 20, 1868.

26. General considerations presented in regard to geological and mineral interests, with recommendations that authority of law be given for the creation of a suitable edifice as a receptacle for minerals and other illustrations of the wealth of the country.

27. Laws and regulations shown in regard to the survey of islands in meandered lakes and rivers.

28. Questions discussed at length in regard to riparian interests, and the rights of parties in that relation considered. The rulings of the courts and the department in reference to such interests fully presented.

29. Progress shown in regard to swamp grants; areas of selections in place and indemnity conceded; area shown which has passed to the several States under the acts of Congress of 1849 and 1850.

30. Irrigation; particulars shown, and suggestions made in regard to this important subject.

31. Mining law of 1866 considered, and the rulings shown in several important points which have arisen in the administration of the statute in different mining localities.

32. Remarks on the railway system of the United States; extent of grants made by Congress in aid of the same; details presented in regard to the continental lines; quantity stated which will pass under existing grants.

33. Area of the national domain shown; the public acts referred to by which it has reached its present immense proportions; expansion of the territorial limits of the republic, and its relations to Asiatic trade considered.

34. The report is accompanied by tabular statements showing in detail operations under the various laws for the disposal of the public lands.

35. Estimates submitted for the service.

36. The report is accompanied by annual returns of the surveyors general of field operations in the several surveying districts; also by maps illustrative of the progress of surveys, and of other public interests.

Respectfully submitted:

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

SIR: The operations of this branch of the service during the last fiscal year have been co-extensive with all the public land States and Territories in which the land system has been inaugurated, embracing the States bounded by the great lakes on our northern frontier, the three immediately south of them, those fronting on the Gulf of Mexico, the tier of political communities flanking the right bank of the Mississippi from our northern to our southern limits, the States and Territories west of these in the plains, and traversed by the Rocky mountains, and those fronting on the Pacific ocean. The jurisdiction of the department has also been exercised in regard to claims of parties in the older States representing agricultural college grants, bounty land warrants, Indian scrip, and other elements of title granted pursuant to law. The disposal of the public lands, by ordinary cash sales, pre-emptions, homestead entries, locations of military warrants, college scrip, selections in aid of the reclamation of inundated lands, has been for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868, as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales	914,941.33
Aggregate of military bounty land warrant locations	512,533.42
Total quantity by homestead entries under acts of 1862, 1864, and 1866	2,328,923.25
In the same period there were approved as swamp "in place" to several States, as grantees, under the act of September 28, 1850, 145,628.89 acres, and selected as swamp indemnity, 113,568.96 acres, making a total of swamp lands, or their equivalents, confirmed to States, of	259,197.85

	Acres.
In the same fiscal year titles under railroad grants have been vested in certain States for the quantity of.....	697,257.57
Agricultural and mechanic college land scrip, issued under act of 1862, has been located by the assignees of certain non-land holding States, equal to	1,942,889.08
Making a total of public lands disposed of during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868, of.....	6,655,742.50

The *cash* receipts during the same period for ordinary sales and pre-emptions, including a small quantity of military scrip received as money for the $10 homestead payments; for commissions on homesteads; for fees in the locating of agricultural college scrip, for same in the locating of military warrants, for fees in pre-emption cases, on donations, on railroad selections, and on certified transcripts under the acts of 1861 and 1864, make an aggregate received during the year terminating the 30th of June, 1868, of $1,632,745 90.

In order to a proper understanding of the manner in which the boundaries of tracts of the public land are ascertained and established, it is deemed necessary to present the following

OUTLINE OF THE RECTANGULAR SURVEYING SYSTEM.

The public lands are first surveyed into rectangular tracts, according to the true meridian, noting the variation of the magnetic needle. Those tracts are called townships, each of six miles square, having reference to an established principal base line on a true parallel of latitude, and to longitude styled principal meridian. Any series of contiguous townships, north or south of each other, constitute a range; the townships counting from the base, either north or south, and the ranges from the principal meridian, either east or west. Each township is subdivided into 36 sections of one mile square, or 640 acres. The diagram herewith shows the mode of surveying the township lines from the initial point or intersection of the principal base with the principal meridian, astronomically ascertained with reference to parallel of latitude and degree of longitude.

In establishing and surveying a base line from the initial point east and west, quarter section, section and township corners are established at every 40, 80, and 480 chains, respectively, which are for sections and townships lying north of the base, and not for those situated south.

In surveying the principal meridian north and south of the initial point, similar corners are established, which are common for townships lying immediately east or west. Standard parallel or correction lines are run east and west from the principal meridian with similar character of corners, as on the principal base and meridian, and constitute special bases for township lines lying north thereof, the correction lines being run and marked at every four townships, or 24 miles north of the base, and at every five townships, or 30 miles south of the same.

Guide meridians are surveyed at distances of every eight ranges of townships, or 48 miles east and west of the principal meridian; the guides north of the principal base starting either from it or from standard parallels. They are closed by meridional lines on other standard parallels immediately north, while those lying south of the principal bases start in the first instance from the first standard parallel south, and are closed by meridional lines on the principal base. Then the

guides begin on the second standard parallel south, and close on the first standard parallel south, again starting from the third standard parallel south, and closing on the second standard parallel south, and so on. The closing corners on the principal base and standard parallel are established at points of convergency of the meridians, which occasion a double set of corners on the principal base and correction, or standard parallels, styled "standard corners" and "closing corners." This process requires off-setting of the guide meridians to the extent of the convergency of the meridians on each of the standard parallels and bases.

The principal base, principal meridian, standard parallels, and guide meridians, constitute a frame-work of the rectangular system of public surveys. Within these limits any errors are avoided which otherwise would result from adhering to the surveys made as the law directs, to the true meridian, in consequence of the convergency of meridians and of measurement over uneven surfaces.

The surveys of the standard lines are made with instruments operating independently of the magnetic needle, the magnetic being noted solely to show the true variation. These lines divide the sphere of field operations into parallelograms of 48 by 24 miles north of the principal base, and 48 by 30 miles south, the convergency of the meridians in the former instance being greater than in the latter.

The parallelograms formed by meridians and parallels are in their turn subdivided into townships, and the latter ultimately into sections with an ordinary but perfectly adjusted compass. These parallelograms also serve to connect distant surveys from those progressing regularly from the initial point, if first required, for the convenience of remote settlements or other considerations.

The township lines start from the standard corners, pre-established on the principal base and standard or correction parallels, and are surveyed to the extent required within each parallelogram. On those lines quarter section, section, and township corners are fixed to govern the subdivisional work of the townships into 36 sections.

The sections of one mile square are the smallest tracts, the outboundaries of which the law requires to be actually surveyed. Their minor subdivisions, represented in dotted lines on the accompanying diagram, are not surveyed and marked in the field. They are defined by law, and the surveyors general in protracting township plats from the field-notes of sections merely designate them in red ink, the lines being imaginary, connecting opposite quarter section corners in each section from south to north, and from east to west, thereby dividing sections into four quarter sections of 160 acres each, and these in their turn into quarter-quarter sections of 40 acre tracts, by imaginary lines, starting from the equidistant points between the section and quarter section corners to similar points on the opposite sides of the section.

Each section containing 640 acres, subdivided into legal subdivisions, affords forty different descriptions, susceptible of being disposed of to purchasers, from 640 acre tracts to 40 acre parcels.

This convenient mode of subdividing sections with a view to economy and to facilitate sales of small tracts, although not actually marked on the ground by metes and bounds, yet under laws of Congress are susceptible of demarkation by any surveyor in the different States and Territories, in accordance with the field-notes of the original survey made by United States officers.

The rectangular system has been in operation for upwards of eighty years. Its advantages over the trigonometrical method consist in its

economy, simplicity in the process of transfer, and brevity of description in deeding the premises by patents, and in the convenience of reference of the most minute legal subdivision to the corners and lines of sections, townships of given principal base and meridians, affording unerring means for the restoration of lines and marks when destroyed by time or accident.

Since the inauguration of the system it has undergone modification in regard to the establishment of standard lines and initial points, the system of parallels or correction lines, as also of guide meridians having been instituted, contributing much towards the completeness of the system. There are at present permanently established twenty principal bases, and twenty-three principal meridians, controlling the public survey in the land States and Territories, with the exception of Alaska, Wyoming, and Indian country. The public surveys in some districts are governed by one principal base and principal meridian, as in Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, partly in western Minnesota, and eastern Dakota, where the 5th principal meridian and principal base have the initial point in Arkansas, and yet controlling all the surveys in those political divisions. In California there are three different initial points, necessitated by abrupt mountains throughout the State.

The latest established principal base and meridian are in Montana, which regulate the surveys in that Territory. It is reported by the surveyor general as being "on the summit of a limestone hill about 800 feet high, about 12 miles southwest of the junction of the three forks of the Missouri river," instead of Beaver Head Rock, as suggested to him in 1867, the latter having been found by actual examination less suitable.

The lines of public surveys over level ground are measured with four-pole chain of sixty-six feet in length, 80 chains constituting one lineal mile, but with two-pole where the features of the country are broken and hilly. The lines thus chained are marked through timber land by chops on line trees on each side, and in the absence of such trees those standing nearest the survey on both sides are blazed diagonally towards the line run. Trees standing at the precise spot where legal corners are required are made available. If no such trees are there then the corners are perpetuated by posts or stones, with inscriptions, and the positions of the same are indicated by witness trees or mounds, the angular bearings and distances from the corner being ascertained and described in the field-notes. The lines intersecting navigable streams, the areas of which are excluded from sale, require the establishment of meander corner posts, the courses and distances on meandered navigable streams governing the calculations from which true contents of fractional lots are computed and expressed on township plats. Township corner posts, or stones common to four townships, are set diagonally, properly marked with six notches on each of the four angles set to the cardinal points of the compass; and mile posts on township lines are marked with as many notches on them as they are miles distant from the township corners respectively; the four sides of the township and section posts, which are common to four townships or sections, are marked with the corresponding number of sections. See subjoined diagrams in the appendices.

The principal meridian, base, standard, and guides having been first measured and marked, and the corner boundaries thereon established, the process of surveying and marking the exterior lines of townships, north and south of the base, and east and west of the meridian, within those standard lines, is shown on diagrams herewith.

With papers accompanying this report will be found form of a surveying contract and bond into which a United States surveyor general enters

with a deputy surveyor, after being commissioned, for the survey of either standards, townships, or subdivisions. The contract specifies the localities where surveys are to be made, duration of the time within which the work is to be returned, the price of survey per lineal mile, including all contingent expenses to be borne by the deputy surveyor, who is required to execute the work in his own proper person, subcontracting being illegal.

RE-ESTABLISHING THE LINES OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The original corners when they can be found must stand under the statute as the true corners they were intended to represent, even though not exactly where strict professional care might have placed them in the first instance. Missing corners must be re-established in the identical localities they originally occupied. When the spot cannot be determined by the existing landmarks in the field, resort must be had to the field-notes of the original survey. The law provides that the length of the lines, as stated in the original field-notes, shall be considered as the true lengths, and the distances between corners set down in those notes constitute proper data from which to determine the true locality of a missing corner; hence the rule that all such should be restored at distances proportionate to the original measurements between existing original landmarks.

LAWS AND RULES GOVERNING THE SUBDIVISION OF SECTIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Information is frequently called for in reference to the rules prevailing in the surveys and subdivisions. The acts of Congress approved May 10, 1800, section 3, vide United States Statutes, vol. 2, page 73, and February 11, 1805, same vol., pages 313 and 314, regulate the mode of proceeding.

Although the statute of 1805 does not require actual running and marking the interior lines of a section by the government surveyors, it prescribes certain principles upon which the division lines may be ascertained and the lands sold by legal subdivisions, as laid down on township plats by surveyors general.

The subdivision of a quarter section provided for by section 1, act of Congress approved April 24, 1820, Statutes, vol. 3, page 566, is as follows:

> And in every case of the division of a quarter section, the line for the division thereof shall run north and south, and corners and contents of half-quarter sections which may thereafter be sold shall be ascertained in the manner and on the principles directed and prescribed by the second section of an act entitled "An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and five; and fractional sections containing one hundred and sixty acres or upwards shall in like manner, as nearly as practicable be subdivided into half-quarter sections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In pursuance of said foregoing act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, then having jurisdiction, directed the subdivision of fractional sections into half-quarters by north and south or east and west lines, so as to preserve the most compact and convenient forms, together with the quantity contained in each subdivision.

The act of Congress approved April 5, 1832, Statutes, vol. 4, page 503, provides for the subdivision of a half-quarter thus:

> And in every case of a division of a half-quarter section, the line for the division thereof shall run east and west, and the corners and contents of quarter-quarter sections which may thereafter be sold shall be ascertained as nearly as may be in the manner and on the principles directed and prescribed by the second section of an act entitled "An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the eleventh day of

February, eighteen hundred and five, and fractional sections containing fewer or more than one hundred and sixty acres shall in like manner, as nearly as may be practicable, be subdivided into quarter-quarter sections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In accordance with these legal provisions, the Secretary of the Treasury in 1834 directed the subdivision of sections into quarter-quarter sections as follows:

In all cases where the quantity of the fractional section, or the portion thereof remaining unsold, and liable to be subdivided under the act of 5th April, 1832, admits of the sale of one or more quarter sections, you will subdivide such quarter sections into quarter-quarter sections, and they will be described by the registers as quarter-quarter sections.

Fractional sections containing less than 160 acres, after the subdivision into as many quarter-quarter sections as it is susceptible of, may be subdivided into lots, each containing the quantity of a quarter-quarter, by so laying down the line of subdivision that they shall be 20 chains wide; the distances are to be marked on the plat of subdivision, which must show the areas of the quarter-quarters and residuary fractions.

The aforesaid legal provisions govern the methods employed for the survey and calculation of areas of the fractional sections on the north and west of townships, such surveys representing the proper boundaries, contents, and subdivisions of the several sections, half sections, quarter sections, half-quarter sections, quarter-quarter sections, and fractions designated by special numbers.

It is now proposed to show the progress made in the extension of the lines of surveys, and in the disposal of the lands in the different regions of the national territory extending from the Floridian peninsula on the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to begin with the frontier States, bounded by Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, and first with the State of

MICHIGAN.

Michigan originally formed part of the region ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, described as the territory northwest of the Ohio. The cession embraced the country now within the limits of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the eastern part of Minnesota, having an aggregate area of 213,000 square miles. Michigan was first erected into a Territory by the act of January 11, 1805, and admitted as a State by act of January 26, 1837; Statutes, vol. 5, page 144. It is separated on the north and east from the dominion of Canada by Lake Superior, river St. Marie, Lake Huron, St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair and Detroit river, having Ohio and Indiana on the south, and Lake Michigan and the State of Wisconsin on the west, embracing an area of 56,451 square miles, or 36,128,640 acres. The State is divided into two peninsulas, northern and southern, separated by the straits of Mackinaw, uniting Lakes Huron and Michigan. The northern peninsula in its greatest length is 316 miles, and from 30 to 120 wide, embracing two-fifths of the whole area of the State, or 22,580 square miles. This peninsula presents a striking contrast in soil and surface to the southern, the latter being generally level or undulating, and very fertile, the former rugged and in certain portions even mountainous, the streams abounding in rapids and waterfalls, rendering the scenery very picturesque and beautiful. The climate of the northern peninsula is rigorous, and the soil sterile, fully compensated, however, by the extensive deposits of copper and iron. The eastern portion is less rugged than the western, where mountains attain an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet.

The central portion of this peninsula is rolling table land, for the most part well timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, oak, aspen,

maple, ash, and elm, abounding in rich deposits of copper, extending from Lake Superior at Keweenaw Point to the western borders of Michigan. Minerals also exist on Isle Royale, (in the northwestern part of Lake Superior, 45 miles north of Keweenaw Point,) which embraces an area of 230 square miles. These localities, together with Ontonagon and Portage lake, constitute the principal mining regions in Michigan, the shipments of copper alone from Portage lake, Keweenaw, and Ontonagon, from 1845 to 1865 inclusive, amounting to 76,107 tons. In 1865 these mines produced 9,971 tons; in 1866, about 7,500; while the yield of 1867 will not probably exceed 5,060 tons. The diminution in the product is not attributable to any failure of the mines, but to the scarcity and consequent high price of labor, which, in one instance, led to a suspension of operations. The vast deposits of iron ore in this State are almost exclusively in Marquette county, the Jackson, Cleveland, and Lake Superior mines being the principal ones. The yield of the iron mines from 1855 to 1862 was 414,136 tons; in 1863 it was 273,000 tons of ore; in 1866, 296,872 tons of ore, and 18,437 tons of pig iron; while in 1867 it amounted to 469,320 tons of ore, valued at $2,345,600, and 30,911 tons pig iron, valued at $1,130,120, being an increase of 172,448 tons of ore and 12,474 tons of pig iron over the product of 1866.

Lake Superior, washing the northern shores of this peninsula, and the largest expanse of fresh water on the globe, embraces an area of 23,000 square miles, with a coast line of 1,500 miles. The southern peninsula includes three-fifths of the entire area of Michigan, being 275 miles from north to south, and 175 on the southern boundary from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan, its greatest width being 200 miles between Lakes Huron and Michigan. This peninsula, so interesting in its agricultural and economical aspects, has the greater portion of the population and improvements. It is generally level, rising gradually from the lakes on the east and west to a vast undulating plain in the interior, covered for the most part with various kinds of oak, black and white walnut, sugar maple, elm, linden, hickory, ash, bass-wood, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, aspen, chestnut, cedar, tamarack, and paw-paw, while pine is found in great abundance in nearly all parts of the northern half of the peninsula. A small portion of the area is prairie; a considerable portion, however, is termed "oak openings," which are beautiful and fertile natural lawns, dotted over with scattering trees and free from undergrowth.

The divide between the waters flowing east and west is 300 feet above the level of the lakes and 1,000 above the level of the sea. The climate is varied and less rigorous than in the vicinity of the lakes. The great fertility of the soil is everywhere attested by a luxuriant flora and by crops of cereals, fruits, and vegetables. The wheat yield of Michigan in 1866 was 14,740,639 bushels, being an average of 13.8 bushels per acre, valued at $37,588,630, while the crops for 1867 and 1868 are reported at a larger average than in 1866. The culture of Indian corn in the southern part of the State is entirely successful. The crop for 1866 was 16,118,680 bushels, being an average yield of 32 bushels to an acre, and valued at $13,217,318. The hay crop of 1863 was valued at $15,000,000, and that of 1866 was 1,218,959 tons, valued at $16,760,686. The potato crop of 1866 amounted to 5,037,298 bushels, an average acre yield of 110 bushels, valued at $2,820,877. Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and tobacco are also cultivated extensively.

Southern Michigan promises to become one of the greatest apple-growing regions of the Union. Peaches are raised successfully on the shores of Lake Michigan, while pears, plums, cherries, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, and quinces are grown throughout the State.

Along the shore of Lake Michigan, in the valleys of the St. Joseph, Grand, Kalamazoo, and Detroit rivers, including the islands, as well as on the shore of Lake Erie, vine culture has given proof that these localities are well adapted to the grape, and past results from this branch of industry give promise of great increase.

The saline regions of Michigan are principally in Saginaw, Bay, and Kent counties, East Saginaw being the most important. The quantity of salt produced in the Saginaw valley in 1865 was 530,000 barrels; in 1866, 407,997; and in 1867, 474,721 barrels.

The lumber trade is a most important interest. In 1867 the timber sawed was equal to 1,400,000,000 feet. The principal markets for lumber on the Lake Michigan shore are Chicago and Milwaukee, while from the Saginaw valley extensive shipments are made to Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo. The coal region of Michigan is near the centre of the southern peninsula, covering an area of 12,000 square miles. The coal is bituminous and of good quality; mainly used for manufacturing purposes.

Gypsum also exists in great abundance, principally near Grand Rapids and Tawas bay.

Wool-growing is a leading interest, the crop in 1867 being estimated at 10,500,000 pounds, while the aggregate value of live stock was $56,077,373.

Detroit, the largest and most important city in the State, having a population of 75,000, is situated on the west bank of Detroit river, six miles below the outlet of Lake St. Clair. It possesses one of the finest harbors in the world, and is the terminus of 12 lines of steamers, among which are daily lines to all the more important ports on the northern lakes, viz., Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Ogdensburg, and other points. The city is also an important railroad centre, connecting with the principal points of the State and affording direct communication with the east, west, and south. In January, 1868, the total value of real and personal property in Detroit amounted to $88,014,237. At the same date the capital invested in manufactures was $18,360,000, the amount invested in the manufacture of lumber being $6,500,000; iron, $4,500,000; leather, $1,200,000; furniture, $1,000,000; tobacco, $900,000; malt and malt liquors, $800,000; cars, $500,000; and newspapers, $380,000.

Lansing, the political capital of Michigan, has a population of 5,000.

Among the other cities which have grown into importance in the State are Grand Rapids, East Saginaw, Adrian, Saginaw, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Marshall, Monroe, Pontiac, Flint, Marquette, Port Huron, Sault St. Marie, and Tecumseh. Land offices are established at Detroit, Ionia, East Saginaw, Traverse City, and Marquette, where district officers are ready to receive applications for the entry of public land under the several laws of Congress; the area yet to be disposed of in Michigan being equal to 4,614,078 acres.

WISCONSIN.

The State next west of Michigan, and which has Lakes Superior and Michigan for boundaries, is Wisconsin, part of the territory northwest of the Ohio, which was organized into a Territory by act of April 20, 1836, and admitted into the Union as a State by resolution of March 3, 1847.

The State, embracing an area of 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres, has on the north Lake Superior and the State of Michigan, on the

east Lake Michigan, on the south Illinois, and on the west Iowa and Minnesota. Wisconsin enjoys extraordinary facilities for marine transportation, having on the east a coast line on Lake Michigan of 200 miles, and on the north 120 on Lake Superior. The Mississippi river flows along the western border 400 miles, navigable throughout, receiving as tributaries the Wisconsin, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix, all large streams; the St. Croix navigable for 60 miles, and the Chippewa as high up as the falls. The lakes and the Mississippi are connected by a canal, uniting the navigable waters of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, through which vessels may pass during high water. The other streams are the Rock river in the southern part, flowing into Illinois and uniting with the Mississippi near Rock island; the St. Louis, Bois Brulé, Bad, and Montreal discharge their waters into Lake Superior; the Menomonee, Pishtego, Oconto, Pensaukee, and Fox, with its tributary, the Wolf, run into Green bay; and the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee empty into Lake Michigan. The largest lake in the State is Lake Winnebago, 28 miles long and 10 wide. The other principal lakes are Pepin, St. Croix, Green, Geneva, Pewaugan, Pewaukee, and Kaskoneong.

The surface of Wisconsin is generally high and rolling. The soil of the southern part of the State, and particularly the southeastern portion, is deep, rich, and productive; the northern, with thinner soil, often abounding in minerals and well adapted to grazing.

The most important mineral product is lead, which occurs in the southwestern part of the State as a carbonate and galena or sulphuret, the latter largely predominating. Iron ores occur in large quantities. Copper is found associated with zinc. Plumbago and gypsum exist in considerable quantities, and agates and carnelians have been found on the lake shores and in the trap rocks. Large deposits of peat and shell marl occur in the marshes and former beds of lakes, also clay suitable for brick and the coarser wares. Limestone occurs in great abundance, and is susceptible of high and beautiful polish. Handsome varieties of marble exist in the northeastern part of the State.

In the northern half of the State the pine, balsam, hemlock, and other coniferous trees are found in vast forests, the white pine assuming the largest proportions. The other principal forest trees are the oak, cedar, tamarack, hickory, ash, elm, poplar, sycamore, sugar maple, birch, basswood, and aspen. The region situated between the prairie on the south and the forests on the north is covered with oak openings, being trees scattered here and there over a lawn-like surface, forming a most pleasing feature in the landscape of that region.

The northern part of the State forms a portion of the great lumber region, that trade having assumed immense proportions.

Wisconsin is pre-eminently an agricultural and grazing region. The agricultural statistics of the State evince the great fertility of the soil, and the adaptation of soil and climate to the production of great quantities and large yields of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flax, clover, and grasses, which constitute the principal field crops, while the products of the orchard and garden are equally satisfactory.

The increase in population is rapid, now estimated at 1,000,000, while the wealth and internal improvements in the State have been steadily progressing. In 1868 the actual value of real and personal property was $400,000,000.

The railroad interests are assuming extensive proportions. There are nearly 2,000 miles of railroad, representing a capital of $40,161,533. The several lines traverse the richest and most improved portions of the State, and are being rapidly pushed to completion.

Milwaukee, with 90,000 inhabitants, the most populous and important commercial and manufacturing city in the State, is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Milwaukee river, 90 miles north of Chicago, and 75 east of Madison. It has one of the finest harbors on the northern lakes. This beautiful city is the centre of trade in the richest and most extensive agricultural district in the United States, and for many years has been classed as one of the largest primary wheat markets in the world. Wisconsin, Minnesota, and a large portion of Iowa constitute the richest wheat-growing districts on the globe, abounding likewise in other great sources of wealth.

During the year 1867, Milwaukee afforded a market for produce amounting to $45,000,000, and during the same period 91,924 tons of general merchandise were received at that port from the east, exclusive of coarse freight, such as coal, salt, and plaster. An official report places the mercantile business of the city for the year ending June 30, 1867, at $110,675,000. The value of real and personal city property at the present time is $39,204,542. The taxes for all purposes, including State, county, and school, do not exceed one and a half per cent. The capital invested in manufactures in the city amounts to $19,273,877. The amount invested in beef and pork packing is $4,103,877. An extensive net-work of railroads radiates from Milwaukee, traversing the most thickly settled portions of the State. In addition to this system it has a regular line of propellers running to all the principal ports on the northern lakes, and a daily line of steamships crossing Lake Michigan between Milwaukee and Grand Haven during nine months of the year.

Madison, the seat of the State government, is beautifully situated on a peninsula, between the third and fourth lakes of the chain, called the Four Lakes, in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. It enjoys fine facilities of railroad communication with all parts of the State.

There are 60 towns and villages in the State having a population of 1,000 and over, and 22 towns with a population of upwards of 3,000. Racine, Kenosha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Janesville, Beloit, Green Bay, and Watertown are all thriving business cities, containing a population respectively of from 8,000 to 14,000.

The whole area of the State has been surveyed and the surveying machinery withdrawn. The original evidences of surveys are now in the custody of the State authorities at Madison. There are land offices established at Menasha, Stevens's Point, La Crosse, Bayfield, Eau Claire, and Falls of St. Croix, where district offices are established for the reception of applications for the entry of public lands, the amount yet to be disposed of in the State being 9,258,627 acres.

OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

The political divisions immediately south of those on the great lakes, and in which the land system was inaugurated in the early history of our country, are the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; in these, however, the title of the general government to the soil has been practically extinguished, only a few scattered tracts remaining unappropriated. In the massive commercial and industrial prosperity of these magnificent States we see some of the tangible material results of our beneficent land policy. Three quarters of a century ago they were unbroken regions, excepting a few feeble disconnected pioneer settlements. Now they constitute the home of an enlightened civilization based upon popular freedom and intelligence, amply endowed with agencies, moral, intellectual, and physical, essential to the growth of a great people.

The areas of these States are as follows:

	Square miles.	Acres.
Ohio	39,964	25,576,960
Indiana	33,809	21,637,760
Illinois	55,410	35,462,400
	129,183	82,677,120

This surface exceeds by nearly 10,000 square miles that of the British islands, and by 22,000 square miles that of Prussia. It is more than half the extent of either the French empire or Germany. If these members of the republic, like the States of Europe, were isolated by physical and historical causes, they would develop into a powerful and commanding nation. Happily for the cause of humanity all their organic tendencies are towards complete fusion with the mass of American civilization.

Extending from east to west 542 miles, with an extreme breadth of 388 miles, they exhibit a similarity of climate, soil, and production, with, however, a pleasing variety of local character. The outlying hills of the Allegheny mountain system break the surface of eastern and southeastern Ohio by rugged and abrupt ridges of considerable height, yet gradually subsiding into the gently undulating surface of western Ohio and Indiana, and finally into the broad level prairies of Illinois. A ridge of highlands, forming a plateau from 600 to 1,000 feet above the ocean level, constitute the watershed between Lake Erie and the Ohio. This ridge disappears near the border of Indiana, and the general elevation of the country sinks towards the Mississippi, finding its minimum in the extreme southern angle of Illinois, about 340 feet above the sea level. The southern declivities of this decending plateau are longer than the northern, as is evidenced by the general greater length of the affluents of the Mississippi.

The mineral resources of these States are very extensive. The Allegheny basin covers some 12,000 square miles of Ohio, while the great central basin occupies 7,700 square miles in Indiana, and 44,000 square miles in Illinois, making an aggregate workable coal area of 63,700 square miles, about two and a half times the known workable area of the whole world outside of the United States. Extensive deposits of lead have long been worked in northern Illinois, while iron is mined in increasing quantities in widely varied localities. They represent a material product and a dynamic force daily expanding into a complete industrial system, and involving a motive power ten times greater than that of Great Britain, whose aggregate steam power now surpasses the entire muscular force of the human race, and whose manufactures crowd every mart of the world's commerce.

The soil of these States is abundantly prolific and capable of varied production, from the heaviest cereals to the most delicate fruits and fibres. The census report of 1860 shows that 33,963,951 acres, or about two-fifths of their surface, were improved, and that 23,808,471 acres of unimproved lands were enclosed in farms, the whole representing a cash value of $1,543,797,897. An area of 25,904,428 acres, about equal to the State of Ohio, was "wild land" yet unenclosed and in wilderness. The value of agricultural implements was $45,232,201. It is scarcely to be doubted that these aggregates, representing the value of farms and farming implements, have at least doubled since the last census, and now amount to considerably over three thousand millions of dollars.

The aggregates of live stock in 1860 were as follows: horses, mules, and asses, 1,784,385; horned cattle, 4,288,837; sheep, 5,307,075; swine,

7,853,071; representing a cash value of $194,741,583, which had increased in 1865 to $336,110,883, and in 1866 to $345,331,485, in spite of the demand caused by the late civil war.

The production of cereals, including wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, and buckwheat, according to the census of 1860, amounted to 360,330,386 bushels. During the same year were produced 39,971,221 pounds of tobacco, 15,145,812 pounds of wool, 290,541 bushels of potatoes, 3,961,482 tons of hay, 91,902,364 pounds of butter, 24,073,245 pounds of cheese, 5,021,464 pounds of maple sugar, 8,150,182 gallons of maple and sorghum molasses, and 4,030,893 pounds of honey. The value of orchard products was $4,314,574, of market garden products $1,830,693, of slaughtered animals, $39,582,582; aggregates which have since enormously increased. In 1865 the production of cereals had expanded to 506,267,937 bushels, of tobacco to 53,346,769 pounds, and of hay to 5,392,794 tons, with a greater or less increase in the other agricultural staples.

These figures are very partial exponents of the industrial prosperity of these splendid States. Their agricultural enterprise is now directed to the production of the more delicate and costly fruits, and to the gratification of intellectual and æsthetic tastes as well as to the physical necessities of life. This opens a wider scope of production and a higher range of values, both intrinsic and commercial.

The more advanced generalizations of science are constantly embodied in improved processes of culture and ornamentation. This increased efficiency is largely the result of the establishment of agricultural colleges and publications, the literary character and circulation of which have been remarkably enhanced within a few years.

The manufacturing interests of these States in 1860 were represented by 20,714 establishments, using raw material valued at $132,501,659, paying $36,259,245 to 119,775 operatives, male and female. The annual product of this industrial movement was $222,075,503, showing a net profit of over 50 per cent. upon the capital invested, which amounted to $102,302,987.

No general statistics of these States have been published since 1860, but it is beyond doubt that the various branches of industrial enterprise have expanded in a ratio transcending even the wonderful advance of agriculture. The intelligent public mind of these States has already appreciated the necessity of a varied industry to the complete development of their resources. With a mechanical genius fully equal to the most favored portions of the country they will not be satisfied with any monopoly of industry by any section of the Union. With manufacturing facilities of the first order they will not consent to the restriction of their enterprise to the production of raw material for elaboration in the higher processes of art elsewhere, either in foreign countries or in older portions of the United States; hence we may reasonably conclude that in manufactures, as in agriculture, these States will occupy a commanding position.

Their commercial facilities are admirable; on the north the chain of great lakes giving them a direct navigation to the Atlantic, while the Mississippi and its affluents furnish them an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, and communication with foreign countries.

These advantages of a lake and river navigation amounting to nearly 20,000 miles are supplemented by artificial agencies of immense efficiency and importance, embracing 1,376 miles of canals, costing over $25,000,000, and 10,000 miles of railroad, embracing a capital of over $300,000,000, being about one-fourth of the entire length of railroad communication in the country.

The actual movement of commerce is indicated by no general statistics, but a glance at a few prominent commercial centres will reveal an aggregate sufficiently astonishing. Chicago, in Illinois, which 30 years ago was a small settlement around Fort Dearborn, near the south end of Lake Michigan, is now the largest of the interior cities of the Union. Its population, 300,000, is exceeded only by New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Baltimore. The cash value of its real estate is $350,000,000, and of its personal property $150,000,000. It has $60,000,000 invested in manufactures, embracing all processes from the elementary manipulation of the raw material to the most delicate creations of the fine arts. It is the terminus of twelve trunk lines of railroad, with as many more dependent branches, and witnesses the arrival or departure of a train once in every 10 minutes in each 24 hours. Its position commands the entire length of the basin of the northern lakes, while it stands in intimate relation to the expansive internal communication furnished by the Mississippi river system. It is the largest grain market in the world, its aggregate receipts and shipments for the year ending July 1, 1868, embracing 100,069,727 bushels of cereals, and 3,565,831 barrels of flour. Its facilities for this trade are shown in eighteen enormous elevator warehouses, with an aggregate capacity of storage for 10,680,000 bushels of grain. Its shipments of lumber amounted to 1,401,635,124 feet, besides 217,433,288 lath and 927,969,775 shingles. The receipts and shipments of hogs were 2,916,851, of cattle 517,361, of beef 84,261 barrels, of pork 178,851 barrels, of lard 27,241,225 pounds, of tallow 7,168,427 pounds, of cut meats 82,325,522 pounds, of hides 51,261,165 pounds, of wool 22,512,716 pounds, and of lead 15,399,021 pounds. The tonnage owned in Chicago the past year amounted to 289,765 of lake vessels alone. The entries and clearances in 1864 embraced 4,338,770 tons, an aggregate which has very greatly increased. Among its facilities for trade may be mentioned the fact that it has 30 miles of dockage, and, as already intimated, may be regarded as the greatest lumber, grain, and meat market on the globe.

The city of Chicago, by a novel and gigantic enterprise, is supplied with pure water by a tunnel under Lake Michigan, one of the most extraordinary engineering feats on record. With a growth in population unparalleled in history, and with an indomitable spirit of enterprise, this young city promises to become one of the leading centres controlling the commerce of the world. Its position on the interoceanic lines of railroad communication will make it the recipient of immense trade from Asia and Europe by way of New York and San Francisco. Its future cannot be estimated by anything in our past experience.

Cincinnati, the second city in the region under consideration, on the Ohio river and in the southwest corner of the State of Ohio, was founded near the close of the last century, and now numbers a population of 250,000. This city, long the commercial mart of the West, would present a remarkable growth and development but for the still more wonderful progress of Chicago. Its advance in industrial and commercial relations has been rapid and steady. Its total of imports for the year ending August 31, 1864, was $389,790,537, an increase of $245,601,324 over the previous year; the exports were $239,079,825, or a total movement of $484,681,149, embracing merchandise, cotton, tobacco, distilled liquors, groceries, hardware, live-stock, boots and shoes, leather, flour, grain, and hay. Its manufactures are on a very extensive scale, embracing the elaboration of the raw material in all the processes of the useful and elegant arts. It is to be regretted that we have no later statistics than those of 1864; such data, doubtless, would present great advances upon the above figures.

Indianapolis, the capital and metropolis of Indiana, situated near the centre of the State, on the national road, was selected as the site of the State capital in 1820, in the midst of a dense forest extending at least 40 miles in every direction. Its population in 1840 was 2,692; in 1850, 8,090; in 1860, 18,611; in 1865, 35,000; and is now probably not far short of 50,000. It is a prominent railroad centre, and the seat of an extensive system of manufactures and commerce.

Cleveland, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, is another celebrated commercial and manufacturing city in Ohio, as exhibited in the following statistics for the present year, communicated in a very interesting report just received from the Mayor, from which it will be seen that the population is 85,284; value of real estate, $52,000,000; of personal estate, $29,676,500; value of lake commerce, $175,936,590; railroad commerce, $684,976,136; canal commerce, $4,144,600; total, $865,057,326; entered and cleared vessels, 9,840—tonnage, 3,070,984; lake vessels owned, 202—tons, 44,874; canal boats, 177—tonnage, 9,195; capital invested in manufactures, $13,000,000; annual value produced, $44,000,000. The coal trade involves a capital of $3,000,000, and shows a receipt of 669,000 tons, of which 334,000 tons were forwarded, and the remainder consumed. Of iron ore 290,957 tons were received, and 249,728 tons forwarded; and of pig iron 90,000 tons were received, of which 35,000 were exported, the remainder being manufactured. In the petroleum trade $3,000,000 were invested, the operations during the year involving the receipt and shipment of 754,000 barrels of crude oil, and 996,600 of refined oil. The lumber trade, with a capital of $1,000,000, shows the import and export of 145,874,000 feet, 128,685,500 shingles, 73,352,000 lath, and 18,000,000 staves.

Toledo, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Maumee river, reported in 1860 a population of 13,768, which has since expanded to 30,000. The transactions of the grain commission houses in the year 1867 amounted to nearly $20,000,000; those of grocery and general merchandise establishments to over $5,000,000. The improvements in building during the same year included 128 stores and 1,322 dwellings, erected at a cost of $2,267,200.

Columbus, Dayton, Sandusky, Zanesville, Steubenville, and Springfield, in Ohio; Madison, Jeffersonville, Evansville, and Terre Haute in Indiana; and Peoria, Quincy, Galena, and Cairo, in Illinois, are prominent local centres of industrial and commercial activity, rapidly growing into large cities. The appliances and facilities of an advanced civilization are being extended through the rural localities of the country, presenting a wonderful picture of social prosperity and development.

The population of these States in 1840 was 2,681,516; in 1850, 3,820,592; and in 1860, 5,401,880. By reliable estimates it is now stated at 7,250,000. In a very able letter to this office, dated August 29, 1868, Charles G. Nazro, esq., President of the Boston Board of Trade, estimated the daily value of labor in Massachusetts at $2,000,000, including the original production of raw material and the additional values conferred by the processes of manufacture. In the same ratio to population, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois would present a daily product of industry amounting to $11,000,000, or $3,300,000,000 per annum. The market value of industrial products in these States, however, is doubtless less than that of Massachusetts, yet it will not perhaps be an extravagant estimate to place the annual product of industry at $2,500,000,000.

The moral and intellectual forces governing this mass of physical prosperity are partly represented by educational and religious statistics; the latter, as reported in the census tables of 1860, present 10,567

churches, accommodating 3,812,335 hearers, and valued at $23,944,846, aggregates which have probably nearly doubled in eight years. The educational statistics in 1860 present 5,059 public and private libraries, containing 1,502,122 volumes; eighty colleges and universities, with 523 teachers, 9,828 students, and an aggregate income of $381,747; academies and seminaries 603, teachers 1,964, pupils 90,211, annual income $621,353; public schools 26,835, teachers 33,933, pupils 1,316,656, annual income $5,434,104; total number of educational establishments 27,418, teachers 36,420, pupils 1,415,695, annual income $6,437,204.

These aggregates have been very greatly enlarged since the last census, and all branches of educational enterprise have increased and improved in efficiency and have elevated the standards of mental culture. The educational reports of Indiana for 1866 show that provision was made by law for the education of 559,778 persons, of whom 402,802 were in actual attendance upon the public schools, taught by 9,433 experienced teachers. These aggregates exhibit a general advance of nearly fifty per cent. At this rate the educational establishments of these three States may be estimated at nearly 40,000, with about 50,000 teachers and 2,000,000 pupils, and an annual income but little short of $10,000,000. Educational facilities are thus provided for at least thirty per cent. of the population. With such noble instrumentalities for Christian advancement and intellectual culture in those branches of learning best adapted to the demands of an industrial people, it cannot be doubted that the opulent resources of these thrifty States will not only be well developed, but that they will be ultimately consecrated to the highest ends of civilization, to the general prosperity of our common country, and the cause of humanity.

FLORIDA.

In advancing southward and east of the Mississippi, the regions of the public domain are within the limits of the States fronting on the Gulf of Mexico, and conspicuously on the Atlantic side is the State of Florida, the southernmost political division of the Union, which is between latitudes 24° 30′ and 31° north and longitudes 80° and 87° 45′ west from Greenwich. Its length is 380 miles from north to south, the peninsula averaging in width 100 miles, while its greatest breadth on the north is 345 miles. This State has on the north, Alabama and Georgia, on the east and south, the Atlantic ocean, and on the west the Gulf of Mexico and Perdido river. Florida has an area of 59,268 square miles or 37,931,520 acres. This region of country, ceded to the United States by treaty concluded in 1819 with Spain, was organized as a Territory March 30, 1822, and admitted into the Union as a State March 3, 1845. The surface of Florida is generally level, the most elevated part not attaining an altitude of more than 300 feet above the level of the ocean. A large portion of the southern extremity of the peninsula is covered by everglades, a vast body of fresh water from 30 to 50 miles wide, and from five to ten feet deep, extending from the southern part of Lake Okeechobee to Cape Sable, 90 miles in length, uniting the lake with the Gulf of Mexico. This extensive sheet of water is studded over with numerous islands, some covered with luxuriant growth of shrubbery, grass, and vines, others with a dense growth of pines and palmettoes. The intervening waters are covered with tall saw-grass, shooting up from the shallow bottom of the lake and not unfrequently growing ten feet above the surface. Lilies and other aquatic plants bearing flowers of every variety and hue are interspersed among the tall flexible green grass,

presenting most pleasing contrasts, greatly increased by the luxuriant foliage fringing the shores of the numerous islands on the surface of the everglades. North of these the peninsula is more elevated, and in the interior attains an altitude of 150 to 300 feet, gradually declining towards the coast. The country between the Suwannee river and the Chattahoochee is still more elevated and undulating, while the western portion is comparatively level. The southern portion of the peninsula contains large districts of pine barrens, prairies and hummocks, while the northern part abounds in extensive forests. The soils are generally sandy, with the exception of the hummocks, which consist of a mixture of clay and sand. These exist throughout the State, varying in extent from a few acres to several thousand. The high hummock is chiefly timbered with live, red and water oaks, dogwood, mahogany, and pine, and when cleared constitutes good agricultural land. Low hummock, producing substantially the same species of flora, is subject to overflow, but when drained is regarded as preferable for the culture of sugar.

The rich alluvions bordering the streams, and known as savannas, are subject to inundation, and are also deemed valuable for the production of sugar and rice, the low savannas, like the prairies of the more elevated portions, being covered with luxuriant growth of grass and flowers. The prairies afford excellent pasture and grazing, proving a remunerative branch of industry, as stock flourish on the nutritious grasses throughout the year. In Florida, although embracing six degrees of latitude, there is no very marked difference of temperature between the north and south. The maximum temperature in summer is generally about 85° Fahrenheit, and in winter 45°, the evenness of its temperature surpassing the favorite climate of Italy. In those portions of the State remote from swamps or morasses it is healthy, and many invalids, especially those with pulmonary complaints, resort to Florida from all parts of the United States.

The clearing and settlement of hummocks is generally attended with the development of more or less malaria; yet, after cultivation for a few years, this evil is overcome.

The great fertility of the soil is everywhere evinced by the luxuriant crops produced, including those of temperate and torrid zones, the latter predominating. Sea Island cotton has been found to succeed in most parts of the peninsula, with a productiveness rivalling the best portions of the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, while the sugar cane thrives even better than in Louisiana or Texas, owing to the absence of frosts, which occur late in the season in those States. The area in Florida suitable for the culture of this staple is amply sufficient to supply the demands of the United States. The sandy soil along the sea coast is well adapted to the cultivation of the Cuba tobacco. Silk culture must eventually become a leading branch of industry in Florida, since every species of mulberry grows profusely in this latitude as far south as 27°, and experiments in the production of silk have been highly satisfactory.

Indigo was formerly the principal staple of this region, and with the exception of sugar is one of the most certain and profitable crops, generally admitting two cuttings annually. It is found growing wild throughout the pine regions, and in old fields where a century ago it had been cultivated. Although Florida lies south of the great corn-growing region, yet good crops have been produced in this State. The yam and sweet potato thrive well and grow to a very large size, while the Irish potato is successfully raised when planted in the winter; all garden vegetables being cultivated as profitably as in other States. Fruits in every variety and of excellent flavor, including peaches, apricots, nectarines,

oranges, lemons, pomegranates, guava, citron, limes, and grapes, thrive luxuriantly, and experiments in the culture of cocoanut, pine-apple, banana, olive, tamarind, and other tropical fruits have proved entirely successful; arrow-root, Sisal and New Zealand hemp, have likewise proved valuable crops. It is reported that a large number of the islands or keys extending along the southern coast of Florida for more than 200 miles are as well suited to the culture of tropical fruits as the Bahama islands. Experiments in the culture of pine apples have been made on Key Largo since 1859, one gentleman* on that island is said to raise 10,000 dozen annually, together with other tropical productions. Many settlers are now being attracted to Florida with a view of cultivating oranges and other fruits for northern markets. The principal forest trees of this State, some of which are eminently adapted for ship-building, are live-oak, mahogany, magnolia, pine, cedar, and cypress. Mangrove, box-wood, mastic, satinwood, crabwood, and lignum vitae, abound on the keys, and generally in the southern part of the State.

The various lagoons, bayous, lakes, and rivers, extending into the interior from every direction, afford an extensive inland navigation, to which have been added, in late years, a system of railroads designed to connect all important points in the State.

Florida has over 1,000 miles of coast line, the most important harbors on the Atlantic being at St. Augustine and Fernandina; and on the Gulf, at Pensacola, (where the United States navy yard is established,) Appalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa, Charlotte, and Key West. Jacksonville, beautifully situated on the St. John's river, and Tallahassee, the capital of the State, are rapidly becoming thrifty and important places.

This part of the national territory being so near the West India islands, must, as the resources of Florida are developed, lead to important commercial relations with those islands.

Cuba, the largest of these, having 13 cities, 8 towns, and over 1,000 villages, lies directly south of Cape Sable, from which it is 120 miles, the distance between Key West and Havana being 100 miles. This island, justly called the "Queen of the Antilles," is situated midway between our southern coast and the island of St. Domingo, occupying a commanding position with reference to the Gulf of Mexico and the West India seas, and having a coast line of 2,000 miles. Its greatest length is 793 miles, in width it is 127, and with the Isle of Pines, together with a few other islets, embraces an area of 47,228 square miles, being nearly as large as Vermont and Kentucky. In proportion to the population, which is estimated at 1,050,000, Cuba has the largest foreign commerce of any community on the globe. Since 1850 the yearly exports and imports have been about the same, varying from $27,000,000 to $32,000,000, notwithstanding the restrictions on trade. The island is traversed longitudinally by a range of mountains attaining an altitude in some places of 8,000 feet; its general surface, however, is undulating. The soil, for the most part, is of a rich alluvial mould, peculiarly adapted to a large variety of products, such as sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, and Indian corn, cotton, cocoa, indigo, cassava, and numerous valuable fruits, embracing oranges, bananas, melons, limes, figs, and plantains, which find ready sale, especially in the United States, with which at least one-third of the Cuban commerce is carried on.

Sugar and rum are manufactured extensively, and a large amount of money is invested in the preparation of coffee and tobacco, the latter commanding the highest price in every market.

* Collector at Key West in letter dated September 29, 1868.

Havana, the political capital and principal seaport, is situated on a superior land-locked harbor. Matanzas, 60 miles west of this, is a prosperous commercial city, while Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba have magnificent harbors, the latter place being noted for its exportation of copper, the principal mineral found in Cuba.*

St. Domingo is the second in size and richness of the West India islands, and Jamaica, the third in area, is only 90 miles from the coast of Cuba.

The important position Florida holds to these great islands in the Caribbean sea is such as to afford facilities for active commercial intercommunication, creating incentives to settlement in that part of our country, not only in regard to the competition excited in controlling the rich and valuable staples of the country, but also from the trade that will spring up between Florida and these islands, which are so near at hand and with which it should be our policy to cultivate the most intimate and friendly relations.

In Florida the area over which public surveys have not yet been extended is 11,300,000 acres, the area undisposed of being 17,424,438, which may be entered, under the provisions of law, on application at the consolidated land office at Tallahassee, where district land offices are located.

ALABAMA.

The next Gulf State, adjoining Florida on the west, is the State of Alabama, which is situated between Georgia and Florida, on the east, and Mississippi on the west, with Tennessee on the north and Florida and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, extending, for the most part, between the 31st and 35th parallels of north latitude, but with an additional narrow strip of land which extends between Mississippi and Florida southward to the Gulf of Mexico, affording the State a sea-coast of 60 miles.

The area of Alabama is 50,722 square miles, or 32,462,080 acres. Separated from Mississippi and made a distinct Territory in 1817, it was admitted as a State of the Union in 1819.

The Blue Ridge range of mountains extends into the northern part of the State, which it traverses from east to west, although without any great elevation, and from this hilly region the surface slopes to the south, having the character of a vast plain with only gentle undulations, the more southern portion being quite level and but little higher than the sea.

There are numerous navigable streams. The Tennessee river enters the State in its northeastern corner, and, making a circular sweep to the south, passes out at the opposite side and empties into the Ohio at Paducah, Kentucky, being separated by the Blue Ridge mountain range from the other rivers of the State, all of which, following the declivity of the surface south of that range, flow ultimately to the Gulf of Mexico. Nearly the whole surface of the State is drained by the Mobile river, which is formed by the union of two streams, the Alabama and Tombigbee, and flows into Mobile bay, a magnificent body of water 30 miles in length and 3 to 18 miles broad, and which admits vessels drawing 21 to 22 feet water over the bar at its main entrance, the Alabama being formed by the union of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and the Tombigbee by

* In reagrd to our relations, commercial and otherwise, with Cuba, *vide* letter dated April 28, 1823, American State Papers, Foreign Relations, vol. 5, p. 408, from Hon. John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, to our Minister at Madrid; and letter dated December 1, 1852, from Hon. Edward Everett, as Secretary of State, to the British Minister.

that of the Tombigbee proper, from Mississippi, and the Black Warrior, flowing from northern Alabama. In addition to these are the Cahawba, Chattahoochee, Choctawhatchee, Conecuh, Perdido, and other rivers.

In 1819, the date of its admission into the Union, the population of Alabama was 127,901. In 1860 the population had increased to 964,201. Since the close of the war it has been estimated at 1,250,000. The State has advanced with equal rapidity in other respects. During the 10 years ending in 1860 statistics show an increase of 50 per cent. in the amount of land brought under cultivation, and nearly 200 per cent. in the value of farms and farming implements, with like increase in other values.

Montgomery, situated on the left bank of the Alabama, which is navigable to that point at all seasons of the year, is the capital of the State, with a population of about 10,000. It has important railroad connections, and is largely engaged in the shipment of cotton.

Mobile, on the river of that name, a finely improved city of about 30,000 inhabitants, first established on its present site in 1711, is, as a cotton market, second only to New Orleans, and has a very extensive foreign and domestic commerce.

There are numerous other towns, as the principal of which may be mentioned Tuscaloosa, Wetumpka, Huntsville, Marion, Talladega, Florence, Athens, and Jacksonville.

Alabama, with more than 1,500 miles of steamboat navigation, has an extensive railroad system projected, of which in 1860 there were 743 miles completed and in operation.

The agricultural advantages of the State are great, its soil, though varied, being generally fertile and productive of the most valuable staples. The winters are mild, while the breezes from the Gulf moderate the heat of summer. Cotton and Indian corn are the chief products, the cotton crop in 1860 having exceeded that of any other State except Mississippi. The northern districts are favorable to the other grains, wheat, rye, and oats being produced in large quantities, and also to stock-raising, having great advantages as a grazing region. Rice and the sugar-cane are successfully cultivated on the bottom lands in the south. Tobacco is also raised, the crop in 1860 having been 221,284 pounds.

The State is very rich in mineral wealth. The supply of coal and iron is inexhaustible, while there are also valuable deposits of lead, manganese, red and other ochres, marble and granite, and in some parts gold has been found, although not in quantities to make mining profitable.

Owing to the superior inducements presented by agricultural pursuits, manufacturing is engaged in only to a comparatively limited extent, but from the statistics of 1860 it appears there was a capital of $9,098,181 invested in that pursuit, which yielded a profit of nearly 30 per cent. In view of the recent change in the labor system, a rapid expansion is expected in this branch of business, for which the State has great advantages.

Alabama has an extensive commerce with foreign nations and the other States of the Union, which must increase with the development of its immense mineral and other resources.

This State presents great inducements to immigration, and cannot fail to increase rapidly in population from that source. It appears that during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1868, there were added to the productive area of the State from the public domain, by entries under the homestead law, 1,646 farms, containing an aggregate of 124,085 acres, and there remained undisposed of at that date about 6,790,000 acres of public lands, which have been surveyed and are subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead law of 21st June, 1866.

MISSISSIPPI.

The third Gulf State, and immediately adjoining Alabama on the west, is Mississippi, which embraces an area of 47,156 square miles, or 30,179,840 acres, nearly all of which originally belonged to the State of Georgia. By act of Congress of 1798 a part of the present State of Mississippi, with a portion of what is now Alabama, extending north of the 31st parallel, was organized as Mississippi Territory, with the consent of Georgia; and the remainder of that part of Alabama and Mississippi extending north from the 31st to the 35th parallel, having been surrendered by Georgia in 1802, was added to the Territory of Mississippi in 1804. That part lying south of the 31st parallel and west of the Perdido river, and originally included in the Louisiana acquisition, was added in 1811. Alabama was separated from Mississippi and made a Territory in March, 1817, and the latter was admitted as a State of the Union in December following.

The State of Mississippi thus established lies between the 31st and 35th degrees of north latitude, except a narrow strip extending further south to the Gulf of Mexico, giving the State a shore-line on the coast of about 88 miles, and is bounded on the north by Tennessee, south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, east by Alabama, and west by Louisiana and Arkansas. There are no mountains within its limits, yet its surface is in great part undulating and diversified by numerous ranges of hills, besides some eminences called "bluffs," which terminate abruptly on a level plain or river bank. Streams are numerous, and nearly all parts of the State are intersected with navigable rivers. The western border is washed by the waters of the Mississippi for over 500 miles by its circuitous channel, or 300 by a straight line. The rivers Homochitte and Big Black, and the Yazoo with its tributaries, the Yallabusha and Tallahatchee, and the Sunflower branch of the Mississippi, flow through the western part of the State and empty into the Mississippi river, while in the eastern part are the Tombigbee, the Pascagoula formed by the union of the Chickahawba and Leaf, and the Pearl, the two latter flowing to the Gulf of Mexico, with other streams in all parts of the State.

The advance of the State has been rapid. The population, which in 1800 was 8,850, had increased in 1860 to 791,305, and has been estimated since the war at 900,000. Corresponding progress has been made in agriculture, and for the 10 years ending in 1860 the increase of acres reduced to cultivation was 60 per cent., while the value of farms and agricultural implements during the same period increased 200 per cent., with like improvements in other respects.

Jackson is the capital of the State, situated on the right bank of Pearl river, with a population of about 4,000. Before the war from 30,000 to 40,000 bales of cotton were shipped annually. Vicksburg and Natchez, on the Mississippi, are also important places in the cotton trade. In addition to its facilities of water transportation, there were in 1860 872 miles of railroad already completed and in operation in the State.

Mississippi has the greatest advantages for agricultural pursuits. The soil, in general, is highly fertile, while the extensive bottom lands along the river courses are so to a very extraordinary degree. The climate is temperate and equable. Tobacco and indigo were at an early period the chief products, but of late years the production of cotton has been the principal pursuit, amounting in 1860 to nearly one-fourth the entire product of the Union. Sugar is produced in the southern and wheat and other grains in the northern districts. The crop of tobacco in 1860 was 127,736 pounds. Among fruits there is an abundance of plums, peaches,

and figs, with oranges in the southern part of the State. From the pre-eminent agricultural advantages of Mississippi, comparatively little attention has been paid to manufacturing, but the statistics of 1860 show a capital of $4,384,492 employed in manufactures, with a profit of nearly 40 per cent., and a rapid advance is anticipated in this branch of industry.

The neighboring ports of New Orleans and Mobile are chiefly employed for external commerce, and for internal trade the State has excellent facilities in its many navigable streams, and its railroads, which in 1860, as before indicated, had been brought into operation to such extent as to serve the purpose of rapid and general intercommunication.

To immigrants Mississippi offers the inducement of a fine, salubrious climate, a prolific soil adapted to the production of the most valuable crops, particularly the great staple, cotton, with the business and other advantages incident to a long settled, populous community.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1868, there were added to the productive area of the State, by homestead entries from the public domain, 1,602 farms, containing an aggregate of 102,824 acres, and there still remained undisposed of at that date about 4,800,000 acres of public land, which has been surveyed and invites settlement under the provisions of the homestead law of June 21, 1866.

LOUISIANA.

The furthest west of the public land States on the Gulf of Mexico is Louisiana.

By the secret treaty of October 1, 1800, at St. Ildefonso, the ancient province of Louisiana was retroceded to France, and three years later Napoleon, as First Consul of the French republic, ceded the same to the United States. The act of Congress, dated March 26, 1804, formed the territory of Orleans out of the cession, and by the act of 8th April, 1812, said territory became the State of Louisiana, its limits having been enlarged by the act of 14th April, 1812, so as to extend on the east to Pearl river, the boundary between Louisiana and Mississippi. By these acts the limits of the State were established, having Arkansas on the north, Mississippi on the east, Texas on the west, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, embracing an area of 26,461,440 acres, which is divided into parishes, with an estimated population of 1,000,000.

There are numerous rivers and lakes, several of the former furnishing important commercial facilities. The Mississippi and its tributaries embracing a water communication of nearly 17,000 miles, constitute the great channel by which trade will be carried on, affording easy and speedy transportation for the rich products of millions of acres, and the return of the wealth and luxuries of other portions of the Union, and of Europe and the East.

The numerous lakes of the State are extremely beautiful, their waters generally deep and clear, abounding in varieties of fish, while their shores, as well as the banks of the rivers, are covered with trees of every kind, from some of which tar and turpentine are extensively manufactured, and others are unsurpassed for ship-building. Most of these trees have large vines, especially of grape, growing around them in luxuriant profusion. In the lower portions of the State there are fertile prairies covered with fine grass, which never require enriching, and yield excellent crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, rice, and sugar, the latter having been introduced by the Jesuits in 1751. Some of these give two crops annually. Cotton thrives in all parts

of the State; and the culture of fruit and garden vegetables is not surpassed either in quality or quantity, care only being requisite in selecting the soil for these productions, as it is generally too rich. Indigo has been cultivated successfully, and two cuttings a year is not an uncommon yield. Silk can be manufactured extensively, and the growth of finer varieties of the mulberry tree renders it very probable that at no distant day the attention of capitalists will develop this branch of industry. The mineral resources of Louisiana are by no means insignificant, recent discoveries indicating that the appliance of modern methods of exploitation will yield an ample reward. The railroad system of Louisiana is not extensive, the numerous rivers furnishing excellent facilities for internal communication, but the trade of Texas must eventually demand the completion of the New Orleans and Opelousas great western route, the outlay for which will be speedily returned from a region of remarkable fertility and immense products, rapidly filling up with farmers and stock-raisers. Several railroads, however, have been commenced, which will contribute largely to the business interests of this richly endowed State. Towards the success of these the general government has made liberal grants of public lands, of which there are about 6,500,000 acres yet undisposed of.

The system of jurisprudence in Louisiana is worthy of notice, as being different from that adopted in other States, where the English common law prevails. In this State it is founded on the French and Roman law, the Code Napoleon, and the Institutes of Justinian.

Among the principal cities of Louisiana is Baton Rouge, the political capital of the State, which is beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the Mississippi river, 130 miles above New Orleans, and is regarded as one of the most healthy places in the south. It is the centre of a rich farming country, occupying a conspicuous place in the approaching era of commercial greatness.

Shreveport, on the west bank of Red river, 700 miles above New Orleans, is a very flourishing town, and the shipping place of eastern Texas. It is an important point in the midst of an extensive cotton region, through which it is proposed to establish the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas railroad.

New Orleans, owing to its being built on a bend of the Mississippi, is called the Crescent city. Under the French rule it was the seat of government, and is now the largest city of the southwest, having in 1860 a population of 168,675. The city is well laid out, most of the dwellings having spacious gardens beautifully decorated with flowers and ornamental trees. The future of this city, occupying as it does an important position on the continent, must soon be one of great wealth and commercial prosperity, especially when the undeveloped and inexhaustible resources of the entire region bordering the Mississippi find exit through its markets to distant ports of the world, with a valuable return trade.

Whatever obstacles may have existed heretofore, its local and general advantages are such as yet to give it, and the State of which it is the commercial capital, commanding relations with other portions of the Union and with foreign states.

In presenting the advantages in the several localities of the public domain and the results there of the land system, it is now proposed to refer to the tier of States flanking the right bank of the Mississippi, beginning on our northern frontier with—

MINNESOTA.

This State, the 19th admitted under the federal Constitution, derives its name from the principal of the many tributaries of the Mississippi found within its border. The name, a compound Dakota word, signifies, according to the best authorities, "sky-tinted water," the accuracy of description being illustrated by the calm, pellucid waters of its countless lakes and streams.

Its lakes are numbered by thousands, and, scattered in groups or chains over nearly the whole surface of the State, form an immense system of natural reservoirs, which not only serve to feed the sources of the numerous streams, but to supply the atmosphere and soil during the hot summer months with ever-recurring circles of exhalation and rain. Linked as many are by a common stream successively passing from one to another, they also form a singular navigation, by which the most remote parts of the country are accessible. Many are 20 or 30 miles in extent, the largest being Namekin lake, on the British border, Mille Lacs, Red lake, Leech, and Cass.

Occupying the elevated plateau of North America, and the most elevated surface between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic sea, Minnesota forms the watershed of the three great basins of North America. The sources of the Red River of the North and of the Mississippi are nearly in the centre of the State, and separated only by a scarcely perceptible rise of land, the one emptying into Winnepeg lake and thence into Hudson's bay on the north, and the other, pursuing an opposite course, losing itself in the broad expanse of the Gulf of Mexico. The Hauteurs des Terres, or Highlands, are the nearest approach to mountains in the State, and form the dividing ridge between the basins of the Saint Lawrence and the Mississippi. The great body of the country alternates between river bottoms and high rolling prairies. The Highlands or Superior district comprises an area of about 20,000 square miles, and is an elevated region, covered with a compact forest growth, principally of pine and spruce. The hills are generally sandy and sterile, but in the valleys the soil is alluvial and rich. The Red River valley is a level plain, comparatively woodless except along the margins of streams, and with a rich, retentive soil. The Mississippi valley is a prairie region with an undulating surface, thoroughly drained by numerous streams and lakes, and dotted with groves and belts of timber, principally oak; its soil a warm, dark, calcareous sandy loam.

In all the material resources necessary to the development of a rich and prosperous State Minnesota is most amply endowed, and bids fair, as well from its geographical position as from other influences, to hold a commanding position. Its varied scenery is made up from rich rolling prairie, extensive forests, lofty bluffs, and waterscapes of intermingling lakes and streams. Minnesota is already ranking high among the first of agricultural regions, and advancing towards a position among our manufacturing States.

Extending from 43° 30′ to 49° north latitude, its climate is but slightly varied, Saint Paul having a temperature during the whole year equal to that of central New York, and in summer corresponding with that of Philadelphia, yet with cool and refreshing nights. The position and topography of the country protect the fields from the devastations of drought, at the same time that its dry atmosphere and warm, rich soil, its luxuriant and vigorous vegetation, and the rapid evolutions of temperature, protect it from frost on the one hand, and the ravages of insects and disease on the other. The effect of this symmetrical union of cli-

matic conditions is to make Minnesota one of the best wheat-producing States of the Union, both as to quality and quantity of the grain.

In 1860 the whole number of farms in the State was 18,081, the cash value of which was estimated to be $18,967,454, and the total valuation of agricultural products for that year was $6,748,707. The total appraised valuation of all taxable property was $36,753,408; so that the products of agriculture alone gave a gross return of 18 per cent. upon the whole taxable basis.

In 1866 the number of acres under cultivation was estimated at 790,000; the tilled area in wheat, 520,000. The exports of wheat were 9,267,153 bushels. The total value of live-stock January 1, 1867, was $15,400,659.

The past season has been one of the most favorable to the agriculturist since the settlement of the State All the cereal crops are excellent, while the average yield of wheat is variously estimated at from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The product of potatoes, flax, hops, and tobacco has been much greater than during any previous year, while it is also clearly established that wool-growing is destined to form an important feature of the productions of the State, the climate being peculiarly adapted to that purpose.

Minnesota contains an area of about 83,531 square miles, or 53,459,840 acres, of which 24,023,425 acres have been surveyed and 29,436,415 remain unsurveyed, 17,925,840 have been disposed of, and 35,534,000 yet remain open to settlement. The population on the 1st July, 1868, was, according to the most reliable estimates, 440,000. During 1866 the immigration to the State exceeded 50,000, and during 1867 the immigration north of Saint Paul amounted to nearly or quite 40,000. The assessed value of real property for 1867 was $55,155,000, and of personal $25,333,000. Its principal cities are Saint Paul, Red Wing, Saint Anthony, Stillwater, Mankato, Saint Cloud, and Minneapolis. Saint Paul, the capital, is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, and at the head of navigation, 2,140 miles from its mouth. Its population is about 20,000, and the assessed valuation $3,112,179. Its wholesale trade is large and rapidly increasing, and it is estimated that the amount of sales during 1868 will reach $12,000,000. The length of the boating season averages 228 days.

Minnesota possesses a most ample and effective water-power. The falls and rapids of Saint Anthony alone, with a total descent of 64 feet, have an available hydraulic capacity, according to an eminent engineer, of 120,000 horse-power, greater than the whole motive power, steam and water, employed in textile manufactures in England in 1850. Except the Minnesota river, nearly every tributary of the Mississippi, in its rapid and broken descent to the main stream, affords valuable mill sites.

The most important of manufactures is now pine lumber, of which in 1867 there were scaled in the Mississippi above Saint Paul 149,562,218 feet, and from the Saint Croix river 113,867,502, showing an aggregate of 263,429,720 feet. Fully 200,000,000 feet are annually manufactured or fitted to run in the log to a southern market within 30 miles of Saint Paul. Flour, whiskey, leather, bricks, and miscellaneous articles of wood, as barrels, sash, doors, blinds, railroad ties, and hoop-poles, are also among the material articles of manufacture.

In the mineral ranges of Lake Superior, as well as in more central portions of the State, the deposits of iron, coal, copper, and lead, known to exist to a greater or less extent, are yet undeveloped, and their future bearing upon the material interests of the State is therefore a matter of

conjecture. With the greater facilities now at hand, their development may be looked upon as an immediate work.

In 1865 attention was directed to discoveries of gold and silver northwest of Lake Superior, in the vicinity of Lake Vermillion. The islands in the lake indicate distinctly volcanic action, one of them being an extinct crater. The prevalent rocks are described as talcose slate "traversed by numerous veins of quartz from an inch to five feet wide, some of which contain beautiful crystals of iron pyrites." These quartz veins were ascertained in 1865–'66 to be auriferous, and specimens forwarded to the mint at Philadelphia were found to contain $23 63 of gold and $4 42 of silver per ton. Other assays in New York exhibited results from $10 to $35 per ton, while a ton recently reduced at Saint Paul is said to have yielded between $400 and $500. In Carlton county gold has also been found, but not enough has been done to test the quality or show whether the quartz is rich enough to pay for mining.

Superior slate exists in abundance near the Saint Louis falls, limestone, of fine quality in many of the central counties forming, in the valleys of the Minnesota and Mississippi, the basis of most of the bluffs; while in Brown county an excellent potters' clay is found in beds 10 feet thick, from which two potteries are now manufacturing ware. A very notable mineral is also the famous red clay or "pipe-stone," found chiefly in the Couteau des Prairies, from which the Indians manufactured pipes, and which is now being applied to many economic purposes.

Not the least important of the indigenous raw material of Minnesota is the salt from the numerous springs of the Red River valley—the beginning of the immense salines which stretch westward along the international boundary to the Rocky mountains. These large reservoirs of salt are destined to form a considerable source of wealth, the immense consumption of this article in the northwest, in the packing of beef and pork and other purposes, rendering it of great value.

There are at present 1,701 miles of railroad projected in the State, 552 of which were completed prior to July, 1868. The Northern Pacific, not yet definitely located, but designed to connect the upper waters of Lake Superior with the Pacific coast at Puget sound, is undoubtedly destined to have a most important bearing upon the future interests of the State, as one of the great connecting lines between the east and the west, and as developing a new outlet by the way of Lake Superior for her own products.

The munificent land grants with which Congress have endowed her complete system of railroads secure to the State, in the opinion of her most eminent statesmen, all the internal improvements that will be needed for the present generation; and as these are rapidly pushed to completion, her facilities for transportation will be fully adequate to the wants of her energetic and enterprising citizens.

Proceeding southward from Minnesota, the next State reached is

IOWA.

The territorial position of this flourishing State is unsurpassed and scarcely equalled in its advantages for commerce and industry. Extending from the Mississippi to the Missouri, 300 miles, with a breadth of 208, it covers an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. Lying on the main path of interoceanic railway communication, it will witness the transit of the great masses of trade which will soon pass between western Europe and eastern Asia, a fact which its own admirable facilities for domestic commerce will soon turn to great advantage.

The State presents a surface sufficiently undulating for drainage, but nowhere rises into mountains. In some cases along the Mississippi the bluffs appear in considerable abruptness, but generally the land is in graceful slopes, alternately swelling and sinking to the line of horizon. In many cases these are crowned with heavy oak forests, while in other instances the beautifully rounded summits have a carpet of green, dotted with clumps of trees, baffling the utmost imitative skill of the landscape gardener. Upon these slopes and their intervening alluvions are located flourishing towns and cities, the way stations of the splendid tide of Mississippi commerce. Back from the great rivers the traveller meets with immense prairies, covering, perhaps, three-fourths of the surface of Iowa. These in a state of nature are beautified with a profusion and variety of delicate wild flowers and grasses, and skirted, along the streams, with belts of heavy timber.

The soil of the State, especially in the southern part, is remarkably well adapted to the growth of cereals, presenting a very desirable combination of organic with earthy and saline matter, and based upon calcareous and magnesian rocks. The prairie is generally underlaid by the devonian and carboniferous formations, affording by their decomposition the most desirable inorganic elements, which, in combination with accumulations of animal and vegetable matter, dating back through ages, affords a productive surface found only in the choice of upland plains. No soil, perhaps, affords greater nutriment to woody fibre, as is attested by the rapid growth of forest timber since the repression of the annual prairie fires. It is estimated that timber in Iowa is growing much faster than its consumption through the influence of an extensive tree planting enterprise and careful economy in the use of fuel. The rapid growth of woody fibre has been attributed by chemists to the immense accumulations of potassa and its combinations, caused by annual prairie fires. Fruit trees grow rapidly and bear early.

The climate of the State, extending as it does through three degrees of latitude, presents some variations, but it is free from unhealthy extremes. Its general character is a salubrious dryness, which greatly alleviates the extremes of winter cold and summer heat. The sweep of prairie plains facilitates a free circulation near the surface, removing malaria and conducing to general health, both of animal and vegetable organic life. The advance of civilization and its consequent changes, and the extension of fruit culture, will tend to remove such general and local causes as produce disease, and thus improve the sanitary condition of the country. The experience of the community has already detected, and, to a great extent, neutralized those minor difficulties which embarrassed early settlement.

By the State census of 1867 the number of enclosed acres is shown to be 8,263,174, of which 1,057,331 were set in wheat, harvesting 14,635,520 bushels, and averaging, in an unproductive wheat year, 14 bushels per acre. The oat crop on 504,362 acres amounted to 15,861,494 bushels. The corn crop of 56,928,938 bushels occupied 1,992,396 acres. Of rye and barley 1,690,570 bushels were harvested from 83,617 acres. From 25,796 acres 2,094,557 gallons of sorghum molasses, and 14,697 pounds of sugar were made. From 536,896 acres sown in Hungarian and tame grasses, 596,701 tons of hay were made, besides 823,153 tons of wild grass from an area not stated. Of grass seed 107,532 bushels were raised, while the yield from 92,883 acres planted in potatoes was 2,879,963 bushels.

Fruit culture is represented by 1,075,177 trees in full bearing, and

3,629,789 not yet producing fruit, indicating a very great enlargement and productiveness within the next year or two. Of grapes 549,179 pounds were raised and 29,495 gallons of wine manufactured. Of tobacco 385,000 pounds, and of hops 48,653 pounds were reported; 48,774 acres were planted in timber. From 85,727 hives of bees 896,745 pounds of honey, and 36,266 pounds of beeswax were received.

The aggregates of live-stock embrace 447,092 horses, mules, and asses; 1,282,728 cattle, including 326,559 cows, yielding 19,192,727 pounds of butter, and 1,403,864 pounds of cheese. Of sheep 1,708,958 yielded 5,323,385 pounds of wool. In 1867, 663,063 rods of hedging were planted, being an excess of 331,322 rods over that set out in 1866. Of mineral productions, 2,483,010 bushels of coal, of 80 pounds each, were marketed. Other minerals to the value of $320,820 were produced, including lead, zinc, and copper, which were frequently found associated with silver. The western coal field occupies an area of 25,000 square miles, in deposits sufficiently convenient and accessible.

Manufacturing industry during 1867 presents an aggregate product valued at $15,957,599. Agricultural implements, machinery, and wagons were returned at $11,362,402. The annual assessment covers 28,773,400 acres of land, the value of real estate being $189,966,359, total, $256,517,184; these aggregates exhibiting a remarkable expansion in all kinds of industrial enterprise.

Iowa possesses first-class facilities for commercial pursuits, being washed on the east and west by the Mississippi and Missouri, while the interior of the State is penetrated by several affluents of these rivers, affording superior internal navigation, reaching her business and producing localities. But these advantages are more than doubled by her 1,152 miles of finished railroad, with a capital of about $35,000,000. Besides these, other lines have been projected, and some are in process of construction. The educational returns show 62 colleges, academies, and universities, being an increase of 21 in three years, with 3,951 students, an increase of 1,614 in the same period. Notwithstanding the State census makes no mention of public schools or churches, it is well understood that in religious as well as in educational enterprises Iowa occupies a prominent position.

The population is estimated at not less than 1,000,000. The militia enrolled in 1867 numbered 125,646; the number of dwellings the same year was 155,758, and 13,503 foreigners were naturalized. The above statistics, compared with former ones, exhibit an expansion in social organization and individual welfare that would excite astonishment but for the presence of similar phenomena in other States founded upon our public domain. Doubtless the forthcoming decennial census of 1870 will reveal still more remarkable results.

Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, is situated at the head of steam navigation on the river of that name. It is a thriving city of nearly 10,000 inhabitants, with railroad connection to Omaha on the west and Chicago on the east, placing it on the main line of interoceanic railway travel. It is surrounded by an excellent agricultural and mineral country, and amply endowed with literary and scientific institutions. It will become one of the most beautiful western capitals.

Dubuque, with a population of 24,000, in the heart of the lead regions, has established still more productive industries and commercial operations, showing an annual aggregate of trade for 1867 of $16,000,000. From 15 lumber yards 31,000,000 feet of lumber were shipped. The export trade embraced also 91,000 barrels flour, 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000,000 pounds pork, and 23,000 live hogs. The product of

its manufactures for the same year was $3,194,000. There are two lines of street railway, 19 churches, 61 public schools, with 3,000 scholars, and an ample endowment of private schools.

Davenport, with a population of 20,000, has $1,000,000 employed in manufacturing, and is favored with extensive railway connections.

Iowa City, the former capital, is the seat of the State university, and possesses remarkable facilities for manufacturing purposes.

There are yet undisposed of in Iowa 2,902,528.06 acres of public land.

MISSOURI.

The next State south, bordering on the Mississippi, is Missouri, occupying a central position in the Union, and enjoying many advantages as an industrial and commercial community. Its length is 318 miles; width, 280; area, 65,350 square miles, equal to 41,824,000 acres. Its eastern border is washed by the Mississippi for 500 miles, while the Missouri, after skirting its northwestern boundary for 250 miles, strikes a direct course of 400 miles through the heart of Missouri, with affluents affording 500 miles additional navigation, and covering the State with a net work of internal communication, together with excellent water power for manufacturing purposes. Perennial springs abound, securing the inestimable boon of pure water. Some of these, especially in Howard, Cooper, and neighboring counties, are highly charged with saline elements. The proximity of abundant supplies of wood and coal, promises, in these localities, the development of a salt production sufficient to meet the demands of the whole continent. Sulphur, chalybeate, petroleum, and other springs abound. Bryce's spring, on the Mangua, discharges 10,927,872 cubic feet of water per diem; drives a large flour-mill, and then flows away in a stream 42 yards wide.

If a line be drawn from Hannibal to the southwest corner of the State, nearly all the country to the northwest of it will be found to be prairie, while the remainder of the State is almost entirely heavily timbered land. Large tracts of forest land border the streams on the prairie side, and long arms of prairie reach down through the timbered region. Pine, walnut, cherry, ash, maple, birch, hickory, oak, linden, cottonwood, sycamore, and other varieties of trees, exist in great abundance, growing very large. Sycamores, 130 feet high and 43 feet in girth; oaks, 100 feet high and 29 feet in circumference; cypresses, 130 feet high and 29 feet round; and walnuts, 110 feet high and 30 feet in circumference, are not uncommon in several localities. The grandeur and varied beauty of the Missouri forests have become proverbial, while their utilitarian value swells beyond computation. Better timber is wasted in opening farms than is imported from other States for building and other purposes. The geology of Missouri presents an almost complete geological cabinet from the azoic to the quaternary deposits. Porphyry, granite, greenstone, and trap rocks; also, limestone and marble of excellent quality afford an abundance of building materials, while clay, well adapted to the manufacture of brick and earthenware, is generally diffused. Fire rock is also extensively found with limestone, yielding hydraulic cement. The workable coal area of Missouri was stated by Daddow and Bannan at 21,000 square miles. The State board of geological survey, however, estimate the area at 26,887 square miles, exclusive of outlying and local deposits, promising an annual supply of 100,000,000 tons for at least 1,300 years to come. The specular oxide of iron is one of the most abundant and valuable ores in the State. Iron Mountain presents a mass of this ore, nearly pure, 200 feet high, and

covering 500 acres, the quantity above the surface being estimated at 230,000,000 tons, while every foot of depth below the surface, to an unknown extent, will yield a product estimated at 3,000,000 tons. The specular and magnetic ores of great purity are found in large veins injected through the porphyry at Shepherd's mountain. Silicious specular oxide of iron exists in large quantities at Pilot Knob. Hematites of good quality are also discovered in large deposits in the magnesian limestone, while bog ore is extensive in swamps. It is estimated that within a few miles of Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain 1,000,000 tons per annum can be profitably manufactured for the next 200 years. Lead deposits are also richer than has been supposed. New deposits of copper have been discovered, and sulphuret of zinc is found, especially in the mountain limestone. Cobalt, nickel, manganese, silver, and gold, have also been developed in considerable quantities. These facts indicate a store of mineral wealth which must soon form the basis of an extensive mining industry.

The soil of Missouri presents a great variety and excellence, capable of a remarkably varied agriculture, thus involving one of the vital elements of social prosperity. The characteristic differences of prairie and timber land disappear with culture and are found ultimately to assimilate in the most important elements. Cereal productions will ever constitute a prominent branch of agriculture on account of the deep stores of fertility in the soil, which a more thorough cultivation has already partially indicated.

The climate of Missouri with its high temperatures also ripens the more delicate fruits, which find a genial matrix in the soil. The grape thrives with especial luxuriance and richness. The great western staple, maize, grows in this State with wonderful thrift, while wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, and other crops are produced in larger volume than is required for home consumption, and furnish a heavy mass of exports. The capacities of Missouri in this, as well as in other branches of industry, can by no means be judged from the past. The civil strife which lately waged with such fierceness desolated her fields and shattered her agriculture. But, as the seething elements settle into quietude, the reorganizing forces of society are again at work, imparting new energy to industrial enterprise. No general statistics since the census reports of 1860 have been published, and it is not deemed necessary to repeat here my criticisms of last year upon the very flattering results presented in the previous ten years. It is known that an immense agricultural population is now in process of immigration to this beautiful State, from whose intelligent culture we may expect satisfactory results in the future. Stock, especially sheep, raising is very profitable and presents an opening for much more extensive enterprise than hitherto exhibited. The abundance of corn as shown above enables us to anticipate great aggregates in pork, and there is no reason why Missouri should be behindhand in the quantity or quality of her animal products, such as butter, cheese, and honey. The manufactures of Missouri at the last decennial census did not exhibit the rate of advancement shown by her sister States of the west, yet with an improved labor system there is no reason to doubt that her splendid manufacturing facilities will be developed, and upon a widely varied industry a substantial social prosperity may be built up. Her southwestern springs alone furnish a million horsepower, an insignificant aggregate in comparison with that of her network of rivers and creeks.

The commercial facilities of Missouri are of the first order; the system of railroad communication, now in process of rapid expansion, will soon

permeate all parts of the State, and her commerce, already of great extent and value, will experience an indefinite enlargement.

The educational endowment of Missouri is excellent and constantly improving. In 1864 the State had 11 colleges, besides a number of first-class seminaries.

Her church accommodations, as shown by the census of 1860, gave one church to every 750 of the population, and represented a cash value of $4,509,767, aggregates which have largely increased notwithstanding the desolations of war.

Jefferson City, the capital, is situated on the Missouri upon an elevated site, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It is the centre of a high social intelligence and refinement, being well supplied with religious and literary institutions. Its population is about 5,000.

St. Louis, with a population of 250,000, which is constantly increasing, covers a space seven miles long by three in width; streets nearest the river follow its meanderings, but in the newer portions of the city they are arranged on the rectangular plan. It is one of the great commercial and industrial cities of the interior, amply stocked with enterprise and rich in the results of intelligent labor. It has a commanding interest in the commerce of the Mississippi river system and of a massive railroad communication.

In the State of Missouri there are 1,483,715.22 acres of public land subject to disposal under the law. District land offices may be found at Booneville, Ironton, and Springfield.

ARKANSAS.

Advancing south, the next political division is Arkansas, which is the most northerly of the States west of the Mississippi, possessing characteristics of soil, chorography and products peculiar to the southern States.

It is bounded on the north by Missouri, on the east by the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers, on the south by Louisiana and Texas, and on the west by the latter State and the Indian territory.

Arkansas was originally part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803 from the French republic, giving us uninterrupted dominion over the Mississippi to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; of this territory it remained a part until 1812, when the present State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union. Afterwards it became part of Missouri Territory and so remained until 1821, when Missouri was admitted, and Arkansas, as a separate Territory, was organized with its present limits. In June, 1836, a State constitution was formed at Little Rock and Arkansas erected into a State. Its surface may be described as follows:

The valley of the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers is a low marshy plain, interspersed with bayous and lagoons, and to a considerable extent subject to periodical overflow. The valley of the White river is adapted to the cultivation of cereals, vegetables, and fruits of the northwestern States, and for the herding of sheep and cattle. The valley of the Arkansas is covered with a dense forest for 40 miles west of the Mississippi. Further westward lies an extremely fertile, well-watered country, occasionally mountainous and at other times level, being one of the most productive regions on the continent for the culture of corn, cotton, and tobacco. It possesses also great mineral wealth in the bituminous coal and ores of iron, zinc, and silver-bearing galena. In the valley of the Ouachita, in the northwest, are the celebrated Hot Springs, and sev-

eral saline springs from which a very superior quality of salt is obtained. The soil of this valley is exceedingly fertile, whilst its physical features are very beautiful and inviting. The valley of the Red river, the great cotton country of the southwest, is also well adapted to the culture of the sugar cane. Finally, the Grand Prairie, 90 miles long and 30 broad, between the Arkansas and White rivers, an elevated table-land, is of inconsiderable fertility, being the only exception to the productiveness of all parts of the State.

Arkansas has advantages of inland navigation not inferior to those of any other State, its many navigable streams being the best possible lines of transit for the produce of the interior to the great natural highway on its eastern boundary, whereby excellent markets can readily be reached.

The St. Francis, running through the northeastern portion of the State from the Mississippi line to a short distance above Helena, is a broad, shallow river, expanding in width in places to from 5 to 25 miles, being in favorable seasons navigable for 150 miles from its mouth.

White river is navigable for small steamers as far up as Batesville, 260 miles, while one of its northern tributaries, the Big Black, is navigable during the greater part of the year for 100 miles above its mouth.

The Arkansas river, next to the Missouri the largest tributary of the Mississippi, extends diagonally through the central portion of the State from northwest to southeast, its whole length being 2,000 miles. It is navigable for its entire course through the State, and remarkably free from snags and driftwood.

The Ouachita rises in the western part, south of the Arkansas, flowing in a direction parallel with that river, and is navigable for 350 miles. Its chief tributaries are the Little Missouri, Sabine, Saline, Moro, Bayou Bartholomew, and Bayou Bœuf. The Red river runs through the southwestern corner of Arkansas, and, being a large, navigable stream, affords excellent commercial facilities.

The principal mountains are the Ozark and Masserne. The Ozark commence near Little Rock, stretching in a northwesterly direction beyond the State limits, seldom rising to an elevation beyond 1,500 to 2,000 feet. The Masserne range lies south of the Arkansas, the rocks composing these mountains being so barren that the gray sandstone of which they are constituted forms the prevailing color of the landscape.

In addition to the numerous navigable streams of Arkansas it is proposed to still further increase the availability of resources by a complete system of railroads connecting the principal towns with the commercial centres of the country. Parts of these roads are already completed and others in course of construction, while the immigration constantly increasing under the encouragement of a condition of peace and prosperity will offer inducements to capitalists to prosecute the building of other roads already projected. The principal railroads are the Cairo and Fulton, Memphis and Little Rock, and Little Rock and Fort Smith, for which provision is made by act of February 9, 1853, the two last named forming the route through the State of the projected Atlantic and Pacific railway, the establishment of which is proposed from the western boundary of Arkansas through the valley of the Canadian river, thence along the 35th parallel to the Colorado of the West, thence to San Diego and San Francisco, and for which route great advantages are claimed on account of the fertility of the soil and favorable climatic location, exempting it from wintry storms at times interfering with travel on more northern routes.

The products of Arkansas are classed with those of agriculture, manu-

factures, the forests, and the mines. Of the first the variety is great, embracing the hardy growth of the northern and western, and the tropical plants and fruits of the south in the eastern and southern sections. The principal of these are wheat, rye, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, maize, peas, beans, butter, cheese, wool, slaughtered animals, honey, beeswax, tobacco, cotton, hay, and garden and orchard products of great number and value.

The manufactures are confined to flour, meal, leather, and lumber of many kinds and excellent quality, obtained from the magnificent and inexhaustible forests of the State, the superior water-power of the upper streams inviting great augmentation of the manufacturing interests.

The mineral wealth lies in vast beds of anthracite, cannel and bituminous coal, iron, lead, manganese, gypsum, zinc, salt, and building-stone, the lead ore containing silver in quantities to defray the expenses of working; the zinc product ranking next to that of New Jersey, and the gypsum greater in quantity than in all the other States of the Union.

The Hot springs are situated on a creek of the same name which empties into the Ouachita, six miles distant in a southern direction, and 60 miles southwest of Little Rock, in Hot Springs county. These springs issue from a beautiful ridge of novaculite, and are remarkable for their number, the high temperature of the waters, and their mineral solutions. Their waters are considered of great value in the treatment of disease, and hence their popularity as a resort for invalids.

The present population of Arkansas is estimated at 500,000. The area of the State is 52,198 square miles, or 33,406,720 acres, of which the United States still holds for disposal over 11,000,000 acres.

DAKOTA.

Of the States and Territories of the plains, and those traversed by the Rocky mountains, beginning on the north, the first is Dakota, which is one of the most northerly of our Territories, and although its surface has been reduced by recent legislation, is yet an extensive region, embracing six and a half degrees of latitude and very nearly eight of longitude, with an extreme length of 414 miles, and breadth 360, its area being 150,931.45 square miles, or 96,596,128 acres. This surface includes a small fraction containing 2,765 square miles, or 1,769,600 acres, west of Wyoming, which in the formation of the latter was detached from Dakota proper.

This Territory has on the north the British possessions, on the south Nebraska, on the east Minnesota and Iowa, and on the west Wyoming and Montana.

By the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 25, 1868, that portion of Dakota formerly embraced within the following described limits has been organized into the Territory of Wyoming, viz: commencing at the intersection of the 27th meridian of longitude west from Washington with the 45th degree of north latitude, and running thence west to the 34th meridian of west longitude, thence south to the 41st degree of north latitude, thence east to the 27th meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning.

The surface of Dakota is mostly elevated, but not mountainous. Traversing the eastern portion for several hundred miles is a plateau called the Couteau des Prairies, having an average elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea, with a breadth of from 15 to 20 miles, while a similar table of less height, the Couteau du Missouri, extends from the southeastern to the northwestern portion, and westward nearly to the Missouri river. The basin of the Red River of the North and that portion east of the Dakota

river is covered with grassy plains, with but slight irregularities to break the uniformity of its appearance. The remaining portion of the Territory, mostly west of the Missouri river, consists of high rolling prairies. The soil of the eastern and southern part is excellent and adapted to the pursuits of agriculture. In the valleys of the Red and other rivers the various kinds of cereals and vegetables are raised in abundance. Stock-raising is also favored to a very high degree, peculiar advantages being presented for the growth of wool, as natural meadows with excellent pasturage abound, with a plentiful supply of water.

The western and northwestern portion of the Territory is adapted to both tillage and grazing, the latter more especially; but the southwestern part is less valuable, owing to the existence of the "Mauvaises terres," or "Bad lands." The soil upon the elevated grounds between the Missouri and Dakota rivers is thin and gravelly, generally unfitting it for agriculture and grazing.

The climate in the south part is mild and healthy, while in the north, during the winter, it is severe. The principal rivers of Dakota are the Red River of the North and the Missouri, the latter traversing the central portion of the Territory; and having numerous tributaries, affords to a large extent means of drainage and navigation during the stages of high water to its western confines. The principal of its affluents in the west are the Little Missouri, Big Knife, Grand, Big Cheyenne or Good, and White Earth rivers, and in the east the Dakota, Vermillion, and Big Sioux.

The face of the country, especially in the eastern limits, is agreeably diversified with a large number of lakes, the principal of which are Devil's, Tchanchicanah, Skunk, Poinsett, Abert, Traverse, and Big Stone, the last two being partly in Minnesota. Nearly the whole of the eastern and one-half of the southern boundary are formed by natural bodies of water—the Red River of the North, in connection with Lakes Traverse and Big Stone, almost the entire line between Dakota and Minnesota, the Big Sioux from Iowa, and the Missouri from Nebraska.

The Black Hills, situated in the southwestern part, contain gold, silver, iron, copper, and coal, while some discoveries of the precious metals have been made during the past year, causing a considerable tide of emigration in that direction. Large forests of pine also exist in this locality adapted to building purposes. In the southeastern portion, in the neighborhood of the Big Sioux river, coal is said to exist in considerable quantities, while good building-stone, limestone, and clay for brick-making, are found in the south. In the northern portion, in the region of Devil's lake, rich deposits of salt exist.

The principal white settlements are in the eastern and southern parts but there is quite an extensive settlement on the Pembina and Red river, in the northeast portion.

There are also from 25,000 to 30,000 Indians in the Territory, but their numbers are gradually decreasing from emigration and other causes. The population during the last year has increased 10,000.

The principal towns are Yankton and Vermillion, on the Missouri, the former the capital and seat of the surveyor general's office of this department, and the latter the location of the register and receiver's office.

During the last year surveys of the public land have been completed south of the parallel of 43° 30′ north latitude, and north of the Missouri river, with the exception of the subdivision of a few townships and fractional townships adjoining the Yankton Indian reservation.

Besides this, the 11th standard parallel has been extended west from the Red River of the North to the 7th guide meridian, and the latter

north to the 16th standard parallel or international boundary. The 15th standard parallel has likewise been extended from the Red River of the North west to the south west corner of township 161 north, range 55 west; also the 16th standard parallel from the Red river to the line between ranges 56 and 57 west, amounting in all to 206 miles. All the township and range lines north of the 15th standard parallel, and between the Red River of the North, have been established, and the line has been run between ranges 56 and 57 west, amounting to 186 miles.

Besides this, thirty-four whole and fractional townships have been subdivided into sections, equal to over 1,900 miles, embracing 701,996 acres.

These, with the surveys previously reported of 178 townships, or 2,829,774 acres, make an aggregate of 3,531,770 acres surveyed in the Territory from the beginning of the system to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1868, the surveying department having kept pace with the service by the preparation of maps and field-notes.

Under the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1869, engagements have been entered into for subdivisional surveys of those townships upon which the settlements in the region of the Pembina and the Red River of the North are situated, on the east side of the Missouri river, north of the parallel of latitude 43° 30′ and adjoining the Yankton Indian reservation, south of said parallel. Owing to the rapid increase of population the necessity for extending the public surveys in this Territory is increasing, and in order to meet the demand the surveyor general submits an estimate of the sum of $25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, which, for more urgent demands in the district, was reduced to $15,000.

The quantity of public lands in the Territory to be disposed of on the 30th June last amounted to 90,986,449.52 acres.

NEBRASKA.

In passing southward from Dakota the first political organization reached is Nebraska, being north of Kansas, west of Iowa, and between latitudes 40° and 43° north and longitudes 94° and 104° west from Greenwich. It is divided into 53 counties, with an estimated population of 100,000. The principal river is the Platte, rising in the Black Hills of Idaho, traversing the State eastward, and emptying into the Missouri river.

The Platte receives on the north the Loup Fork and Elkhorn, with numerous minor streams, none of any importance, flowing into it from the south; yet that side of the river is well watered by the streams in that region flowing into Kansas, the principal ones being the Big and Little Blue and the Republican rivers.

The Platte is wide, rapid, and shallow. The valley along its banks is remarkable for richness, the portion west from Omaha, for 200 miles, having a width from eight to ten miles, with a soil of exuberant fertility; at what is known as the Grand Island settlement the soil is peculiarly rich; the winters usually mild, with very little snow, the stock subsisting principally out of doors, few farmers having even temporary sheds for shelter; the stock feed upon the dried grasses of the prairie in preference to hay. But little rain falls, the valley being irrigated by the annual rise of the river. Timber exists on the islands of the river and on the banks of the streams throughout the State.

The surface of the State consists mostly of prairies gently undulating or broken into low hills, and gradually rising from the Missouri, west-

ward to the mountains. The agricultural region embraces a tract of 30,000 square miles, lying directly west of the Missouri and having a width of 150 miles; along the Platte, however, it extends 300 miles. These lands are remarkable for fertility and ease of culture. This region is divided into bottom and prairie lands. The soil of the latter is deep, dark, vegetable mould, slightly impregnated with lime. The native grass grows in close bunches and constitutes a favorite and nutritious food for wild and domestic animals. The bottoms along the river banks have a rich, alluvial soil, those of the Missouri consisting of a sand basis, highly fertilized by the river. Wheat, corn, oats, sorghum, and all vegetables, flourish well, and below 42° latitude sweet potatoes are easily cultivated. The plum, grape, raspberry, strawberry, gooseberry, and other berries are found wild, the first two in great abundance; tobacco also finds a congenial soil and climate. The prairies are immense pasture grounds, the grass of the lowef surface making excellent hay.

The atmosphere is dry and pure, the salubrity of the climate very invigorating, and the seasons equable. The prairie breezes temper the heat of summer, and the nights are always cool. High winds prevail in the spring and occasionally throughout the year.

In 1866 the yield of Indian corn was 2,095,000 bushels; wheat, 258,000 bushels; rye, 2,300 bushels; oats, 450,000 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels; buckwheat, 6,400 bushels; potatoes, 120,000 bushels; tobacco, 1,500 pounds, and hay, 29,700 tons.

The estimate of live-stock in the State was, of horses, 13,600, valued at $1,173,000; mules, 1,300, value $150,000; sheep, 20,800, value $75,200; cows, 23,400, worth $806,000; other cattle, 67,500, value $1,764,000; and hogs, 47,000, value $386,000.

Like the adjoining State of Kansas, Nebraska is to a great extent treeless. As stated above, timber is found principally along the streams, the trees being cottonwood, oak, black walnut, elm, and butternut.

In the southern portion, near the Blue rivers, limestone of good quality exists, and in some places sandstone underlies the soil.

Alum has been discovered, and coal is found in various places, but generally the veins prove too thin for cheap fuel. Salt springs also exist, and are capable not only of meeting the necessity for domestic use, but also supply a surplus for exportation. Further remarks on the resources of this State are elsewhere presented in this report under the head of "Geological Survey of Nebraska."

The scarcity of fuel and good water power have retarded manufacturing interests in this State, agriculture and stock-raising engaging the attention of the people. The school system, similar to that of Ohio, is in a flourishing condition.

Omaha is the principal city and the initial point of the great Union Pacific railroad, which traverses the State along the valley of the Platte, and is now nearly completed to Salt Lake City in Utah, the population of the city being estimated at 20,000. It stands on a plain of 50 feet above the river, bounded by low ridges. The other important towns are Florence, Bellevue, and La Platte on the Missouri, north of the Platte river, and Lincoln, the capital of the State, Kenosha, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, and Brownville, south of that river. The trade from the eastern States to Colorado, Utah, Montana, and other of the western Territories, has been by way of the Platte valley, and contributed much to the growth of Nebraska. The Union Pacific railroad follows the same general direction, and already its effects upon the State are visible; the population has doubled within a few years, the lands being rapidly disposed of for settlement, while Omaha, from its connection

with the road, will soon become the Chicago of the west. Sixteen million three hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and five acres have been surveyed, leaving 32,317,895 acres yet unsurveyed; 41,624,000 acres still remain in the State undisposed of, and are subject to entry on application at the district land offices, which are located at Omaha, Brownville, Nebraska City, and Dakota City.

KANSAS.

The region south of Nebraska comprises the State of Kansas, which was organized as a Territory by act of Congress in May, 1854, and admitted into the Union as a State in January, 1861. Kansas lies west of the Missouri, between the 37° and 40° of latitude, and the 94° and 102° of longitude. The total population of the State, which is divided into 80 counties, was, in 1860, 107,206, while at the present time it is estimated at 440,000, being about five persons to the square mile.

The settled portion of the State is divided into farms, embracing 2,500,000 acres, of which 700,000 are improved, the value of which is estimated at $13,000,000, and that of farming implements and machinery at $1,000,000. The Kansas, the principal river, is formed by the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill Forks, which rise in the Rocky mountains, and flow the former southeast, and the latter almost due east, uniting at Fort Riley; it continues thence east to the Missouri river, being navigable to Fort Riley. These streams water the northwest, western, and eastern portions, while the southwest, south, and southeast have the Osage, Neosho, Arkansas, and their branches; of these the Arkansas is the longest, rising in the Rocky mountains of Colorado, coursing east through three-fourths of the State, and then turning southeast and crossing the southern boundary into the Indian territory. With the exception of the Kansas none of the streams are navigable, having generally broad shallow channels.

The eastern part of the State contains rich prairies, hills covered with grass, and valleys of great fertility, with timber chiefly along the streams; lumber for building purposes is principally obtained from Chicago and St. Louis. The chief timber in the State is cottonwood, which grows to a very large size, and is extensively used in the manufacture of rough lumber, joists, rafters, scantling, and fence boards. It is of very rapid growth and often planted for shade and ornament, having a dense and shining foliage. The black walnut is the next most important wood in Kansas, and is used for all purposes from furniture to fence rails, growing large and straight and very abundant near the larger streams. There are several varieties of oak, but the tree is here not common, and its growth retarded by prairie fires. In the western part of the State hickory and ash are found, the latter growing quite large and straight. The soft maple is being cultivated to a great extent, and is the most luxuriant and beautiful of the ornamental trees.

Fruits in a wild condition are numerous, particularly plums, pawpaws, gooseberries, and wild grapes. In the western part the plums are said to be very fine, growing in clusters like large open bunches of grapes. The apple and peach also flourish luxuriantly, fine young orchards existing throughout the settled portions of the community. Grapes are also easily cultivated, and at no distant day will become a staple product.

Hedge growing has become a matter of much interest to the settlers, and is regarded as so important that the State legislature have passed an enactment for its encouragement. The Osage orange is the only tree grown in the State for this purpose. It flourishes best south of the 40th

degree of latitude, yet matured hedges are found in all the settled parts of the State.

The soil of the eastern portion is rich and deep, consisting of a black loam with an occasional mixture of sand; the base of many of the bluffs and bottoms of the rivers is composed of limestone constantly decomposing and adding to the productiveness of the soil. The climate partakes of the southern temperature, the winters being short and with little snow. During the first months of the year the weather undergoes sudden changes with high winds. Later the rainy season begins, generally lasting a month, and seldom passing the middle of June, little rain falling in the summer and autumn.

The soil of western Kansas, following the course of the Smoky Hill Fork, is strong, sandy loam, thin in some places, yet in others several feet thick; it seems destitute of lime. In the country east of Salina, the only stone is limestone. West of this place is the buffalo grass region, the grass growing in small tufts like timothy, yet finer and more delicate in the blade. It is the most nutritious grass that grows, supplying sufficient food in winter and summer both for beef cattle and sheep. The valley of the Smoky Hill Fork is one of the most picturesque and fertile regions of the State. The Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, follows this stream. Towns and settlements are rapidly springing up along the road and river, two thousand settlers having entered this valley since the laying of the tracks, within a year.

The valley of the Neosho river, regarded as the most fertile in the State, extends some distance back from the banks of the river and along the same in a southeast direction from near Fort Riley to the southern boundary of Kansas. It is the best wheat land of the State; as much as 40 bushels per acre have been obtained, the extreme productiveness being attributed to the washings of the immense deposits of gypsum on the headwaters of the river.

The southern portion, including the Osage purchase, is peculiarly adapted to stock-growing, which is becoming a source of wealth.

One of the most important features of Kansas is its magnesian limestone or permean rock. In the absence of timber this rock supplies a great want of the State. The stone first makes its appearance in the neighborhood of Lawrence, 40 miles from the eastern boundary; the quality here, however, being inferior, the strata thin, and the color unattractive. Twenty miles further west the quality is greatly improved, underlying the whole surface of the country. At Manhattan, a town at the mouth of the Big Blue, it is surpassingly beautiful, of a very light, delicate, and lively color, and is so abundant and easily quarried that it is cheaper as a building material than either brick or wood. The peculiarity of the rock is that in the native quarry it is so soft that it may be cut with an axe or saw and fashioned with ease, yet when exposed to the atmosphere it becomes almost as hard and indestructible as marble. This peculiarity has brought it into great use as a building stone, and many handsome edifices in the towns of the interior are constructed of it. The color varies from that of diluted milk to the yellow of cream.

No coal has yet been mined in Kansas, except in a few places in the southeastern counties, the measure being a continuation of the coal field of northeastern Missouri and southern Iowa, and extending over nearly one-third of the State, or 27,000 square miles.

Salt springs and marshes abound in the western part of the State, and enough salt can be made therefrom to supply the entire country west of the Mississippi. Gypsum abounds, and is equal to the Nova Scotia in quality. Alum exists, and iron ore is abundant in the western part, but

is not available for want of fuel. The principal agricultural products for 1866 were as follows: Indian corn, 6,530,000 bushels; wheat, 260,000 bushels; rye, 4,500 bushels; oats, 200,000 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels; buckwheat, 20,000 bushels; potatoes, 244,000 bushels; tobacco, 22,000 pounds; hay, 123,000 tons. Of live-stock there were cows, 82,000, valued at $2,635,000; horses, 38,900, value $2,600,000; mules, 2,800, value $230,000; sheep, 108,200, value $355,000; other cattle, 139,400, value $3,250,000, and hogs, 127,800, value $1,030,000.

Popular education is receiving great attention and encouragement. There are nearly 900 school districts, over 1,100 teachers, and about 32,000 pupils. In 1867, nearly $120,000 were expended for salaries of teachers; the school-houses being valued at $350,000 aside from the select schools, academies, colleges, and universities existing without State or national assistance. In connection with the public school system are three higher State institutions, viz: the State Normal School, Agricultural College, and State University.

Of the cities and towns of Kansas, Leavenworth is perhaps the largest, situated on the banks of the Missouri, and partially environed by gradually rising heights.

It is a commercial city, containing an estimated population of 33,000. The buildings are generally brick, and are neat and comfortable, while surrounding the city are many elegant residences. It is the terminus of the Lawrence branch Union Pacific railway, eastern division, and upon the completion of the contemplated bridge across the Missouri, will become one of the leading commercial cities of the west.

Lawrence, lying on both banks of the Kansas, 30 miles southwest of Leavenworth, is the oldest town in the State. The population, estimated at 14,000, is rapidly increasing, it being the outlet for the trade of southern Kansas. The manufacture of furniture, agricultural implements, and woollen goods, is extensively carried on.

Atchison, on the Missouri, and near the north line of the State, is a thriving town, with a population of 10,000 or 12,000, it being the starting point of the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad. Topeka, on the south bank of the Kansas, is the seat of government. Manhattan, at the mouth of the Big Blue river, was originally founded by a colony from Cincinnati. The first action of the party was to select a spot for the school-house, and take measures for its immediate erection, an illustration of the *quo animo* of the American people in this respect. The town and its surroundings constitute one of the most beautiful spots in Kansas. The buildings are principally of the permean limestone elsewhere referred to in this article.

Fine water power exists both on the Kansas and the Big Blue, sufficient to move a large amount of machinery, so that in time the town may become one of manufacturing importance.

Junction City, Solomon City, and Salina, situated along the Pacific railway, are all thriving places.

By the construction of the eastern division Union Pacific railroad, communication with the interior of the State has been opened. This road starts from Kansas City on the Missouri, following the course of the Kansas to Fort Riley, thence along the Smoky Hill Fork to the western line of the State. The road is in complete running order to Pond Creek station, eight miles from the west boundary, and is already doing a very remunerative business. Should the object of the company to make this a through route via New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California, to the Pacific, be attained, the wealth and population of Kansas will be greatly augmented. Besides this principal railroad the central branch

of the Union Pacific has been built from Atchison due west 100 miles; and a branch road from Lawrence to Leavenworth, a distance of 30 miles. The Missouri river railroad extends along a part of the eastern boundary of the State. Other roads under construction along the valleys of the Neosho and Osage rivers will soon bring an extensive and exceedingly productive region into ready communication with the commercial centres of the Union. The total area of Kansas is 52,043,520 acres, of which 23,906,087 acres have been surveyed and 28,137,433 are unsurveyed; 9,247,930.16 acres, including school grants, have been disposed of by the government, leaving a remainder of 42,795,589.84 acres now for sale or entry under the generous land laws of the nation. The district land offices are at Topeka, Humboldt, and Junction City.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS TRAVERSED BY THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND SPURS OF THE SAME.

MONTANA, the fifth, in point of size, of the divisions of the United States, is bounded on the north by the British possessions, on the east by Dakota, on the south mainly by Wyoming, and on the west by Idaho. The Territory embraces an area of 143,776 square miles, or 92,016,640 acres.

The Rocky mountains and their numerous spurs and ranges, 200 miles in width in the northwestern part of Montana, extend through the western part of the Territory a distance of 320 miles, constituting its principal geographical and topographical features. The main range of these mountains diverges into a number of spurs or chains, the Bitter Root being the highest and most westerly. The other principal ranges are the Wind River, Belt, Big Horn, Cœur d'Alene, and Rocky, while the Highwood, Snow, Judith, Little Belt, Bear's Paw, and Little Rocky mountains are spurs or chains of less importance.

Of the geology of Montana comparatively little is yet known.

Many of the peaks in these ranges, covered with perpetual snow, are supposed to attain an altitude of from 2,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The eastern part of the Territory consists chiefly of rolling and elevated table lands, while the western is mountainous, interspersed with beautiful valleys. Montana is pre-eminently well watered. The portion of the country east of the main range of the Rocky mountains is drained by the Missouri and Yellowstone, and their tributaries, running eastward, uniting with the Mississippi and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, while the Clarke's Fork and Kootenay rivers and their tributaries drain the part west of the main range of the Rocky mountains, and flow into the Columbia, thus finding their way to the Pacific. The Missouri is formed by the junction of the Madison, Jefferson, and Gallatin rivers near Gallatin City, draining the whole southwestern portion of Montana, and flowing in a general northeastern direction to within a short distance below Fort Benton, near latitude 48°, receiving as tributaries from the northwest, Dearborn, Sun, Teton, and Marias rivers, and from the south Smith's river. From this point the Missouri runs in an eastern direction, leaving the Territory near latitude 48°, and receiving as tributaries the Arrow, Judith, Muscleshell, and Milk rivers. Yellowstone river has its source in Yellowstone lake, in Wyoming, longitude 116° west from Greenwich, flowing north a distance of 125 miles, thence northeast, watering the whole southern part of Montana, and receiving as tributaries from the south Clarke's Fork, Pryor's Fork, Big Horn, Rosebud, Tongue, and Powder rivers, uniting with the Missouri near the eastern boundary of the Territory.

West of the main range of the Rocky mountains the Missoula, Hell Gate, and Big Blackfoot rivers, running northwest, unite and form the Bitter Root river, which, with Flathead river, forms Clarke's Fork of the Columbia. The Missouri is navigable to Fort Benton, a distance of over 300 miles within the Territory. In consequence of continued Indian hostilities and the absence of settlements the Yellowstone river has not been sufficiently explored to determine the extent of its navigability.

Western Montana is divided by the several mountain ranges into a series of basins, and the numerous spurs shooting off in almost all directions subdivide these basins into beautiful valleys and terrace banks.

This portion contains nearly all the towns and settlements, the greater part of the lands at present available for agricultural purposes, as well as almost all the rich mineral deposits known to exist in Montana.

The basin on the western slope of the Rocky mountains, embracing the extreme western portion of Montana, is 250 miles long and 75 wide, being drained by the Clarke's Fork of the Columbia and its affluents. This extensive basin, presenting some of the grandest alpine scenery anywhere to be met with, contains a large extent of fine agricultural lands in the valleys of the Bitter Root, St. Mary's Fork, Big Blackfoot, Hell Gate, Flathead, and Tobacco rivers, capable of producing abundant harvests of wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables grown at the same latitudes in other localities. It contains some of the best timber in Montana, and as a grazing region the foot-hills and terrace lands will compare favorably with any section of the country. Flathead, the only lake of any considerable size in the Territory, is situated in this basin near its eastern border, and is 35 miles long by 15 in width, surrounded on all sides by valuable agricultural and grazing lands.

The climate of Montana is as diversified as its surface. In the more protected valleys, and particularly in the southern part, it is pleasant and salubrious, snow seldom falling and stock grazing continuing throughout the year. On the more elevated lands it is colder. At the higher altitudes the temperature is like that of the New England States.

Gold was first discovered in this part of our country in 1832, on Gold creek, a branch of the Hell Gate, but no mining was done until the autumn of 1861; yet, by the latter part of the year 1862 there were 1,000 miners in Montana, nearly all of whom were engaged in the placer or gulch mines at the head of Big Hole, in the extreme southwestern portion of the Territory. The first quartz mill erected in Montana was in the beginning of 1863, at Bannock, in the southwest, on an affluent of Beaver Head river, one of the principal tributaries of the Jefferson. This mill was run by water power and had six stamps, each of 400 pounds. In the fall of 1864 the first steam-power quartz mills were put in operation. The gold-bearing regions of Montana are principally on the tributaries of the Hell Gate, Big Blackfoot, Madison, Jefferson, including those of the Beaver Head and other waters, and the Missouri from the junction of the Three Forks to the mouth of Smith's or Deep river, with the affluents of that stream, and on the branches of the Yellowstone, east of Helena, around Yellowstone City. According to the assessors' returns to July 1, 1868, the number of quartz mills in Montana is 36, about one-third of which have been in operation, erected at an original cost of $1,110,000. The gold product has been variously estimated by different parties, and the data at command are yet too meager to justify in this report a positive statement. Mr. J. Ross Browne, special commissioner for the collection of mining statistics, in his report in 1867, estimated the total product from the Ter-

ritory from 1862 to 1867, both inclusive, at $64,500,000; while Mr. W. S. Keys, a resident mining engineer, computes the aggregate product at $72,100,000. The value of this product referred to in our report of last year rested on the estimate found in a report for 1866, by Mr. Taylor.

The returns of the county assessors show there are three assayers and refiners of gold and silver in Montana, and that during the year ending June 30, 1868, the value of gold and silver refined and run into bars amounted to $8,640,000. In this region gold quartz may be looked for in the vicinity of rich placers, and at present the principal quartz mines are in the neighborhood of Bannock, Helena, Virginia City, Highland, and Argenta, all of which were once noted for their rich placers.

Montana is isolated by its distance from the thickly settled portion of the Union, with no present means of transportation except by way of Columbia river from the Pacific and the Missouri from the east. These are circumstances which render the transportation of supplies and the requisite machinery for the operation of quartz or vein mining quite expensive, thus retarding the development of the resources of a rich mineral region.

The completion of the Union Pacific railway, north of Great Salt Lake, will, however, place Montana within 250 miles of cheap and ready transportation, and almost in direct communication with the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Embarrassments incident to inadequate machinery and inexperience in the early history of mining in this region have been succeeded by skilfully constructed machinery under the direction of science, so that mining in the Territory has now become an established and profitable pursuit.

The early settlers attracted to Montana by the rich deposits in the placers migrated from one locality to another as the deposits became exhausted. This transition state has been followed by present settlements possessing all the elements of civilization. Courts have been established for the administration of justice, churches erected, and schools opened in almost every community.

As the placers became exhausted attention was energetically directed to trade, the Territory now possessing a flourishing agricultural community, having nearly 250,000 acres under cultivation.

The mineral deposits are not confined to gold; silver exists generally in conjunction with gold and copper, although separate rich mines of silver ore have been discovered. It is found principally on Flint and Silver Bow creeks, affluents of Hell Gate river, near Virginia City; on Adder and Ram's Horn gulches, affluents of Stinking Water river; on Ten-mile creek, in the vicinity of Helena; and on Rattlesnake creek, a tributary of Beaver Head river.

Copper has been discovered on Beaver creek, near Jefferson City, on a branch of Silver Bow creek, near Butte City, and the source of Muscleshell river, and in small quantities in nearly all the mining districts. The deposits of copper ore are usually in connection with gold and silver, over both of which it largely predominates in the localities mentioned.

In the distribution of gold, silver, and copper, in this Territory, there does not appear to be any prominent segregation. The phenomenon of double veins, as they are termed, is of frequent occurrence, one bearing galenas, oxides, and carbonates of lead, comprising the pure smelting ores, and the other vein producing silver glance, stephanite, dark and light ruby silver.

Coal has been found near Bannock, Helena, Virginia City, and Deer Lodge City, on the head-waters of Big Blackfoot, and in several

places on Muscleshell, Yellowstone, and Missouri rivers. All these deposits are bituminous, and, so far as known, do not exceed four feet in thickness. Lignite, or brown coal, exists in great quantities on the Yellowstone and Missouri, and on the head-waters of the Teton and Marias rivers, tributaries of the Missouri from the north. Iron, lead, mica, gypsum, plumbago, arsenic, antimony, tellurium, tin, and cinnabar, are reported to have been met with, but we have no reliable information as to the extent of their occurrence.

Limestone, slate, and granite, suitable for building material, together with the clays and sands for brick making, are found in abundance all over the Territory.

Hot springs and geysers are found in numerous localities, but principally at the head-waters of the Madison. Many of these are of high temperature, while some possess medicinal properties.

Timber grows generally along the streams and on the foot-hills and mountains, consisting chiefly of fir, pine, and cedar. The pine on the mountain slopes, and especially on the Pacific side, is large; that found on higher altitudes is less in size and of inferior quality. Fir and spruce occur on the mountain sides, in the valleys and cañons, often attaining gigantic proportions, especially in the northern part of the Territory.

Along the streams poplars, aspens, balsam, alders, and willows predominate, but pine, fir, and spruce constitute the principal building materials.

The surveyor general estimates that one third of the entire area of Montana, or 30,672,213 acres, is susceptible of profitable cultivation with the aid of irrigation, the soil being rich and only requiring moisture to render it productive. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and other grains have been cultivated with success, the average yield being as large as in many other portions of the country, while the garden vegetables, such as beets, turnips, potatoes, parsnips, and onions, have likewise given profitable returns. Experience has demonstrated the fact that upon the application of improved irrigating agencies nearly every variety of fruit, vegetable and grain can be as successfully raised here as in any of the eastern States.

According to the records of the territorial auditor the assessed value of manufacturing establishments, as returned by the county assessors for the year ending July 1, 1868, is $643,000, while the values of manufactures are returned at $7,795,000.

The population of Montana has been estimated at 38,875. There are thirty-seven towns in the Territory, and the assessed value of real and personal property is given as $9,400,000.

Helena, situated on both sides of Last Chance gulch, is the largest town in Montana and contains seven thousand inhabitants. It is handsomely laid out close under the foot of the mountains on the western border of the beautiful valley of Prickly Pear and Ten-mile creeks. It is nearly circular in form and fifteen miles in diameter, and is regarded as the second most important mining district. Virginia City, the capital, in Madison county, and containing a number of costly stone buildings, is on Alder gulch, the richest placer in the Territory, at an altitude of 5,481 feet above the level of the sea, covering an area of 579 acres, with a population of three thousand. It is 275 miles south of Fort Benton at the head of navigation on the Missouri, and 300 miles north of the line of the Union Pacific railroad. The assessed value of the real and personal property up to July 1, 1868, was $1,625,028, and in Madison county $2,600,000. The town contains three banks, twenty-nine stores, seven hotels, fourteen saloons, a Masonic hall, and other

buildings. Nevada, Central, and Summit City, are mining towns of considerable importance and in close proximity to Virginia City. Gallatin City, near the three forks of the Missouri, Langford City, Stevensville, Sterling, Silver City, and Argenta, are also places of interest.

The surveying system was inaugurated in Montana in 1867.

The initial point is on the summit of a limestone hill 800 feet high, 12 miles southwest of the junction of the three forks of the Missouri. During the last fiscal year there have been 250 miles of standard lines extended, 215 miles of exterior or township, and 479 miles of subdivisional lines surveyed, including an aggregate area of 183,847 acres. The subdivisional surveys are in the vicinity of Helena and southeast of that locality on Willow and Crow creeks, affluents of the Missouri from the west, all in Jefferson county.

During the next fiscal year it is proposed to extend the exterior and subdivisional lines in the valleys of the Madison and the East and West Gallatin rivers, to include settlements. Also to extend the base line west through Deer Lodge and Beaver Head counties to the foot of the Bitter Root, and to establish the standard lines west to Deer Lodge, and into the valley of Hell Gate river, in order to facilitate the survey of mineral claims recognized by statute.

For this service the surveyor general has estimated $51,534, but in view of more urgent demands in other surveying districts the sum of $25,000 is submitted by this office. Pursuant to the act of March 2, 1867, a district land office has been established at Helena where there are officers ready to receive applications for obtaining ultimate titles in this Territory, in which the aggregate area to be disposed of is 86,904,569 acres.

WYOMING.

Next south of Montana is the new Territory of Wyoming, which received its organization by act of Congress approved July 25, 1868.

Prior to that date it was a part of Dakota, to which it was attached by act of May 26, 1864, having formerly been included within the limits of Idaho, and still earlier within the boundaries of the great "Nebraska Territory."

Its limits are described as commencing at the intersection of the 27th meridian of longitude west from Washington with the 45th degree of north latitude, and running thence westward to the 34th meridian of west longitude, south to the 41st degree of north latitude, east to the 27th meridian of west longitude, and thence north to the place of beginning.

It is bounded on the east by Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, on the west by Utah, Idaho, and a section of country still attached to Dakota, and on the north by Montana.

Its area is 97,883 square miles, or 62,645,120 acres, being nearly three times as large as Maine, and almost twice as large as Pennsylvania or New York.

Fourteen months ago this Territory did not contain a thousand white inhabitants exclusive of the military, but its present civilized population is estimated at 40,000, which the tide of immigration is constantly augmenting as increased facilities for transportation are established and the resources and many advantages of the country become known.

This part of the public domain in the past had derived importance from the fact of the great route of travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific States passing through its borders, the South Pass, a national roadway between the Wind river and the Sweetwater mountains of the great Rocky range, lying within its limits on the west, with the valley of the

Platte on the east, and the Laramie plains extending through the centre, together constituting a natural highway for emigrant and freight trains and for the public mails.

This route, however, passes through one of the least inviting portions of the Territory, creating less favorable impressions as to the character of the country than the facts warrant, which are dissipated by a more thorough knowledge of many fertile well-watered plains and valuable mineral deposits.

The extension of the Union Pacific railroad 300 miles from the eastern boundary of Wyoming and its early completion across its entire limits, 450 miles, have awakened an interest in regard to the resources of the Territory within the past few months, with a more thorough investigation into their value and extent, opening a new and productive field to the enterprising miner and agriculturist.

In the southeastern portion of the Territory, between the Laramie plains or table lands and the eastern boundary, south of the North Fork of Platte river and north of the Union Pacific railroad, lies one of the richest iron regions within our borders.

Mountains of brown hematite, assaying 90 per cent., are reported on the Chugwater, about 35 miles north of Cheyenne City.

South of the railroad, extending into Colorado, are inexhaustible supplies of red hematite that will assay from 40 to 60 per cent. of metal. The demand for mining and other machinery in the surrounding country, and the requirements of the railroads, will insure the extensive working of this iron field, and reveal its great value and importance.

It is said that the Union Pacific Railroad Company intends establishing rolling mills, at an early day, at some point contiguous to both the iron and coal deposits.

The vast region of country known as the Laramie plains, with the surrounding hills and mountains, extending from the Black Hills westward to the Wasatch mountains, is an immense field of bituminous coal, of excellent quality. It is estimated by geologists who have recently conducted careful investigations here, that these coal beds cover an area of 30,000 square miles, or more than one third of the entire Territory.

At Carbon Station, 650 miles west of Omaha, and between Laramie City and Benton, about 100 tons per day of superior semi-bituminous coal are now being mined, the railroad engineers pronouncing it of better quality than that formerly brought from Boone, Iowa, by way of Omaha.

The country in the vicinity of the Black Hills is believed to be rich in ores of gold and silver, but has been so little explored that nothing entirely reliable in regard to the same is known; this being the fact also as to many other mountainous regions of the Territory, where, reasoning from analogy, it is supposed these metals will be abundantly found.

Gold is known to exist on the Powder and Big Horn rivers, but has not yet been discovered in quantities sufficient to encourage mining. In the Sweetwater country gold quartz is found of excellent quality, of a hard, vitreous nature, free from base metals, the ledges being well defined.

Placer mining is carried on with profit in this vicinity, but only to a very limited extent, the want being sensibly felt of suitable machinery for the reduction of the richer quartz.

The northeastern section of Wyoming is said to be very rich in depos-

its of gold and silver; also the central portion, of which, however, little is positively known.

In the southeastern section, on the Big Laramie river, discoveries of gold have recently been made to an extent creating great excitement in the vicinity.

In the neighborhood of the South Pass, surrounded by one of the most fertile sections of our mountain territory, containing an abundance of wood and water, lies a gold region of great extent and value. The metal there was first discovered in June, 1867, and in such paying quantities as to attract attention from emigrant miners. The mines in this locality having proved even more valuable than was anticipated, the town of South Pass City has been laid out.

New and valuable discoveries of the precious ore are occurring daily, the residents anticipating that the developments of another year will establish this as one of the richest gold countries east of the Sierra Nevada. There is one six-stamp mill now in operation at South Pass City, and two other mills, one of 10 stamps and the other of 20 to be ready for work in a few weeks.

The gold lodes of this region are generally very prolific, one company having gathered $13,000 from 100 tons of quartz, after milling; another of $12,000, another $10,000, and one of $8,000; the average yield being from $80 to $100 per ton.

Besides the quartz mines, there are numerous valuable gulch washings and placer diggings in this vicinity, which for several months past have averaged a yield of $25 to $30 per day to each man, and there are no indications of an early exhaustion of the supply; while new gulches and diggings are constantly being discovered, yielding from $15 to $20 per day to each man. One of the recently discovered placer deposits within Rock Creek gulch is supposed to extend eight to ten miles, and offers profitable employment to a large number of miners.

Numerous farmers and ranch-men have taken up claims in the country surrounding these mines and in the Wind River, Pine Creek, Sweetwater, and Popo-Agie valleys, with a view to supplying the requirements of the miners; the enterprise having been successful and profitable beyond the most sanguine expectations, resulting from the fertility of the soil, the fine pasturage, unsurpassed facilities for irrigation, and remunerative market.

Many valuable copper and galena lodes, with fair percentage of silver, have been discovered in the Black Hills, in which range an excellent quality of limestone is also abundant.

Forests abound in many parts, especially in the central and northeastern and on the Black Hills or Laramie mountains, which derive their more popular name from their dark appearance in the distance, caused by the extreme density of the growth of trees, which are of large size, principally evergreens, and considered excellent timber.

The Douglas spruce, which is here abundant, is unexcelled for building and railroad purposes.

At the headwaters of the Yellowstone and the western tributaries of the Big Horn is a volcanic region, abounding in hot and sulphur springs and fissures, emitting sulphurous fumes, and sometimes sheets of flame.

The waters of Poison Spring creek, emptying into the Platte, are said to be destructive to animal life, containing an arsenious solution.

The vicinity of Medicine Bow creek is very fertile, delightfully salubrious, well timbered and watered, abounding in game, which is also the fact as to most of the country adjoining other tributaries of the Platte,

both in the Laramie plains and northward toward the central portion of the Territory; but the country on the North Fork itself, though destitute of vegetation, abounds in iron.

The vicinity of Bitter creek is barren and uninviting, containing no vegetation, the surface of the earth being covered with an immense deposit of soda and potassa alkalies, bivalvular shells, and other débris of similar nature, giving it the appearance of the deserted bed of an inland sea.

The Laramie plains are unsurpassed for grazing purposes by any section of our country, having a rich, black soil, covered with nutritious grasses.

Fine grazing lands abound elsewhere throughout the Territory, except in the alkaline, sulphur, and iron regions, previously described, and the high mountains; these pastures are, also, well adapted to cultivation, through the aid of irrigation, which can be conveniently introduced, and which would impart fertility to lands now considered valueless.

The principal settlements in Wyoming are situated on the line of the Pacific railroad, each having received its first impetus from being temporarily the terminus of the road.

Cheyenne City is on a plain, 18 miles from the Black Hills, 60 miles west of the eastern boundary of the Territory, 20 miles north of the Colorado line, and at the railroad crossing of Crow creek, which is a branch of Lodge Pole creek. Its population is now over 3,000, and increasing.

The railroad company are here erecting fine buildings, a machine shop 200 by 250 feet on the ground, with an engine house which will hold 20 engines. These buildings are of sandstone, found 116 miles west of the place, of fine quality and well adapted to building, being soft and easily cut when first quarried, but hardening upon exposure to the sun and air.

Fort D. A. Russell, the principal military depot of supplies in the Territory, is two and a half miles from this town, up Crow creek.

Laramie City is 56 miles west of Cheyenne, at the railroad crossing of Big Laramie river, and contains several large railroad buildings, fine dwellings and warehouses, with a population of 1,500.

Fort Sanders is one and a half mile east of this town, on the railroad.

Wyoming City is 17 miles west of Laramie City, at the railroad crossing of the junction of Big and Little Laramie rivers, and has a population of five or six hundred.

The ties for the railroad are floated down the Laramie rivers to this point, where they are caught in booms.

There are several fine banks of coal in this vicinity.

The next important station westward is Benton City, 186 miles west of Cheyenne, on a plain having at this time neither vegetation nor water, the latter being brought to the town from the Platte river at Fort Fred. Steele, two miles east on the railroad.

This is one of the principal railroad depots in the Territory, having rich beds of coal in its vicinity.

Eighteen miles west is the settlement known as Rawling's Springs, on a fertile plain, well watered, and containing abundance of coal.

After leaving this place, proceeding westward, there is a waste destitute of vegetation, containing no water except Bitter creek and its tributaries, until reaching the valley of Green river. At the junction of that stream with Bitter creek is located the town of Green River, principally of adobe buildings, having a population of 3,000.

The climate of this Territory is extremely pleasant and salubrious,

being neither excessively hot in summer, nor very cold in winter. The air is dry and rarefied, owing to the great elevation of the face of the country; Cheyenne City, 517 miles west of Omaha City, being 5,095 feet higher than that city, and Laramie City being 8,262 feet above tide-water level, estimated to be the highest railroad pass in the world.

It is supposed that the purity and salubriousness of the atmosphere, the mildness of the climate, and the presence of many medicinal springs, of great value and variety, will render this table-land country a resort for invalids equal in popularity to any part of southern Europe.

The next season will probably add several thousands to the population of this new Territory, and the attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the necessity for its early establishment as a surveying district, with the appointment of a surveyor general, as well as a register and a receiver; in fact, the general extension over its limits of the United States land system, as the United States have now the whole area, embracing 62,645,120 acres, to be disposed of under that system.

COLORADO.

South of Wyoming is the Territory of Colorado, which is chiefly an elevated, mountainous country, rich in ores of gold, silver, copper, iron, with deposits of coal of excellent quality, besides possessing lands unsurpassed for grazing and agriculture.

It embraces over 104,500 square miles, nearly 13 times as large as the State of Massachusetts. It has on the north Nebraska and Wyoming, on the west Utah, on the south New Mexico and Indian territory, and on the east Kansas and Nebraska.

Its territorial organization was authorized by act of March 2, 1861, the portion east of the Rocky mountains having been taken principally from Kansas and Nebraska, that lying west of the mountains from Utah, and one degree of latitude on the south from New Mexico.

The various surface divisions of Colorado are severally called the plains, the valleys, the parks, and the mountains. The plains embrace the section east of the Sierra Madre, being elevated, rolling prairie, rising gradually from the eastern boundary to the mountains westward, being well watered by the South Platte and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries. The soil is fertile, being covered with rich nutritious grasses, upon which cattle pasture the year round, as the dryness of the atmosphere in late summer and autumn converts the grass into a natural hay upon the stalk, which possesses all the nutrition of the original growth. Vast herds of buffalo and numerous other graminivorous animals roam over these plains, existing upon their grasses, and experiments show that domestic animals thrive as well upon the indigenous herbage.

The section of the plains lying near the South Platte, in the northeastern part, is an iron region abounding in red hematite ore. Magnetic and hematite ores are also found in sections of the mountain country, as in the vicinity of the Golden Gate in Jefferson county, and it is conjectured that the mining and manufacture of this metal will soon be extensive in Colorado, furnishing machinery for mills and mines, implements for agriculture and lumber trade, and rails for iron roads.

In the vicinity of the eastern foot-hills of the mountains are the principal outcroppings of the great coal-beds, the strata varying from 5 to 30 feet thick, stated by geologists to underlie a large portion of the plains, sometimes extending eastward nearly to the Nebraska and Kansas line. This coal is generally of the variety known as lignite, of excellent quality for household economy as well as for manufactures and for railroads;

the mines being already extensively worked in Boulder, Jefferson, Arapahoe, and Douglas counties, but increased facilities for transportation are required to develop this branch of the mineral wealth. A large vein of albertite coal, the stratum being from 10 to 20 feet in thickness, has recently been discovered on White river in Summit county, and there are evidences of its extending 60 miles in one direction and 25 in another. It resembles cannelite, burning with great readiness and intense heat, and is estimated to contain 50 to 60 gallons of oil to the ton.

In the southern part of the plains are numerous Mexican settlers, principally engaged in cattle herding and agriculture, being aided in the latter by irrigation, for which there are excellent facilities, and the result of its employment is abundant and certain crops.

The portion of Colorado known as the valley, being the country at the base of the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains, embraces three sevenths of the Territory, or about 30,000,000 of acres, of which one sixth can be cultivated, while the rest is available for pasturage. Its climate resembles that of the more eastern States of the same latitude, except that it is much dryer, the mean temperature of Denver and St. Louis being similar.

The average yearly precipitation of water in the valley is 20 inches, falling principally in the rainy season of May, June, and July, and in the snows of winter. For two months in the year, therefore, irrigation is an absolute necessity for abundant crops, and the farmer in selecting his lands does so with a view to the convenience with which this artificial means of supplying the requisite water can be introduced. The construction of acequias or irrigating canals is performed chiefly with the plough and scraper, attended with but small expense, the certain abundance of the resulting crops more than repaying the extra outlay. Acequias 30 miles long, having a fall of four feet per mile, watering 20,000 acres, have been constructed, each adjoining proprietor contributing his share toward their construction and maintenance.

The soil of the valley rests on calcareous rock, but is made up in a great measure of the washings from the granite mountains above, and possesses elements of great fertility. On the borders of the streams its composition is sand, ashes, and decomposed vegetable matter; on the plateaus between it is sand, gravel, and friable clay.

The average yield of wheat in this section is 25 bushels to the acre, favored localities having yielded 80 bushels of wheat, also 100 bushels of oats to the acre; barley being still more prolific and the favorite crop. Over 150 bushels of corn in the ear have been gathered from an acre, the yearly produce of the Territory in this staple being more than 600,000 bushels.

Fruits and vegetables of the varieties most popular for purposes of domestic economy are cultivated here with great success; 500 bushels of potatoes to the acre, cabbages weighing 30 pounds, and turnips 15 pounds having been grown on these lands in the heart of what was formerly known as the Great American desert.

The present most important resource of the valley is its superior pasture, which has been estimated to cover 25,000 acres. The native grasses are rich and nutritious, growing principally during the rainy season and ripening into hay on the stalk, upon which the cattle will pasture and thrive during the entire winter when it is uncovered with snow. It is estimated that herding is as cheap and profitable here as in any section of our country.

The parks of Colorado are elevated bowls in the mountain country, having the appearance of beds of inland seas upheaved and emptied of

their waters by volcanic agency. They present to the eye scenery magnificent beyond description made up of far-reaching forests, fertile meadows, and beautiful streams, surrounded by the lofty peaks of the great Rocky range.

The principal of these parks are the North Park at the head-waters of the north fork of the Platte, Middle Park situated at one of the chief sources of the Colorado river, South Park in the heart of the developed gold and silver country, Huerfano Park on the river of the same name, and the grand San Luis Park in the southern part of Colorado, having an area of 18,000 square miles watered by 35 streams, 16 of them emptying into the Rio Grande del Norte, which flows through its southern limits, and 19 into the San Luis lake, extending 60 miles from north to south in the centre of the park and apparently without an outlet. This park is remarkable for its natural scenery, the grandeur of its forests, the fertility of the soil, the purity of its waters, and the vast deposits of peat in the vicinity of San Luis lake. It contains a population of 25,000, or nearly one fourth of that of the whole Territory. The inhabitants are principally of Mexican descent and are chiefly occupied in herding and agriculture.

The mountain country of Colorado embraces the greater part of its mineral wealth, and much of the vast forest estimated to cover five-sevenths of the entire Territory, the trees being varieties of evergreens, making excellent lumber, the current price being $35 per 1,000 feet, the milling of this lumber, as well as timber for the mines and for other purposes, being an important and very profitable manufacturing interest.

The developed gold and silver region commences in Boulder and Summit counties, between the 105th and 106th meridians of west longitude from Greenwich, near the 40th parallel of latitude, extending in a southwesterly direction through the Territory, spreading east to west from 30 to 60 miles. Gold, silver, copper, and other valuable minerals are also found in other sections.

The mining industry is principally employed in the gold quartz or lode and in the gulch mining. Quartz mining is confined principally to two districts, the one stretching along the eastern slope of the mountains from the headwaters of North Boulder to Clear Creek in Gilpin county, and the other confined to the head-waters of the South Platte. Lodes of great value abound in other districts, but mills are wanting for reduction of the ore. The gulch or placer mines are distributed through the auriferous region wherever the streams have washed the precious metal comparatively free from surrounding dross, the average yield of the best of these mines being from $16 to $20 per day to each man, and that of others from $10 to $12.

The mining interests of Colorado having gone through the periods of excitement at first disvovery, great inflation and fever of speculation, followed by corresponding reactionary depression, are now assuming a healthy condition and constantly increasing in importance. New and improved processes of milling, desulphurization and purification are economizing the waste of gold and lessening the cost of reduction, while labor, provisions, and materials are becoming cheaper. Recent experiments have demonstrated the richer quartz to yield $150 per ton at an expense of from $12 to $15 in the process of reduction. The division of the mining for ores and their reduction into separate branches of industry is found to be to the interest of both miners and mill-owners.

There have been already surveyed in Colorado 3,166,702 acres, leaving unsurveyed 63,713,298, making a total of 66,880,000, of which there are still to be disposed of under the United States land system 62,814,255 acres.

In order to enable agricultural settlers to acquire titles, and miners to have their rights determined, and that the requirements of all acts be met in satisfaction of the railroad grant, it is necessary that there should be from time to time reasonable extensions of the lines of public surveys, and with this view an estimate is submitted for the next fiscal year on a basis as economical as the expenses of the same will allow.

NEW MEXICO.

In succession the next Territory is New Mexico, embracing an area of 121,201 square miles, or 77,568,640 acres, being situated between latitudes 31° 20′ and 37° north, and longitudes 103° and 109° west from Greenwich, having an average length from north to south of 352 miles, with a width of 332 miles. This Territory has for its northern boundary Colorado, on the east the Indian territory and Texas, on the south the Mexican state of Chihuahua, and on the west Arizona, the latter set off from New Mexico by act of Congress of March 3, 1863.

The principal rivers are the Rio Grande and the Pecos, the former running entirely across New Mexico from north to south, and the latter, taking its rise in the mountains east of Santa Fé, flows in a southerly direction, leaving the Territory near the southeast corner. The northeastern portion is drained by the Canadian river, an affluent of the Arkansas, and the western by the San Juan and Gila rivers, branches of the Colorado of the West.

Ranges of the Rocky mountains, occasionally lost in table lands and rising again further on as short sierras or isolated peaks, traverse the country in a northerly and southerly direction. From the most easterly of these ranges extend vast plains, like terraces, sloping gradually toward the Mississippi. Through these plains the rivers and streams have, during long periods of time, worn channels and furrowed out valleys often of picturesque beauty and great fertility. The valleys of the Rio Grande and Pecos are also of this character, the former a longitudinal valley generally about twenty miles in width, flanked on the east and west by mountain chains, those south of Santa Fé having a height of 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in the more northern regions snow-capped peaks rise to the height of 10,000 to 12,000 feet, presenting some of the grandest scenery on the continent.

West of the Rio Grande is a country of table lands or *mesas* intersected by broad valleys. These mesas, remains of the former level, often stand out apart from each other, bearing great resemblance to gigantic fortresses and castles, and here and there among them rises the peak of an extinct volcano. In the southwestern portion of the Territory there is a range of lofty mountains extending far into Arizona, among which are the head-waters of the Mimbres and Gila rivers, the former running southward into Chihuahua and the latter flowing westward into the Colorado.

Hot springs and mineral springs are found in almost every section of the country; at Las Vegas, near Taos, Ojo Caliente, Jemez, near Forts McRae and Seldon, near the Mimbres river, and at many other points.

The Hot spring near the Mimbres, seventeen miles from Fort Bayard, is of very high temperature. The water of this spring is highly charged with lime, has some iron and salt, though neither abundant enough to render the water when cold unpalatable. The lime which the water has held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid and by the heat, has been precipitated around the spring in such quantity as to form a mound 25 feet higher than the surrounding plain. A mile beyond the Hot spring

is an abundance of clear cold water, and on either side of the road leading to Fort Bayard the scenery is of the most charming description. The curative qualities of many of these springs have long been known, and they will not fail to become places of general resort for invalids when a railroad shall afford convenient facilities for reaching them.

The climate of New Mexico is remarkably salubrious, the atmosphere being light, dry, and electric, with a low measure of humidity when rain is not actually falling. The most interesting proof of the wonderful purity of the rarefied and arid atmosphere is its effects upon animal substances. Hunters travel hundreds of miles, kill game, and for days and weeks the meat without salting remains well preserved. The preservation of the different varieties of grass is another proof of the aridity of the atmosphere. A small measure of humidity would destroy their nutritive qualities. The annual fall of rain varies from 10 to 30 inches according to locality.

Observations made at Santa Fé and extending over six years show the mean temperature during the spring months to be 49.7°, in summer 70.4°, autumn 50.6°, and in winter 31.6°, the average for the year being 50.6°, or nearly the same as in New York city.

Throughout New Mexico the mountains are clothed with forests of pine, fir, spruce, and cedar, and in high altitudes the aspen is found in great abundance. The foot-hills and occasionally the mesas are covered with piñon intermixed with cedar. Considerable tracts of cottonwood, sycamore, hackberry, and willow are found upon the borders of the streams, and in their vicinity in the southern part of the country walnut and oak are occasionally found.

Grass abounds in every portion of the Territory, and even in the forests grows luxuriantly the entire year. At great altitudes this grass is, in winter-time, covered with snow, though not deadened to the ground, for as soon as the snow melts it affords excellent grazing. Upon the mesas and through the valleys grows the justly celebrated gama grass, which, cured as it stands, affords abundant food for flocks and herds throughout the winter. As a pastoral region New Mexico possesses eminent advantages, the grazing not being destroyed by the cold storms and rains of the countries further north, nor scorched and stunted by the burning heats of the south. The range is so extensive that flocks can move over a different pasturage every day. In cold weather they range toward the south and during inclement storms seek the shelter of some neighboring cañon. Having ample room and air, the flocks are not subject to the diseases incident to those localities where the extreme cold of the winter renders it necessary to crowd them together. The facility and cheapness of raising sheep and goats applies equally well to the raising of horses and cattle, and when fully protected from Indian depredations, and convenient transportation is afforded to the markets of the east by the construction of railroads, the hills and mountains will be literally covered with flocks and herds.

The lands in the valleys of the rivers are very fertile and can be successfully cultivated, though the cultivation is mainly carried on by means of irrigation. Although considerable labor and expense are at first incurred in making the canals and ditches, the crops are more certain than where entire dependence is placed upon the fall of rain for the amount of moisture required, and the land enriched by the detritus made up of decayed vegetation, and rich mould from the mountains, distributed by the running water, never wears out. Lands in the vicinity of Santa Fé have been under annual cultivation for more than 200 years, and still produce excellent crops without ever having been enriched or restored by other means.

Previous to the occupation of the country by the Americans, agriculture was confined to the production of wheat, corn, beans, oats, barley, and in some localities in the north, potatoes. Under American agriculture, however, nearly all kinds of fruits and garden vegetables have been introduced, growing luxuriantly, and are of excellent size and flavor. Peaches, apples, apricots, grapes, and in the southern part quinces, pomegranates and figs, can be grown as well as in any part of the world. The grape most cultivated in New Mexico is of delicious flavor, the wine from it being equal to the best Burgundy.

Valuable minerals are found in every portion of New Mexico. In numerous localities may now be seen shafts and drifts, the work of former generations, and the only monuments left of their energy, activity, and industry, while the almost daily discovery of new lodes of gold and silver bearing quartz and auriferous placers indicate that mining operations in the future will be as productive as in the past.

During the last year considerable progress has been made in the development of the mining interests. It is estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 miners are now engaged in the Moreno district. Owing, however, to the want of water but a small portion of the ground known to be rich in gold can be worked. This difficulty will soon be obviated, as a ditch forty miles long is in process of construction, which will divert to the mines the waters of the Rio Colorado, an affluent of the Rio Grande. The completion of this enterprise will afford sufficient supply of water for the full development of this mining district, and a very large yield of gold is confidently anticipated. The gold product from these and other mines has been considerable during the year, but there being no assay office or other special agency for the refining or purchase of the gold, no reliable statistics of the amount produced can be obtained.

There has recently been received at this office a specimen of ore consisting of a silicious deposit of exceedingly loose texture, through which are interspersed fibres of pure gold, some of which exceed two inches in length. It is claimed that an assay of a specimen of this ore in which no gold was visible to the eye, yielded at the rate of $19,000 to the ton. The locality in which this specimen was obtained is on the head-waters of Ute creek, a branch of Cimarron river, and the existence of the deposit was hitherto unsuspected.

Rich deposits of copper exist in many parts of the Territory. A number of mines have been worked for nearly a century, the present product finding a ready market in the States at prices equal to that of the best Russia copper.

Iron and coal have been found in inexhaustible quantities and of the best quality. Cinnabar and zinc also exist in some localities, though no mines of the same have as yet been worked.

Extensive surveys have been made by the engineers of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, from a point on the main line of their road near the western boundary of Kansas, through Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. It is claimed by the projectors that this route, on account of the favorable climate, light grades, alignment and distance, has advantages over others between the Atantic and Pacific. The company propose to construct one branch of their road in the direction of Santa Fé.

The public surveys during the past year have been of limited extent. The second correction line south has been extended to the Pecos river, and a number of townships in the valley of the Rio Hondo have been surveyed and subdivided, also several townships in the valley of the Rio Mimbres. No applications for the survey of private claims have been made during the year.

The surveyor general recommends that provision be made by additional legislation for the early settlement of claims to land under Spanish and Mexican grants, as controversies are arising between new settlers and claimants under these unadjusted titles, thus checking the development of the resources of the Territory. This office concurs in the recommendation, referring to suggestions in the matter presented in the last annual report.

The surveyor general submits an estimate of appropriation of $30,234 for public surveys in New Mexico during the next fiscal year, which sum, in consideration of the exigencies in other surveying districts, has been reduced by this office to $10,000. The reduction was made in view of the fact that there exists no present demand for obtaining title to the public lands in New Mexico, none having been as yet disposed of since the year 1855, when the surveys were inaugurated, since which time nearly 3,000,000 acres have been surveyed.

Under treaty recently concluded with the Navajo Indians, the reservation at the Bosque Redondo on the Pecos river has been abandoned and the Indians settled upon a reservation upon the San Juan. The ratification of this treaty will throw open to settlement the country on the San Juan east of the reservation, and should the order setting apart the Bosque Redondo reservation be rescinded, that portion of the valley of the Pecos may also be opened to settlement.

The surveyor general has called attention to the great benefits likely to be derived from a geological survey of New Mexico. It is well known that nearly all the mountain ranges are mineral-bearing, yet a scientific survey is required to mark out with certainty the localities in which mining operations can be profitably conducted.

Under the authority of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, a contract has been entered into by this office for the survey of the northern boundary of New Mexico, and by advice from the parties now in the field we learn that the survey has reached the valley of the Rio Grande, and there is every prospect of an early completion of the work.

IDAHO.

Returning to the region of our northern boundary adjacent to Montana, the next organization there existing is Idaho.

The present surface of Idaho first formed part of the Territory of Oregon, as organized by act of August 14, 1848, vol. 9, p. 323. That part of Idaho lying north of 46° of north latitude was afterwards included within the Territory of Washington, by act of March 2, 1853, (Statutes, vol. 10, p. 172,) and the portion south of that degree constituted a portion of the Territory of Washington, pursuant to the statute of February 14, 1859, vol. 11, p. 384.

On the 3d March, 1863, Idaho was organized as a separate jurisdiction, with limits since diminished by act of May 26, 1864, by the organization of Montana of its then existing limits, and by attaching the southern portion to Dakota, (vol. 13, pages 85 and 92,) thus reducing the area of Idaho to 90,932 square miles. Finally this was further reduced in the organization of Wyoming by the act of July 28, 1868, so that its present surface is 86,294 square miles, or 55,228,160 acres, bounded on the east by Montana, Wyoming, and that portion of Dakota west of Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, on the west by Oregon and Washington, and on the north by British Columbia. Idaho forms part of the basin of the Columbia, and is drained by Snake river, and by Clarke's Fork of the Columbia river and their tributaries. Its greatest length from north to

south is 410 miles, its width on the southern boundary being 257 miles, with a northern boundary of 40 miles. The climate, on account of its high northern latitude and elevation from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, is colder during the winter than in Utah and Nevada on the south. The severe cold is, however, confined to the uplands and mountains, where snows fall to considerable depth. On the uplands and lower ranges of mountains, however, the winters are generally less severe than in northern Iowa, Wisconsin, or central Minnesota, the air being much dryer than east of the Mississippi, and an equal degree of low temperature of the atmosphere is less uncomfortable in the mountains of Idaho than in the eastern States.

The sheltered valleys of the St. Joseph, Clearwater, Payette, Boise, and some other streams have comparatively mild climate, horses, cattle, and sheep being able to subsist at all seasons upon the natural pasturage existing there, as it does in nearly every other valley in the Territory.

During summer and autumn the atmosphere is most delightful, the days being warm but not sultry, and the nights refreshingly cool. The annual average of heat and cold in the western part of the Territory is much the same as in central Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and in southern Pennsylvania, while the eastern portion more nearly resembles the climate of northern Massachusetts, southern Vermont, and New Hampshire.

In reference to the precipitation of moisture or annual rain fall, Idaho belongs to the extensive range in the United States, designated as the dry region or dry plains, having the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains for its western boundary, and for its eastern limit an irregular and defined line near the 97th or 100th degree of longitude west of Greenwich, extending from the northern to the southern boundary of the United States, embracing Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and the eastern part of Washington Territory on the north; Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas on the south, the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska, the whole of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, and the eastern part of Oregon in the interior. Throughout this whole expanse of territory the quantity of water annually falling in rain, although varying considerably in different localities, hardly exceeds, perhaps it does not equal in any of the fertile and tillable valleys one-fourth the rain fall of the Atlantic States; and if the comparison is made with the lower valley of the Mississippi, or the Pacific coast of Oregon and Washington Territory, the disproportion will be greater.

About the source of the Clearwater, the Salmon, the Boise, and Snake rivers on the Bitter Root and Rocky mountains, the amount of rain and snow falling in the course of the year is very considerable, sufficient to furnish constant supply of water to the channels of these streams, while in western Idaho, in the lower valleys of the rivers the quantity is considerably less, and the climate as to humidity partaking of the character of eastern Oregon, the State of Nevada, and southwestern Arizona. Throughout the whole of the region characterized as "dry," it may be remarked that while agriculture is practicable, and is sometimes attended with satisfactory results without the aid of irrigation, permanent and general success can alone be secured by moisture artificially supplied.

The valleys of Idaho have soils of the most fertile character, and with irrigation as a stimulus to their productiveness, yield abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, and the fruits and vegetables common to that latitude. The valleys of the Clearwater, Salmon, Payette, and Boise are large and well situated, and the facilities for irrigation generally fair, with an adequate supply of water. An extensive and beautiful valley is found on Wood river, in the southern part of the Territory, and the

bottom lands of the Weiser, the St. Joseph, and Cœur d'Alène are of excellent quality, the valleys being sheltered from winds and cold. Bottom lands of considerable extent are found on the shores of Lakes Cœur d'Alène and Pend d'Oreille in the northern part of the Territory, and numerous but small and productive valleys on the several tributaries of the rivers bearing the same names flowing into those lakes.

Snake river the principal affluent of the Columbia from the south, rises in the Bitter Root mountains, near Frémont's peak, in Wyoming Territory, about longitude 110° west from Greenwich, passing 450 miles through southern Idaho in a westerly serpentine course, when it turns abruptly to the north, forming the western boundary for a distance of over 150 miles, receiving as tributaries the Boise, Salmon, Clearwater, Nevada, McArthur's rivers, and numerous other small streams in Idaho and the Owyhee, Malheur, Burnt, Grande Ronde, and Powder rivers in Oregon, coming from the west, and finally flowing west into Washington Territory, uniting with the Columbia river, receiving as an affluent the Palouse river, in Washington Territory, flowing from the north. Snake river is navigable to Lewiston at the mouth of Clearwater river. A steamer was built on the river near Fort Boise, but navigation above Lewiston, owing to the swiftness of the current, is difficult, and sometimes dangerous.

The Shoshone falls, on Snake river, near the 115° of longitude, are two hundred yards wide, rivalling the great falls of Niagara, and forming one of the leading and striking objects of natural scenery in this Territory.

Few Territories are more copiously watered than Idaho. The highest ranges of the Rocky and Bitter Root mountains, lying on the eastern border of the Territory, are covered with snow most of the year, which, melting and descending to the valleys below, supplies the channels of the streams leading to the Columbia, and these are so numerous as to intersect every portion of this region.

The greater part of the valleys of Idaho are still unoccupied, although small settlements exist in most of them. As to the amount of irrigable land, the information is yet too meagre to enable us to determine the extent with accuracy.

The climate is admirably adapted to sheep and wool growing, which may be successfully conducted. Water power is abundant, and the largest manufacturing establishments can be maintained to advantage in manufacturing woollen goods or iron, of which ores of superior quality exist convenient to vast deposits of excellent coal.

When it is considered that the mineral deposits of Idaho are of sufficient importance to employ the energies and capital of a very large population for two generations to come, the advantages to accrue in the future from its water power, excellent iron ore and extensive coal beds, cannot fail to be appreciated.

On account of the heavy charges for freight upon every variety of iron machinery carried from the eastern States to the region of country west of the Rocky mountains, and the great amount required in all extensive mining regions, there is no branch of industry which is likely to yield larger returns for capital invested and properly directed energies than the manufacture of iron in its various stages and forms in that great range of country between the Sierras and Rocky mountains. Perhaps no locality possesses greater advantages in that respect than southern Idaho.

Snake river will furnish water power sufficient for all practical purposes, the neighboring mountains affording a supply of timber, coal

and iron ore of excellent quality, and in quantities sufficient to meet every demand.

The time is not far distant when railroad communication will connect this localility with Salt Lake City, also San Francisco and the mining communities between these points on the one side, and the Columbia river and Puget sound on the other. Although the quantity of irrigable land bears small proportion to the whole surface of the Territory, yet it should be remembered that in the oldest and best agricultural States the amount of cultivated soil is but a fraction of the whole. The statement may be made with safety, therefore, that 3,000,000 acres of land, properly irrigated and of a quality such as is usually found in the arable valleys of the mining States and Territories of the west, would, with good husbandry, produce at least as much grain, fruits, and vegetables, as were raised in the State of New York in 1860, according to the census reports. Whether that amount of land exists in Idaho, where irrigation is practicable with adequate supply of water, cannot at present be determined, but it is believed that the aggregate quantity is but little short of that stated, while its grazing facilities are ample for the support of a much larger number of horses, cattle, and sheep, than were found in 1860 in any of the original thirteen States. When these facts are considered, it will not be doubted that Idaho can support in comfort and prosperity, independent of her mines of the precious metals, a population of several millions of inhabitants.

Gold was first discovered in 1852, on the Pend d'Oreille river, although the first mining operations were in 1860, on the south fork of Clearwater river. The principal mines in Idaho are in the Boise basin, the Owyhee mines in the southwest, between the Owyhee and Snake rivers, the Salmon River mines and those on the south fork of the Clearwater. The product of the mines in 1864 was $6,474,080; in 1865, $6,581,440; in 1866, $8,023,680; while the product in 1867 was about $6,500,000. Many of the placer mines have become exhausted, while on the other hand the annual products of the vein mines have increased. Nearly all the quartz mines in the Territory are gold and silver bearing. The development of the quartz, or vein mines, will continue to be retarded until ready and cheap means of transportation are opened with the eastern States. We are not in possession of information sufficiently reliable to give a correct idea of the agricultural and mechanical products of Idaho.

Its present population is estimated at 25,000. Boise City, the capital, on the north bank of Boise river, 50 miles from its mouth, and 390 miles from Great Salt Lake City, is a thriving business place of 2,000 inhabitants.

Idaho City, 30 miles northeast of the capital, in a rich mining district, has a population of 3,000. Lewiston, at the head of navigation on Snake river, and 350 miles east of Portland, Oregon, contains a population of 2,000, and conducts an active trade with the interior, east and west. Pioneer City has a population of 2,000, and Silver City 1,600. Since our annual report of 1867, there have been 89 miles of standard, 618 miles of exterior, and 807 miles of subdivisional lines surveyed in Idaho, including an area of 255,111 acres, the subdivisional surveys being in the valley of Boise river.

During the next official year it is proposed to extend the public lines so as to include actual settlements, and to extend the exterior and standard lines to the mineral localities, in order to afford the necessary basis for the survey of mineral claims under the mining act of July 26, 1866, and for this purpose the surveyor general has estimated $40,140,

which, in consideration of more urgent demands in other surveying districts, has been reduced to $20,000.

The whole area of Idaho, covering 55,228,160 acres, is yet to be disposed of.

The surveying system to this end was inaugurated in 1867, the initial point being near 43° 36′ north latitude, and 116° 8′ longitude west from Greenwich, on a rocky butte 19 miles from Boise City in a southwesterly direction.

Pursuant to the acts of June 27 and July 26, 1866, two district land offices have been established—one at Boise City and the other at Lewiston—where there are local land officers prepared to receive applications for obtaining ultimate titles.

NEVADA.

Lying south of Idaho and extending westward is Nevada, one of the largest States in the Union, extending from north to south 483 miles, and east to west 323, containing an area of 112,090 square miles, or 71,737,600 acres. This State, forming a part of the great elevated plain lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky mountains, has a general altitude of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. This plateau is traversed by many ranges of mountains, having, for the most part, a northerly and southerly course, which, rising from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the general level of the country, are separated from each other by valleys varying in width from 5 to 20 miles. There is remarkable uniformity in this alternation of mountains and valleys, although the valleys frequently spread out into broad plains, sometimes interspersed with buttes and rugged hills. The Sierra Nevadas, along the western and southwestern borders of the State, have an altitude of from 7,000 to 13,000 feet, and are covered with heavy forests, while the ranges in the interior of the State are sparsely timbered. The mountains are often intersected by ravines crossing their summits, forming passes with slopes so gradual as to materially lessen the difficulties in constructing wagon roads and railroads across them; some of these ravines are watered by streams flowing throughout the year, rendering feasible the irrigation of the strips of arable land which frequently, at the points where the cañons open into the valley, expand into tracts of sufficient extent for gardens and small farms. These lands, being enriched by the disintegrated rock and clay precipitated by descending currents, are exceedingly productive. The streams are often fringed with a growth of cottonwood, birch, and willow, generally small and of little use except as fuel. The valleys sometimes extend over a hundred miles without interruption, except an occasional butte or projecting spur, and frequently enlarge into vast plains, or unite with other valleys having nearly the same altitude; the entire system, owing to the level surface of dry compact sand, affording peculiar facilities for the construction of railroads.

While many rivers descend into the valleys there are few of any considerable size, owing doubtless to the fact that the mountain streams begin to diminish upon reaching the plains, and are soon lost in the porous soil. Where there is sufficient water to cause a stream to run through a valley above the surface, tracts of alluvial bottom occur at intervals, constituting good lands for ploughing or for meadows, the area of these tracts being usually governed by the size of the water-courses. Reese river, Umashaw, Carson, Paradise, and Franklin valleys are of this character. In many of these much of the soil abounds in elements of fertility and could be easily tilled, yet is unavailable because of aridity

and absence of the means of irrigation, difficulties which will disappear with the increase of an industrial population.

The open plains as well as the valleys are generally destitute of timber, except where they are watered by considerable streams, such as the Carson, Walker, Humboldt, and Truckee rivers, along which cottonwood and a few copses of willow are to be found.

The hill and mountain sides are covered with nutritious grasses, upon which the cattle thrive until the beginning of winter, when they resort to the plains and feed upon the sage, which bears a small black seed affording excellent food; stock requiring no prepared feed during the winter, and are suitable for beef the year round.

The rivers of Nevada, rising from springs or snow banks in the mountains, have no outlet to the sea, with the exception of some inconsiderable streams in the north and in the southeast corner, near the Colorado, and generally end in lakes and sinks or are absorbed by the earth. The principal rivers are the Humboldt, Walker, Carson, and Franklin, each ending in lakes bearing the same names, while the Truckee, flowing from Lake Tahoe, one-third of which is in Nevada, expands into Pyramid lake. Humboldt river, the largest in Nevada, takes a westerly course for 250 miles, then deflecting to the south it flows 50 miles farther, falling into Humboldt lake. This river, with an average width of 40 yards and depth of four feet, has a moderate current and is, at ordinary stages, fordable at many places. There is a narrow belt of alluvion along its immediate banks, expanding at some points into grassy bottoms of considerable extent. The Truckee, Carson, and Walker rivers do not, except in size, differ materially from the Humboldt. In Franklin, Degroot, and various other valleys there are small lakes and ponds, the waters of which are in some cases fresh and pellucid, while in others they are more or less impure. Surrounding these ponds, usually shallow, there are often considerable tracts of good agricultural and grazing land.

Lake Tahoe has a depth of over 1,500 feet, and, though more than 6,000 feet above the sea, never freezes, the temperature of the water remaining at nearly the same point throughout the year. This lake, as well as Pyramid, abounding in trout of large size and excellent flavor, is surrounded by mountains rising abruptly from its shores to a great height, and covered with snow eight months in the year. These mountains are clothed with vast forests of pine, spruce, and fir. Walker lake, like Pyramid, has an elevation of about 4,000 feet, and is flanked on both sides by rugged mountains and hills extremely arid and barren, being almost entirely destitute of wood, grass, or water. The other lakes have usually low flat shores, and the water of most of them is brackish or alkaline. The surface of some of the plains and valleys, consisting of stiff clay almost impervious to water, and being quite level or slightly basin-shaped, are, during the rainy season, converted into shallow lakes, often not more than a foot or two in depth. The name of mud lakes is commonly applied to them, owing to their miry condition, and they are generally impassable for teams or horsemen. On drying up a variety of salts of an alkaline nature are deposited, and the name of alkali flats is given them. There are numerous springs throughout Nevada, some occurring singly, but frequently hundreds are found grouped within an area of a few acres. While the waters of some of them are pure and cold, others are of various temperatures, ranging from 50° to 204°, the latter being the boiling point at this elevation. Many of these springs are strongly impregnated with minerals, and are resorted to by Indians for their reputed medicinal properties. There are also numerous salt beds which, like the alkali flats, are confined to the valleys and plains occupying the points of greatest

depression, and usually bordering or surrounded by alkali lands. They are doubtless derived from the evaporation of former inland seas and salt lakes. A large quantity of this salt is used in the mills and reduction works, and extensively ground for table purposes.

The Colorado river, formed by the union of Grand and Green rivers, in Colorado, is, with one exception, the largest river west of the Rocky mountains, and traverses an area of 300,000 square miles, constituting the southeastern boundary of Nevada for 75 miles below the head of navigation to Fort Yuma, 425 miles below which point it finds an outlet to the Pacific ocean through the Gulf of California. In 1857 and 1858 an engineer, under the direction of the War Department, explored this river, and in an elaborate report of the expedition especial notice is made of the fact that the Colorado affords an economical avenue for the transportation of supplies to the various military posts established in New Mexico and Utah, thus saving many miles of travel and presenting an easy access to a portion of the public domain hitherto deemed comparatively valueless, owing to the supposed sterility of the soil, the hostility of numerous Indian tribes, and other difficulties of communication incident to a region abounding in varied and peculiar natural obstructions. This important fact respecting the navigability of the river having been fully established, the question of the prosperity of this region is only one of time, especially since the extraordinary and accidental discovery of the unequalled and extensive mineral character of Nevada. The mining interest of the State continues to prosper. In some localities the yield has fully met the most sanguine expectations of the pioneer parties through whose industry and indefatigable energy new districts are constantly being developed as rich in precious metals. The world-renowned Comstock lode still yields nearly as much as at any former period, though the leading mines upon the lode have now reached such a great depth that the expense of raising ores to the surface and of draining the mines by means of steam pumps absorbs a very large percentage of the production; the yield in 1866, for example, being $16,000,000, while the cost attending mining operations was $15,500,000, leaving a net profit of but $500,000. By an act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, the right of way was granted to Mr. Adolph Sutro to construct a mining and draining tunnel intersecting the Comstock lode at a depth of 2,000 feet below the surface. The experience of mining districts in other countries fully justifies the impression that extraordinary benefits would accrue from the completion of this difficult work, by means of which a thorough ventilation of the mines would be secured and the immense expense of pumping be avoided, while the ores and debris from a number of mines could, by means of drifts connecting with the main tunnel, be removed at a comparatively small cost, thus leaving a larger margin for profit than the present method will allow. It has been estimated that the completion of the Sutro tunnel would increase the production of the mines upon the Comstock lode annually from $16,000,000 to $25,000,000, or even $30,000,000. If this expectation be realized the United States will become the principal silver-producing country of the world, and, beyond a doubt, the problem, so interesting and profound in all its details, respecting the value and importance of this entire section of country to the federal Union, in her career of unequaled greatness, and the speedy development of her vast treasures, will be solved.

So rapid and unexpected have been the advances in obtaining information of a region but recently regarded as a barren waste of unprofitable desert, that we are led to expect that the remarkable results and advan-

tages already secured bear only a small ratio to those which are yet to be developed. We have also the decisive advantage of an outlet from the silver mines of Nevada to the Pacific ocean by means of the Colorado river, opening before us the prospect of controlling and regulating traffic with the eastern hemisphere, where silver has ever been deemed more desirable than gold, thus rendering the United States, as elsewhere more particularly shown, a leading competitor for, if not the mistress of, this valuable and extensive trade.

Notwithstanding the elevation of Nevada above the level of the sea, the climate is comparatively mild, the summers not warmer than east of the Rocky mountains, and the winters less severe than in New England, but little snow falling except on the mountain ranges. In the northern and western part of the State there are slight rain falls from April to October, while occasional showers occur in the southern and eastern portions during the summer months. Considerable quantities of arable land exist at the bases of the mountain ranges, along the rivers, and upon the borders of the lakes. These lands, generally alluvial, are of great fertility, and where there is sufficient water for irrigation superior crops of wheat, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, and other vegetables, demonstrate the highly prolific character of the soil, and that by drainage and protection from overflow a large area would be rendered valuable for agriculture, and afford abundant fields of rich grasses.

Carson City is the capital of the State, and Virginia City, Aurora, Geneva, Austin, and Belmont are important towns.

During the last fiscal year the surveys have been confined principally to the establishment of standard and township lines in those portions of the State most desirable for agriculture, and where the largest settlements are located. The survey of the Humboldt and Reese rivers guide meridians has rendered it practicable to extend the township and subdivisional surveys to those portions of the valleys of these rivers most valuable for settlements without awaiting the gradual extension of the public lines.

The surveys during the present fiscal year will be prosecuted where lands are demanded for actual settlement, and along the route of the Pacific railroad, which is in operation as far as the Big Bend of the Truckee river, and is progressing eastward from that point at the rate of about two miles per day. As there is no grading to impede the progress of the work, this rapid rate of construction will no doubt be maintained until the mountains west of Salt lake are reached, and even this portion will probably be ready for the rails by the time the track reaches the mountains. With the increasing railroad facilities settlements are rapidly advancing and villages are springing into existence as if by magic, giving every evidence of thrifty enterprise.

By the act of Congress, approved June 8, 1868, "to provide for giving effect to the various grants of public lands to the State of Nevada," a new principle as to that State has been introduced into our land system. By the first section of that act Nevada "is authorized to select the alternate even-numbered sections within the limits of any railroad grant in said State in satisfaction, in whole or in part, of the several grants made in the acts of Congress," approved March 2, 1861, "organizing the Territory of Nevada," March 21, 1864, "admitting the State of Nevada into the Union," and July 4, 1866, "concerning lands granted to Nevada." The grants referred to in the foregoing acts of Congress are the following: The 500,000 acre grant under the 8th section of the act of September 4, 1841, for internal improvements, appropriated "by the constitution of Nevada to educational purposes," and confirmed by the 1st section of the

act of Congress approved July 4, 1866, the agricultural college grant of 90,000 acres, being 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress, by act of July 2, 1862, and supplements thereto, and diverted by the 3d section of said act of July 4, 1866, "from the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts to that of the theory and practice of mining," the grant of 72 sections for a seminary of learning, the concession of 20 sections for State prison, and 20 sections for public buildings, of indemnity in other lands where the 16th and 36th sections in each township have been sold or otherwise disposed of.

It was stipulated in the provisos of this first section of the act "that this privilege shall not extend to lands upon which there may be rightful claims under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and that lands may be selected, the minimum price of which is $2 50 per acre; each acre selected shall be taken by the State in satisfaction of two acres, the minimum price of which is $1 25 per acre," and that the lands granted in the 8th and 9th sections of said act of March 2, 1864, admitting Nevada into the Union, being donations for public buildings and State prison, "shall be selected within four years from the passage of the act of June 8, 1868," and the period for the selection of said lands is thereby so extended. The 2d section of said act refers to the agricultural law of July 2, 1862, and its supplements, and provides that selections "shall be made in the same manner and of the same character of lands as may be selected in satisfaction of the other grants referred to in the first section of the act." But this act does not authorize the selection of lands valuable for mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, or copper. It thus appears that agricultural college selections, which, by the original act of July 2, 1862, and supplements thereto, were restricted to lands which had been offered at public sale, and thus made subject to *ordinary private entry*, may now, under the provisions of this section of the law, be made by the State of Nevada, of unoffered lands. Instructions have accordingly been despatched under date of August 25, 1868, to the district land officers at Carson City, Nevada, to give effect to the provisions of this act of July 8, 1868. There are yet undisposed of in Nevada 67,085,697 acres.

UTAH.

The next political division on the east is Utah. This Territory, which is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Colorado, south by Arizona, and west by Nevada, embraces an area of 84,476 square miles, or 54,065,075 acres, being as large as the whole of New England and nearly twice the area of the State of Tennessee. It was formed out of the public domain acquired from Mexico by treaty of 1848, and was organized by statute approved September 9, 1850. Its limits were subsequently reduced by act of March 2, 1861, creating the Territory of Nevada, and by the laws of July 14, 1862, and May 5, 1866, each adding one degree of longitude to Nevada; it was further diminished by the act of 25th July, 1868, which detached from Utah a tract north of the 41st and east of the 111th degree of longitude from Greenwich, and made said tract a part of the new Territory of Wyoming. The Wasatch mountains intersect it from northeast to southwest, dividing it into two unequal parts; that west of the range being the smaller, and included within the "Great Basin," the eastern division forming part of the basin drained by the Colorado of the West. The general elevation of its valleys and lakes is from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The mountain ranges, traversing its surface, rise from 2,000 to 7,000 feet above the adjacent valleys, the highest peaks being

covered with snow throughout the year. West of the Wasatch mountains there are many saline and fresh-water lakes, without any visible outlet, fed by rivers and streams formed by the melting of the mountain snow. The largest of these is Great Salt lake, in the northwestern part of the Territory, 100 miles in length from southeast to northwest, and 50 miles wide. Its waters are the purest natural brine anywhere to be found, and are so salt that no fish can live in them, holding in solution 25 per cent. of common salt. It is fed by the Weber, the Bear, the Jordan, and other rivers rising in the Wasatch mountains. The surface is diversified with several islands.

Lake Utah lies 45 miles south from Great Salt lake. It is about 30 miles long and 10 wide, of pure fresh water, abounding in fish, principally speckled trout of great size and exquisite flavor. Numerous streams empty into it, some of which are considerable rivers, as the Timpanagos, Provo, and Spanish Fork. The outlet of the lake is through the river Jordan, flowing into Great Salt lake, and forms the connecting strait between these waters. Other lakes, as Sevier, Little Salt, and Fish lake, exist further to the south, and Preuss on the western boundary, all lying west of the Wasatch mountains. This section of the Territory partakes of the character of the "Great Interior Basin," being an alternation of mountain ranges and intervening sandy plains, its rivers either emptying into lakes having no visible outlet to the sea, or being absorbed by the thirsty sands. The plains are generally sterile for want of moisture, except in the narrow valleys bordering on the rivers in the neighborhood of springs, and along the bases of the mountains, in the narrow belts watered by the mountain streams before they sink into the sand. The rivers of the Great Basin are comparatively few, and seldom of great length. Their volume of water is usually small, sometimes flowing above ground, at others hid beneath the sand. East of the Wasatch the country is an extensive elevated plain, drained by the Green and the Grand rivers and their many tributaries. Although more copiously watered than the western part, the streams of this portion generally course their way through deep cañons, mountain gorges, or between the ranges of precipitous hills, and, with exceptions here and there, fail to form valleys of tillable lands. These exceptions are found on the Colorado, after the junction of the Green and the Grand, on the Rio San Juan, an eastern tributary of the Colorado, and on many of the smaller affluents of the Green, forming in the aggregate a considerable amount of irrigable land, though small when compared with the large scope of country drained by these streams within the limits of Utah. Nearly the whole of this region, however, is excellent grazing land; particularly adapted to wool-growing, and large flocks of sheep of the finest eastern breeds are kept here, and are said to thrive well, and to have rendered this branch of industry a complete success. The valleys yield an abundant supply of pasturage during the winter, and when the snow disappears from the mountains the flocks find ample support on the indigenous bunch grass, which bears its seed in summer, furnishing a forage equal, it is said, in its nutritive qualities to oats or corn. In Utah, as in other of the mountain regions, there are numerous springs, cold, warm, and hot. Some discharge a strong brine, others are sulphurous, and some chalybeate. The waters of many of these springs are equal in their medicinal qualities to the most celebrated springs of the eastern States. For summer bathing the water of Great Salt lake is pronounced by competent judges superior to that of the ocean, being a stronger brine, and remarkably pure, clear, and transparent. The climate of Utah, like that of much of the territory west of the 100th

meridian, may be denominated dry, the rain-fall being much less than in the Mississippi valley, or on the Atlantic or Pacific coast. Between April and October rain seldom falls, irrigation being necessary to successful farming. From October to April showers are frequent and often heavy, and an abundant snow-fall occurs in the mountains, the melting of which during the following spring and summer furnishes an unfailing supply of water feeding the streams and lakes. In the valleys the winters are mild, and with little snow. If severe weather occasionally occurs it is of short duration, and is neither so cold nor so long continued as in Iowa, northern Illinois, in New York, or the New England States. In the mountains the cold is more severe, but is seldom of long continuance. In summer the days are warm and the nights cool. Spring opens about the first of May, and cold weather in the valleys rarely sets in before November or December. Spring and autumn, although mild, are subject to frequent changes.

This Territory was first settled in 1847 by the Mormons. These settlers have founded thriving towns and villages, and opened flourishing farms and ranches. With systematic perseverance and energy they have undertaken the work of irrigation, which has been crowned with success. By individual effort, by the combined efforts of adjoining occupants, or by the aid of the whole community residing in a particular locality, the work of cutting and building canals and reservoirs has been prosecuted until a network of irrigating canals extends through the whole line of settlements, and the fruitful waters of the lakes, and of the streams that pour down the mountains, are carried over farms into gardens, towns, and villages. The soil of the valleys is chiefly formed from the disintegration of the feldspar rock, mixed with the detritus of the limestone, of which the mountains are principally composed, and is therefore of the very highest fertility, and under the stimulus of constant moisture in the proper quantity, such as irrigation alone can supply, produces astonishing crops, such as cannot be realized upon the most productive lands where artificial irrigation is not practiced. Wheat, oats, and barley are raised in this way in large quantities in Utah, and 50 and 60 bushels to the acre is represented as a common crop; over 90 bushels of wheat having been raised upon a single acre, and 3½ acres of land in the vicinity of Great Salt lake produced 180 bushels of wheat from a single bushel of seed. Wheat, barley, and oats succeed equally well, but the nights as a general thing are too cool for corn, except in the southwestern part in the valley of the Rio Virgen, where corn, sorghum, and cotton thrive remarkably well, and are raised in large quantities. Potatoes, hops, garden vegetables, melons of all kinds, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, and other fruits are successful, large quantities of dried peaches being sent to the mining regions of Idaho, Montana, and elsewhere.

The success attending the efforts of the Mormon emigrants in Utah establishes the fact of the productiveness of the mountain valleys of the west, their adaptation to the cultivation of grains, vegetables, and fruits, the profitableness of husbandry in the mining regions, the feasibility of an extensive system of irrigation being introduced by a community of industrious settlers without the aid of a heavy capital, and the great advantage of settling these new Territories by colonies united together for the purpose of mutual protection.

The first settlement in Utah was made by 143 Mormons, who laid out the city of Great Salt Lake in 1847. They were soon followed by others in equally large numbers; each new settlement at a remote point was made by a small colony of from 50 to 150 persons, embracing a due pro-

portion of mechanics of the various handicrafts called for in a new settlement. By that policy they have, in a great degree, escaped the inconveniences encountered by other pioneers, having been remarkably exempt from Indian difficulties, and having achieved success in material development. The settlements extend along the western base of the Wasatch mountains, from the northern to the southern boundary, for a distance of more than 300 miles, and wherever along this alluvial belt sufficient water can be obtained for irrigation farms are opened, canals are dug to convey the water that it may be properly distributed, and the business of farming successfully prosecuted. This belt varies in width at different points, sometimes expanding to 8 and 10 miles, as along the Jordan, in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, and at others contracting to a mile or less, the amount of arable land depending in a great measure upon the supply of water. The great want of the Territory is water. As the chief reliance for this during the summer is upon the melting of the mountain snow, it is found only at the bases of mountains of sufficient elevation to rise to the snow line. But many of the mountains of Utah rise but a few hundred feet above the valleys and are but seldom covered with snow, and the water furnished from this source in such cases is unimportant. Whether the supply can be greatly increased by artesian wells is a matter not yet sufficiently tested, but from the number of springs found in the Territory, both hot and cold, as well as from its geological formation, there is reason to believe that efforts in that direction will prove successful in many localities. It is supposed that the increased vegetation and shade brought about by the cultivation now in progress will produce an increased quantity of rain, it being even contended that such a result has been already attained, and that the moisture of recent years is considerably greater than at the commencement of the settlements.

As a circumstance lending countenance to this theory, the fact is mentioned that at all seasons of the year, even in midsummer, showers are frequent on the mountains, following the belts of timber in every direction, while the treeless plains lying at their bases, less than a score of miles distant, are dry and parched. Mountains of greater altitude are constantly covered with snow, and these circumstances of the existence of snow on the highest peaks, and the occurrence of frequent showers on the less elevated and wooded ranges, are claimed as evidence of sufficient moisture in the atmosphere, and that the dryness of the plains is dependent alone upon causes affecting its precipitation.

It may be accepted as true that, from the sinking of artesian wells, the construction of a more extensive system of canals and reservoirs, and tapping the numerous smaller lakes lying high up among the mountains, as well as from an augmented amount of moisture due to increasing vegetation and shade, the available supply of water in Utah will increase from year to year and lead to a gradual enlargement of its arable area. The most important settlements east of the Wasatch range are perhaps those on the Rio Virgen and the Colorado, near the southern boundary, where large crops of cotton of excellent quality are successfully cultivated. Other settlements exist on the head-waters of the Green river, where grazing and wool-growing are largely conducted.

Extensive forests of pine and fir are on the mountains. The river bottoms produce willow, box-elder, birch, cottonwood, spruce, and dwarf-ash. Hard wood is deficient, but large plantations have been made of it by the Mormon settlers, which are represented as growing finely, promising an adequate supply in the future.

There are already in this new Territory three cotton mills for the manufacture of cotton raised in the southern settlements into cotton yarns,

one mill for the manufacture of woollen goods, about 100 flouring mills, and probably half that number of saw-mills, besides establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements, boots and shoes, steam engines, leather, dye-stuffs, furniture, cutlery, hardware, jewelry, and brushes. There are also distilleries and breweries, where beer is made from wild hops. Iron ore and coal are abundant; several furnaces are in operation. Experiments in raising flax, the mulberry tree, and the silk-worm have proved successful.

Great Salt Lake City, the capital of the Territory, is situated in the valley of the Jordan, west of the Wasatch range, 15 miles south of Great Salt lake. It is regularly laid out into blocks of 10 acres each, and these into lots of one acre and a quarter each, on which stands the residence of the proprietor, surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees, and having a vegetable garden. Only in the business portion of the city are the lots further subdivided. The streets are 128 feet wide, and running brooks brought from the neighboring mountain course their way down the paved gutters of each, supplying water for household purposes, irrigating the trees and gardens and imparting coolness and freshness in summer.

The city occupies an area of nine square miles. Every block is surrounded with beautiful shade trees, and every residence has its orchard of apple, peach, apricot, plum, and cherry trees, and the whole site has the appearance of one continued orchard. Its population is 18,000. It is one of the most beautifully laid-out cities, and its central location between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, being on the line of the Pacific railroad, with its many other advantages, will secure a rapid increase to its population, and at no distant day swell the number to 100,000. There are probabilities of the city becoming the radiating point of other railroads; one leading down the valley of Snake river to the Columbia, thence to Portland, to Puget sound, and the Pacific ocean; another through Utah and Arizona to the Gulf of California or San Diego bay. Other important towns have been laid out in the Territory. Ogden City, on the Weber river, east of Great Salt lake, and Provo, on a river of the same name, in Utah valley, each contain a population of about 3,000. Brigham, Springville, Manti, and Washington, each containing about 1,000, with others nearly equally large, are found in the valleys skirting the Wasatch range to the southern boundary. Each has its irrigated gardens, its flourishing young orchards, and its beautiful shade trees.

Valuable tracts, either for grazing or farming purposes, remain unoccupied. Among the advantages of a settlement here, aside from centrality of position, may be mentioned the existence of flouring mills, manufacturing establishments, shops, stores, and markets in every important locality, with supplies of horses, mules, and improved breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs, thus furnishing many facilities to emigrants not found in less populous sections.

The population of this Territory in 1850 was 11,380, and in 1860 it had increased to 40,273, while at the present time it is estimated at 120,000.

In 1866 the crops produced in this Territory are reported in acres as follows: wheat, 51,932; barley, 14,639; oats, 4,816; corn, 7,218; sorghum, 1,831; potatoes, 4,311; carrots, 797; beets, 367; cotton, 276; medowland, 36,853; apples, 693; peaches, 1,029; grapes, 108; and currants, 150.

The crop of wheat for 1867 amounted to 47,561 acres; barley, 6,289; oats, 1,847; corn, 7,920; sorghum, 1,817; potatoes, 6,225; carrots, 387; beets, 284; cotton, 166; meadow, 29,876; apples, 906; peaches, 1,011; and currants, 195.

In 1866 the average yield per acre was, wheat, 22 bushels; barley, 28

bushels; oats, 32 bushels; corn, 24 bushels; potatoes, 122 bushels; carrots, 431 bushels; beets, 367 bushels; cotton, 80 pounds; apples, 58 bushels; peaches, 303 bushels; grapes, 806 pounds; currants, 77 bushels; and gooseberries, 420 bushels. The average yield of the crops in 1867 was less than that of 1866, the crops having been more or less damaged by the grasshoppers. There is also a falling off in the amount of grain planted in 1867, which is attributed to Indian hostilities in the southern part of the Territory. The value of the products of 1866 is estimated at $4,500,000, while that of 1867 is put down at $3,300,000. In 1867 there were 93,799 acres irrigated here. The number of acres in cultivation in 1866 was 134,000, supposed to be about one third of the land susceptible of irrigation.

The estimated value of the real and personal property in Utah is $12,000,000.

The amount of capital invested in manufactures is estimated as follows: Woollen mills, $200,000; cotton mills, $100,000; lumber trade, $400,000; flouring mills, $700,000; leather, $200,000; alcohol, $30,000. There are 137 cities and towns in the Territory, eight of which have a population exceeding 3,000 each.

The Union Pacific railroad, now in course of construction from the east and west, will traverse the Territory north of Great Salt Lake City, uniting by rail the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and connecting with the railroad system of the United States.

Surveying operations were inaugurated in Utah in the year 1855 and continued to 1857. During that time 2,425,239 acres were surveyed. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, an area of 92,637 acres was surveyed, as authorized by the act of May 5, 1854, (Statutes, vol. 13, p. 63,) such area being vacated Indian reservations, increasing the quantity of surveyed lands in the Territory to 2,517,912 acres. The act of Congress approved July 16, 1868, erects Utah into a surveying district, and also provides for the establishment of a district land office for the disposal of the public domain. The Secretary of the Interior under said act has directed that the surveyor general's office, and also that of the register and receiver, shall be located at Great Salt Lake City. No lands have been disposed of as yet in Utah, there having been no land district created by law prior to said act of 1868. The newly appointed surveyor general has been instructed to obtain possession of the original evidences of surveys in the custody of the surveyor general at Denver, Colorado, to whose surveying district Utah was formely attached. Instructions have been given by this office to the surveyor general to make arrangements for making contracts to the extent of the means—$20,000—appropriated by the act of July 20, 1868; the region of surveying operations including actual settlements.

It is expected that before the close of the next fiscal year the Union Pacific railroad will be completed through Utah, and in order that selections may be made of the lands inuring to the railroad company under congressional enactment it will be necessary to extend the public lines within the limits of the grant. For this purpose, as well as the extension of standard and township lines, to facilitate the survey of mineral tracts in various portions of this surveying district, the sum of $10,000 has been estimated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

ARIZONA.

The next Territory on the south is Arizona, carved out of the domain acquired from Mexico by the treaties of 1848 and 1853. It was organized by the act of February 24, 1863, having Sonora, a Mexican

state, on the south, the Territory of New Mexico on the east, Utah on the north, and on the west the States of California and Nevada. As originally organized it embraced an area of 126,141 square miles, but by the law of May 5, 1866, a portion of it in the northwest was added to Nevada, decreasing the area of Arizona to 113,916 square miles, or 72,906,240 acres—a surface nearly three times as large as the State of New York, and larger than the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland. The Colorado of the West, flowing in a southwesterly direction, forms 250 miles of its western boundary, and with Little Colorado, Bill Williams Fork, and Gila river drain the whole of this Territory. The Gila river rises in the mountains of New Mexico, and flowing westward 450 miles to the Colorado, receives as tributaries from the north the Rio Natroso, Rio Prieto, Rio Bonito, San Carlos, Rio Salado, and Massayampa rivers, and from the south the Rio San Pedro and Santa Cruz and Rio de Sanz. The Little Colorado river, an affluent of the Colorado of the West, rises in the White mountains of eastern Arizona, about the 34th parallel of latitude, flowing northwestwardly 400 miles, receiving the waters of Zuñi river, the Rio Puerco of the West, and numerous smaller streams.

Bill Williams Fork has its source in the Aquarius mountains, in the northwestern part of the Territory, and flowing south unites with the Rio Santa Marie, running thence from their junction west to the Colorado.

The Colorado of the West, elsewhere referred to in this report, is the largest stream with one exception flowing into the Pacific ocean. The basin of this remarkable river, embracing 3,000 square miles, includes the southwestern part of Wyoming, the western portion of Colorado and New Mexico, the eastern part of Utah, southern Nevada, the whole of Arizona, and southeastern California. Like the Nile of Egypt, it is subject to an annual overflow, caused, however, by the melting snow on the mountain ranges in its course; its waters, after rising from 20 to 50 feet above the ordinary level, fertilizing numerous valleys found on its banks, and furnishing facilities for an extensive system of irrigation, and for reclaiming and rendering productive millions of acres of land now inarable. A part of its course is through deep cañons and mountain clefts with no arable soil. At other points the mountains recede from the river and the valley expands into wide bottoms, embracing many thousand acres of fertile soil, and capable of being greatly enlarged by a proper system of canals for conducting the water to lands not now reached by the annual floods. The Colorado desert on both sides of the river, in California and Arizona, embracing several million acres, being much lower than the bed of the river, is susceptible of irrigation, by which means at least six millions of acres of the highest fertility might be added to the productive area of our domain.

The great valley of the Colorado lies between the Chocolate and Monument mountains, and is over one hundred miles in length, with an average width of six miles. The fertile valley of the Mohave Indians lies north of the Mohave range. Between that range on the north and the Black Cañon, the Cottonwood, and Eldorado valley, the Colorado has not been sufficiently explored to furnish information of much value. A large valley producing excellent grass lies between the Black mountains and the Cerbeat range east of the river. These valleys are partially watered by the annual overflow of the river, and vast belts of land now useless, standing back from the river to the mountains, might be fertilized by irrigation.

The Mogollon and Aztec mountains traverse the central portion of the Territory in a northeast and southwesterly direction.

The San Francisco and Bill Williams mountains lie further to the north and west, while the Pinaleon and Chi-ri-ca-hui ranges are situated in the south and east. Numerous spurs and ranges branch off in every direction, constituting the interior an elevated mountain plain through which the rivers cut their way often in deep and rugged gorges and precipitous cañons.

While the timber of Arizona is neither so valuable nor abundant as that west of the Cascade and Sierras, it is represented as being in the aggregate fully sufficient to meet the demands for fuel, mining purposes, and building material for at least the present generation or until forests are reared; and although in some localities it is deficient in quality and quantity, in others it is excellent and abundant. In the vicinity of the San Francisco mountain an extensive forest of heavy timber exists covering an area 100 miles square, the Douglas spruce and several varieties of pine and cedar attaining a height of 200 feet and with four feet diameter.

The "Black Forest" on the head-waters of Bill Williams fork covers a large area with timber of superior quality.

Valuable forests of pine and cedar of vast extent cover the Mogollon and Pinaleon mountains, while the head-waters of the Rio Verde, Rio Salado, and Gila rivers each afford a large area of fine timber land. In addition to the varieties of timber already noted, the ash, elm, larch, sycamore, walnut, nut pine, and mesquite are found, principally in the valleys, affording a large supply of building material and fuel of good quality.

One of the finest regions in Arizona is that of the valley of the Santa Cruz, west of San Pedro, extending into the Mexican State of Sonora on the south, being 100 miles in length, following the windings of the river. This valley is wider than San Pedro, the soil equally fertile, and the timber quite as abundant and valuable. Both these streams afford constant supply of water, while the hills and mountains on either side are covered with luxuriant growth of nutritious grass, green throughout the year.

Large quantities of excellent land are on the Gila, San Carlos, Salado, Bill Williams fork, San Francisco, Little Colorado, and its tributary streams.

Much of this is good arable land and all excellent for grazing.

It is estimated that there are at least 5,000,000 acres in this Territory susceptible of irrigation, while the grazing lands are estimated at 55,000,000 acres, the residue, 12,906,304 acres, covered in part by permanent bodies of water or consisting of an inarable plain and rough and broken mountains.

The portion of our domain constituting Arizona and New Mexico was first visited, half a century after the discovery of the continent by Columbus, by Spanish explorers, and at the close of the 16th century the Jesuits had established missions and settlements in almost all the fertile valley of this portion of the continent. By the middle of the 17th century the whole region had been explored, and at the beginning of the 18th century the valley of the Santa Cruz, San Pedro, Colorado, Gila, Salinas, and Rio Verde, constituted a prosperous agricultural and mining region.

Throughout this whole extent of country the remains of former cultivation and evidences of civilization are to be found, ruins of ancient cities and cathedrals existing in many places, while traces of former irrigating canals occur in every direction, extending even into the densest part of the forest. These ruins attest the wealth and civilization of the Spanish settlers. They are represented as having cultivated

luxuriant crops of wheat, corn, beans, and melons, with various kinds of vegetables, and in many parts grapes and fruits of the semi-tropical regions, and as owning immense herds of horses, cattle, and sheep. Over 150 years ago civilization held sway over this region of the Apaches; beautiful villages and prosperous and happy homes dotted every valley. Settlements exist along the Colorado as high up as Callville, the head of navigation, a distance of 250 miles above Fort Yuma, in the valley of the Gila, Rio Santa Cruz, San Pedro, and along the international boundary. Prescott, containing 1,000 inhabitants, the present capital of the Territory, is situated in the interior at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The central portion of this Territory is an elevated region: the winters are somewhat severe, yet the soil is rich, and, notwithstanding the early frosts, fine crops are produced; vegetables of nearly every kind grow luxuriantly.

During the summer months the heat is not oppressive, while the nights throughout the whole of Arizona are cool and refreshing at all seasons. In the southwestern part, along the Colorado and Gila, the heat of summer is intense, labor being suspended during the warm season except at high altitudes.

Snow seldom falls over a few inches in southern Arizona except at high altitudes.

The country comprises much larger agricultural extent than is generally supposed, while as a grazing country it has many peculiar advantages. The north and northeastern portions of Arizona, occupied by Indians, are comparatively unexplored. In the central, southern, and southeastern sections there are many beautiful valleys extending over miles of arable land of extraordinary fertility, producing wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, and beans; fruits, vegetables, cotton, and the sugar cane flourishing in the southern part, while the adjoining hills and mountain sides yield an abundant supply of nutritious grasses constituting some of the finest grazing lands in the United States. The remains of former civilization attest the fact that the grape can be grown here in great perfection, while the mulberry may also be raised in like luxuriance to southern California, the climate for silk culture being not less favorable than in that State. Vine culture and silk culture will yet be leading and important interests in this region. Agriculture must ever be an important and lucrative branch of industry there.

In point of mineral wealth Arizona may be considered as ranking among the first political divisions of the Union. Gold is found in almost every portion of the Territory, many of the mines being as attractive as any on the Pacific slope. Rich deposits of silver are also found in almost all portions of Arizona. The total yield of the gold and silver mines in 1867 is estimated at $500,000, only about 500 persons having been engaged in mining. Besides these rich deposits, iron, principally as carbonates and oxides, occurs in many places. Tin, gypsum, nickel, platinum, cinnabar, and copper, have been discovered, while deposits of salt and coal of good quality occur in several places. Notwithstanding the existence of vast deposits of the various kinds of minerals, circumstances have retarded the settlement and development of the resources of Arizona.

The cause of great influx of immigration attracted to the Pacific coast, to Nevada, Idaho, Montana, and Colorado, was the rich mineral deposits formed in the placer mines, which could be worked with little skill and capital, yielding at the same time large returns. Arizona does not present such placer attractions, the mineral deposits being for the most part in veins or quartz mines, presenting inducements only to such

enterprise as is guided by skill, science, and capital, and to such no better field is anywhere to be found.

The Territory possesses no coast-line except the Colorado so far as it flows along the western border; as yet it is without railroads or other ready and cheap means of communication and transportation to the interior. Hence to a great extent the introduction of proper machinery is wanting for the development of the rich mines. In most instances such machinery brought here has been for the working of gold-bearing quartz lodes, while in many instances gold, silver, and copper are found in combination. Another cause retarding the prosperity of the Territory is found in the fact that it has been the theatre of Indian hostilities, which, in early times, laid in ruins the flourishing Spanish settlements that existed there over 100 years ago. When these difficulties shall have been removed we may look with confidence for a settlement and development of the resources of Arizona.

The initial point of surveys in the country was established in 1866 at the mouth of Salt river, or Rio Salinas, an affluent of Gila river from the north, and 144 miles of exterior lines run, but Indian outbreaks suspended the field work.

By act of March 2, 1867, Arizona was attached to the surveying district of California, and during the last fiscal year the surveyor general has contracted for surveys east of the initial point in the valleys of the Rio Santa Cruz, Salinas, and Gila river to the extent of $22,500, but returns not having been received we are not advised of the extent of surveys executed during the last fiscal year. Authority is given by act of 2d March, 1867, for a district office at Prescott. The quantity of public land to be disposed of is 72,906,304 acres.

CALIFORNIA.

Adjacent to the Territory just described is the State of California, bounded on the north by Oregon, on the south by Lower California, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, and on the west by the Pacific, possessing a sea-coast line of 970 miles, extending through more than nine degrees of latitude, and embracing an area of 188,981 square miles, or 120,947,840 acres. There have been surveyed 30,408,426 acres of that surface from the introduction of the land system in the State up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

It is estimated that 40,000,000 acres are arable, 35,000,000 suitable for grazing, with 10,000,000 of arid surface, of which 9,000,000 may be irrigated and rendered productive, while at least 5,000,000 of tule, or overflowed lands, may be reclaimed, increasing the aggregate productive area of the State to 89,000,000 acres.

The lakes, rivers, bays, and other permanent bodies of water, are supposed to cover about 5,000,000 acres; the residue, being nearly 26,000,000 acres, consists of rugged, and, for the most part, heavily timbered mountains. In the aggregate this highly interesting country, embracing every kind of soil and climate, yields all the products of the temperate, and many of the semi-tropical and tropical regions.

Then, too, its world-renowned mineral wealth has not been overrated, neither in extent nor in variety of deposits. Its surface is rugged and broken, interspersed with hills, mountains, beautiful valleys, the Sierras constituting the prominent geographical and topographical features of the State.

The Coast range, which extends from the Columbia river through Oregon, and, as its name implies, traverses the western border of the State as far south as latitude 35°, passing through a tract of country

averaging 40 miles in width, while the Sierra Nevada range, which becomes the Cascades of Oregon and Washington, extends along the eastern border of the State as far south as latitude 35°. In that latitude the Sierras and Coast Range unite, forming what is known as the San Bernardino mountains, extending to the southern part of Upper California.

The Coast and Sierra Nevada constitute the principal series of mountains on the slope, differing remarkably from each other in their geological construction and conformation.

The Sierra Nevadas, forming two nearly straight lines of culminating peaks, extending from Mount Shasta, near the north boundary, in a southerly direction, a distance of about 500 miles, cover a region in width from 70 to 100 miles. The series of peaks in this grand mountain range attain an altitude of from 2,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the ocean, towering high up into the regions of perpetual snow.

The remarkable continuity in the direction of the Sierra is nowhere to be observed in the Coast Range, the latter not being distinguished by any one line of dominant peaks, but forming one broad belt of mountains 40 miles wide, each mountain in the series appearing to be the result of peculiar local volcanic causes, the mineral composition widely different in the high mountains in close proximity.

Each of these grand divisions of mountain ranges embraces numerous separate groups and spurs of various altitudes, occupying an area of vast extent. In these mountains the eye beholds almost every variety of Alpine scenery; where, too, on every hand, the stupendous forces of the volcano and earthquake, of the crushing ponderous glaciers, and of the resistless flood, have each left unmistakable evidences of their power. The great central valley situated between the Sierra Nevada and Coast mountains, which unite near Mount Shasta, and again on the south near Tejon Pass, is 350 miles long, and 80 miles at the greatest width, this valley embracing one-third of the rich agricultural lands in the State.

It is watered from the north by the Sacramento, from the south by the San Joaquin, which unite and flow into the bay of San Francisco, forming the chief commercial arteries of the State, and affording ready and rapid means of transportation between the coast and all parts of the great valley.

It is singular that although California has nearly a thousand miles of sea coast, more than double that of any other State in the Union, it has only one navigable river, the Salinas, flowing into the ocean.

The great gold region is chiefly on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas, in Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Sierra, Plumas, Yuba, and Butte counties, although the precious metal may be found in many localities in the San Bernardino range in the southern part of the State; also in the northern, in the vicinity of Mount Shasta, as well as in many parts of the Mount Diablo and Coast mountains, but generally the mines in these last mentioned localities are regarded as inconsiderable in comparison with the central gold-bearing region of the Sierras.

The immense deposits of gold scattered over so large an extent exist in every variety of location, and hence deep and shallow placer, tunnel, river, hydraulic, and vein or quartz mining are resorted to in collecting the treasure.

The returns of the county assessors for 1866 show 310 quartz mills in the State, while the present number is estimated at 500, running over 5,000 stamps, having been erected at a cost exceeding ten millions of dollars.

In 1848 about $10,000,000 in value were taken from the mines, the

amount in 1853 having been increased to $65,000,000, the largest yield of any one previous year.

The total yield of the mines in California from 1848 to 1866, is estimated at $809,800,000; the yield of the State in 1866 being $26,500,000, while that of 1867 has been estimated at $25,000,000, increasing the aggregate yield of the mines of California alone, from 1848 to 1867, $900,000,000. From these estimates it will appear that from the date of the gold discoveries of 1848, in this State, to 1853, the amount of ore taken was largely on the increase, from $10,000,000 to $65,000,000, while since that time the amount has decreased to an annual yield of about $25,000,000, the product of 1867. This decrease is of course not all traceable to any exhaustion of the great rock deposits, the diminution in yield being entirely attributable to the failure to a great extent of the placers, while on the other hand all agree that the product of the quartz mines is steadily on the increase, their successful operation being regarded as just commenced.

Mining has now become a fixed pursuit, and is regulated by science, skill, and capital. Twenty years have elapsed since the discovery of gold in this region. The total product of the mines of the State, up to the close of 1867, is set down, as hereinbefore indicated, at $900,000,000, and they are now yielding over 37 per cent. of the whole annual gold product of the world, and 10 per cent. more than Australia.

In 1866 there were 6,128 miles of mining ditch in the State, besides 617 irrigating ditches, watering 37,813 acres, costing, in the aggregate, $16,000,000. But the vast deposits of mineral found in the State are not confined to gold alone. Silver exists in considerable quantities, mainly in conjunction with gold in the Sierra Nevadas, in Calaveras, El Dorado, and Shasta counties, and upon the island of Santa Catalina, on the coast near the southern part of the State, where it occurs in large quantities as an argentiferous galena. It is understood that there are 22 mills and reduction establishments in California, some of them of large capacity, engaged in working silver ore. We have no reliable information in regard to the annual silver product of these mines, but are warranted in regarding it as an important and growing interest. Large deposits of iron ore, copper, borax, salt, and sulphur, are found in many parts of the State. Quicksilver exists in different places in the State, but only four mines have been worked to any extent. The product of these quicksilver mines for 1867 was 44,386 flasks, or 3,397,529 pounds. Of this 10,000 flasks were exported to China, and like amount to Mexico, 3,800 flasks to South America, leaving 15,533 flasks, or 1,253,274 pounds to be consumed in California and adjoining States and Territories.

Coal has been discovered in numerous localities, but only two mines are reported to us as having been successfully worked thus far, these being situated in the Mount Diablo range, near the San Joaquin river, in Contra Costa county. The amount of coal shipped from these mines in 1866 was 63,350 tons; in 1867, 109,490 tons. It is reported to be of good quality. Lead, tin, and zinc exist in many places, while some of the more rare and valuable minerals are met with, such as the agate, topaz, carnelian, and diamond. California, however, is not dependent upon precious and useful metals alone for her future wealth, prosperity, and greatness. Her unparalleled mineral wealth is not more remarkable than the mildness of the climate, compared with countries of equal altitude, combined with extraordinary fertility of the soil and marvelous beauty of scenery.

Wheat can be raised here with as great ease and profit as in any por-

tion of the country. The crop for 1865 was estimated at 11,579,127 bushels; for 1866, at 14,080,752 bushels; and for 1867, at 15,000,000 bushels, while that of 1868, it is supposed, will largely exceed that of any previous year. The exports of wheat for 1867 to various ports of the world, principally to Great Britain, amounted to 7,765,475 bushels. There are 90 water-power and 67 steam flouring mills in the State, carrying 346 run of stone capable of producing per day 15,000 barrels of flour, the total cost of construction being $3,000,000. In 1866 there were 74 steam and 65 water-power flouring mills, with 299 run of stone. During the year 1866 there were 324,353 barrels of flour exported, valued at $1,870,000, and in 1867 the exports amounted to 519,309 barrels, valued at $3,200,000.

Oats succeed admirably, the average crop being 30 bushels per acre. The crop of 1866 was 48,583 acres, yielding 1,864,379 bushels; in 1867 it was 2,000,000 bushels, nearly all of which was required for home consumption. In addition to this large quantities are cut green, and cured like hay. Barley is one of the most certain crops grown in this region. The yield is 32 bushels per acre. The crop of 1866 was equal to 11,605,992 bushels; that of 1867 amounting to 10,000,000 bushels, of which 142,150 bushels were exported.

The potato crop of 1866, all kinds, was 1,993,068 bushels; that of 1867 being 2,000,000 bushels. The potato, in all parts of the State, is of mammoth growth.

On account of the dryness of the climate during the summer months, and the cool nights, rye, buckwheat, and Indian corn have not been so generally successful, nor has the culture of tobacco, tea, and cotton been extensive; yet it is believed when the country shall have been thoroughly irrigated all these important staples will succeed. Chiccory and mustard seed grow luxuriantly with little cost or labor. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, and quinces, grow with entire success in every part of the State, while in the south oranges, lemons, bananas, almonds, olives, pomegranates, and white walnuts are raised in great perfection.

All kinds of berries are produced in abundance in every part of California. Strawberries appear in the San Francisco markets every month in the year. Raspberries and blackberries last about four months, beginning in June. It has been estimated that in consequence of the high price of labor and transportation one-half of the fruits of the State are not taken to market. Large quantities of the various kinds of fruits are dried in recent years, which will soon become an important interest. The value of dried fruits cured annually is estimated at $500,000, and that of the preserved and pickled fruits and vegetables at $650,000. It is conceded that all fruits and vegetables grown here attain dimensions greater than in almost any other country; nor do these mammoth proportions render the fruit less delicious. The diseases and insects destructive of varieties of fruits and vegetables in the States east of the Mississippi river are almost unknown in this region.

Vine culture is destined to become one of the leading branches of industry, it having already assumed prominence, placing California in this respect far in advance of any other State, and with fair prospect of rivalling the great grape-growing regions of Europe. The peculiarity of climate and remarkable fertility of the soil seem especially adapted to the culture of the grape and the manufacture of the various kinds of wine.

The localities best adapted to vine culture are along the Coast Range, principally in Sonoma and Napa counties, north of the San Francisco

bay, where the white and red wines, hock, claret, Sauterne, and other varieties are found.

In the southern part of the State, principally in the vicinity of Los Angeles, the port, white, and other varieties of sweet wines are produced, and on the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevadas, including the great gold-bearing region—Tuolumne, Butte, El Dorado, Calaveras, Amador, and other counties—dry wines are made, such as port, Teneriffe, Madeira, sherry, and other varieties. There may be found in cultivation all varieties of grapes produced in the United States, besides many of the finer varieties grown in Europe, but by far the largest portion now in cultivation consists of the native grape found near Los Angeles.

The California wines have a peculiar flavor, although they resemble those of Spain, Greece, and Cape Constantia rather than of France, Italy, Germany, or those produced in other parts of this country. Thus far, attention has been paid to the imitation of foreign wines, and it is believed that until producers endeavor to produce new kinds of wines the excellence with which nature has enriched the grape of this peculiar climate will not be fully realized.

The vintage of 1866 amounted to 2,500,000 gallons of wine, with 150,000 gallons of brandy; that of 1867 is estimated at from 3,500,000 to over 4,000,000 gallons of wine and 4,000,000 gallons of brandy, while the product of the crop of 1868, it is expected, will be largely in excess of any previous years. These estimates do not include the vast quantities of raisins cured every year. The number of vines now growing in the State has been estimated at 40,000,000, covering 45,000 acres, averaging 900 vines per acre.

The grapes seldom mildew or become storm-stripped, which is often the cause of the failure of crops. Vines planted on the foot-hills and higher altitudes have proved most successful.

The returns of the county assessors show other crops of 1866, as follows: rye, 34,093 bushels; corn, 749,201 bushels; buckwheat, 9,823 bushels; peas, 91,350 bushels; peanuts, 181,850 bushels; beans, 242,213 bushels; castor beans, 35,600 bushels; onions, 53,786 bushels; and sweet potatoes, 158,465 bushels; hay, 358,584 tons; beets, 13,251 tons; turnips, 25,619 tons; hops, 200,912 pounds; tobacco, 63,017 pounds; honey, 382,492 pounds. The same returns indicate the number of fruit trees in cultivation to be: apple trees, 1,694,986; peach, 1,088,038; pear, 482,477; plum, 234,280; cherry, 53,249; quince, 42,345; apricot, 68,315; fig, 47,847; lemon, 3,029; orange, 11,284; olive, 12,881; prune, 3,692; almond, 28,640; and walnut, 17,271; also 283,975 gooseberry bushes; 1,551,081 raspberry, and 21,975,550 strawberry vines.

An experience of 12 years has demonstrated the fact that silk culture is an entire success. The mulberry tree flourishes here with a luxuriance known to no other locality. The number in cultivation in 1866 was 14,395, growing in every section of the State. The white cocoon worm of Japan and the yellow of China have proved well adapted to the climate of California. The dryness of the atmosphere, its freedom from explosive electricity during the season of feeding and hatching the worms and securing the cocoons, thriftiness, and the almost entire absence of all insects, are circumstances rendering California quite as favorable for the prosecution of this pleasant, important, and profitable branch of industry as any other silk-growing country.

The cocoons of the State are larger than those of other silk-producing countries. Extensive orders for healthy eggs are constantly being received from France, Italy, and Mexico, a fact likely to retard the immediate manufacture of silk here, as the disposal of eggs to supply foreign

demands is found to be more remunerative than the manufacture of the fabric. We are not in possession of reliable data as to the present extent of this branch of industry, but in 1866 there were 296 pounds of silk cocoons produced, and the product of 1867 is said to have been much larger. Two large silk factories are in operation. Premiums are offered by the State for mulberry trees planted and for cocoons, in order to encourage silk culture and make it a fixed branch of industry.

Owing to the high wages, all kinds of labor-saving machinery are being employed in the various branches of industry. Extensive importations of the various kinds of machinery are annually made in addition to the vast amount manufactured in the State.

Grazing has become a very important interest. It is estimated there are about 600,000 head of cattle, many of them being of imported stock, while the number of horses exceeds 200,000. In 1866 there were 189,907 horses, 21,310 mules, 1,969 asses, 150,195 cows, 78,305 calves, 14,150 oxen, and 188,352 cattle in the State. There are 1,200 dairies in the State, with each from 50 to 150 cows. The stock is mostly a cross of the imported and Mexican. The production of butter for 1867 amounted to 6,000,000 pounds, in addition to 3,000,000 pounds of cheese. The imports of both these articles for that year were less than one-half of 1866. The product of 1866 was 4,449,835 pounds of butter and 2,110,058 pounds of cheese.

With the exception of Australia, California is the finest sheep and wool-growing region of the globe. The mildness of the climate is such as to afford excellent pasture during the whole year. Sheep here are kept with trifling cost and little care—thrive well, yielding large returns for the capital invested. Much attention has been paid to the improvement of the stock. The quality of the wool is about half merino. There were 2,000,000 sheep in the State in 1867, and the wool product for that year is estimated at 9,000,000 pounds, while in 1866 the product was 5,184,826 pounds. At the present time the number of sheep is over 3,000,000 head, to 1,346,749 in 1866. There are extensive cotton and woollen factories, consuming annually a large amount of the wool grown in the State, as well as that imported from other countries. Prior to 1859 the entire wool clip was shipped abroad.

There are but two cotton factories in the State, which consumed in 1866 110,000 pounds of cotton, and in 1867 the amount exceeded 140,000 pounds. Both these factories were put in operation since 1865. The cotton crop has only amounted to a few bales annually. That used in these factories is shipped from the Atlantic coast, Mexico, the Society islands, and other foreign ports.

The flora of this great region, while in many instances bearing general resemblance to corresponding types and *genera* found elsewhere, is here marked with strong individual peculiarities, presenting in some instances examples entirely original. The reason of this is found, perhaps, in the fact that this most interesting region is bounded by the ocean on the west, while the lofty mountains and depressed plains and deserts separate it, on the south and east, from other regions, so that the flora found here is purely indigenous and its condition normal. It is a curious fact, worthy of note, that experiments have demonstrated that in many of the *genera* found here their peculiarities have become so inherent that, although planted under the most favorable circumstances, in foreign localities they do not thrive, while, in other instances, some species grow luxuriantly in foreign soils and climates. On the other hand, it is no less remarkable that there is scarcely a species that may not be grown in some part of this vast country with some degree of perfection and in the open air.

Nowhere within such a space is the range so broad within which the products of the vegetable kingdom are capable of arriving at so early and such great perfection. In this respect California may well be said to embrace all the climatic zones. There are here only about 1,800 different species of the flora which have been collected and known to science; of these five per cent. are new to science and 11 per cent. new to California.

In the State at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the level of the sea the forest growth ceases. The number of varieties of forest trees here does not exceed 50, exclusive of the shrubs north of the latitude of Golden Gate.

The mammoth or big trees, the largest species of flora known in the world, consist of several groves and some isolated trees, being found on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas, between latitude 35° 30′ and 38° 30′, three groves being in Mariposa county, one in Calaveras, one in Tuolumne, and the isolated trees scattered over Tulare county. The largest of these remarkable giants of the forest attained a height of 450 feet, having a diameter of about 40 feet. The next species in point of size, yet ranking first in commercial value, are the California redwood and sugar pine, the former found exclusively on the coast between latitude 36° and 40°, in the foggy regions underlaid with metamorphic sandstone, while the latter is in northern California, often at high altitudes. Both of these species frequently attain a height of 300 feet.

The arbor vitae grows in the San Diego mountains, and the Douglas spruce in the Sierra Nevada, attaining a height of 300 feet.

The yellow pine found in Russian River valley grows 225 feet in height, and ten feet in diameter, while the California white cedar, in the northern part of the State, and Sabine pine, in the southern, attain a height of 150 feet. Besides these, there are five other species which grow 100 feet high, eight varieties 75 feet, and a large number of less proportion. There are larger varieties of grasses here, but few suitable for hay.

Wild flowers grow in the greatest profusion and with remarkable luxuriance. Most of the species found differ from the same genera in other countries. Each month brings forth its own variety, the largest portion of the species being deficient in fragrant properties.

The lumbering trade stands foremost among other leading interests. During the year 1866 there were in operation in the State 180 steam and 160 water-power saw-mills. Since that time the number has been largely increased. In 1866, the product of the lumber trade was 188,938,648 feet of lumber, and 38,427,000 shingles, and during the year 1867, the amount of lumber cut was near 200,000,000 feet. The amount of lumber shipped to San Francisco in 1866 amounted to 85,000,000 feet of pine, 500,000,000 feet of redwood lumber, 22,000,000 laths, and 25,000,000 shingles, besides considerable quantities of spruce and cedar lumber.

The receipts for 1867 are estimated much larger than for 1866, but less than is estimated for the present year. The commercial metropolis of California is San Francisco, containing a population of 150,000 situated upon a narrow peninsula between a bay bearing the same name and the Pacific ocean, fronting upon the former, which is a spacious inland sea connected with the ocean by the Golden Gate, being studded with islands and surrounded by undulating hills, covered with the richest and most varied herbage, beyond which are seen the magnificent summits of the Mount Diablo and Coast ranges of mountains overlooking the lower hills, the bay and the city. The bay of San Francisco is one of the most beautiful and commodious harbors in the world, and would afford safe

anchorage within its waters for the combined navies of Europe and America.

Other important cities are Sacramento, the capital of the State, with a population of 17,500; San José, 7,000; Oakland, 7,000; Stockton, 5,000; Benicia, 4,000; Los Angeles, 4,000; Vallejo, 3,000; Santa Cruz, 2,500; Nevada City, 2,000; Placerville, 2,000; Petaluma, 1,500; and Napa, 1,200.

The population of California in 1850 was 92,597; in 1860 it was increased to 305,439, while according to semi-official enumeration in 1867, it stood at 550,000, and may now be stated at 600,000.

The first railroad in the State went into operation January 1, 1856; there are now about 615 miles in operation, with a number of roads projected and in course of construction.

The exports of treasure and merchandise for 1867 are estimated as follows:

Merchandise $22,465,903; treasure $41,676,492. In 1866, the export of treasure was $44,364,394, and of merchandise $17,303,018.

The manufactures of the State are estimated at $30,000,000 per annum. The value of a few of the leading staples of the State produced in 1866, including wheat, barley, oats, hay, butter, cheese, wool, wine, potatoes, peanuts, and beans, is estimated at $27,913,818, over $400,000 more than the estimated value of the gold product for that year.

The assessed value of real and personal property here, in 1866, was $200,764,135; for 1867 it was put down at $221,000,000.

Within the limits of this land of treasure, in soil and metals, the United States have about 104,500,000 acres subject to disposal, in quantities in from 40-acre tracts, in legal subdivisions, to any extent which individual interest may desire.

OREGON.

Next north of California is the State of Oregon, having a surface of 95,274 square miles, or 60,975,360 acres, equal to the aggregate area of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama. Since the last annual report the lines of survey have been run over 1,113,802 acres, increasing the surveyed area of the State to 7,258,438 acres.

The surveys in the past fiscal year have been principally in the northeastern part of Oregon, on both sides of the Blue mountains. They have also been extended in the Klamath Lake country and north along the eastern slope of the Cascades; also, in Coquille, Smith's, Yaquina, and Salitz River valleys; the greater portion of the Willamette valley having already been surveyed.

The larger part of this valley, valuable for agriculture, is the broad rolling prairie on both sides of the Willamette, that river traversing the centre of the valley, in a serpentine course, 125 miles, the valley having an area of 2,000,000 acres.

The river is skirted with an almost unbroken line of forest, from one-eighth to a half mile in width, consisting of fir, ash, maple, cottonwood, and alder, affording an adequate supply of timber. The banks of the river are elevated in many places, presenting beautiful sites for cities, where already there are a number of flourishing towns and villages. The soil of this valley is very rich and deep, bedded upon foundation of clay and hard gravel, so well adapted to the preservation of the elements of fertility.

With even moderate expenditure of labor this beautiful valley will grow successfully the field, orchard, and garden products common to the temperate regions, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, hay, buckwheat, potatoes, broom corn, sorghum, peas, and beans; of the garden, turnips, squashes, onions, carrots, cabbages, melons, tomatoes, parsnips, cucumbers, gourds; and of the orchard, peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, quinces, and the several kinds of berries—many of these of mammoth growth are of superior quality and flavor, and in their yield equal the richest countries of the globe.

These plains are bordered by mixed prairie and woodland, hills and valleys extending up to the foot hills of the mountains, comprising an area equal to that of the plains. A large proportion of this hilly country is farming land, but its main characteristic is grazing, and in that respect it will become one of the finest regions on the Pacific.

The Umpqua valley embraces an area of 900,000 acres, the general characteristics and products being the same as the hill country of the Willamette.

The Rogue River valley is rather larger in area than the Umpqua. Agricultural pursuits are conducted in this valley with more science, skill, and success than in any portion of the State. Every variety of crop here succeeds, it being better protected from the summer sea breezes than the Umpqua, and hence all fruits and vegetables mature earlier than in the Willamette. Grape culture in this region has received attention, and experiments have demonstrated the adaptation of the climate over a large surface to this important branch of industry. Some of the most valuable varieties of the grape have produced quantities of wine favorably comparing with the product of any locality.

That portion of the State bordering on the Columbia, between the Cascades and the Blue mountains, embracing the valley of the Deschutes, John Day's, Umatilla, and Walla-Walla rivers, comprises fine agricultural territory, yet broken and uneven with cañons, benches, and table lands, the hills being clothed with luxuriant growths of excellent grass. The agricultural portion of this region is found to be superior, producing large yields of small grains, fruits, and vegetables of superior varieties. This locality has advantages as to market and business, on account of its contiguity to the navigable waters of the Columbia on the east and south to the mining regions. The productions are similar to those of other parts of the State. Two million acres have been surveyed in this region.

The Klamath Lake country and the southern part of Oregon, including the valley of the Owyhee, comprise varieties of surface and soil with some fine agricultural territory, yet for the most part is a grazing country. The valleys and plains are principally prairie, producing good growth of grass, while the uplands and mountain ridges, traversing the country in almost all directions, produce juniper and pine timber.

There are but few settlements in this locality in consequence of the hostility of the Indians. Hence its excellent capacity has never been fully tested.

The surveys in this region embrace 240,000 acres at the lower end of Klamath lake, and in the valley of Sprague river 275,000 acres.

The northeastern portion of the State from the mouth of the Owyhee to the Oregon-Washington line, and between the Snake river and Blue mountains, embraces the valleys of Malheur, Powder, Burnt, and Grand Ronde rivers.

The Grand Ronde valley, nearly circular in form, is of many miles in extent; the soil rich, and a large portion available for agriculture.

Fir, hemlock, and pine are on the northern and western rim of the valley, in quantities sufficient for all time for economical purposes. Eighty-five thousand acres have been surveyed on the Grand Ronde and its tributaries. In the Powder River valley may be found extensive agricultural plains, while the spurs of the Blue mountains to the west afford ample timber supply.

The products of these valleys are like those of other portions of Oregon, although it is reported that maize, melons, and most varieties of garden products succeed better here than in other parts of the State.

Besides the valleys mentioned and many others of less extent, there is, in this region, a broken country of hills, ridges, table lands, and long spurs running eastward from the Blue mountains to the Snake river, which here flows through deep cañons—the ridges and spurs forming divides between the several streams. In this section, the timber along the water-courses is cottonwood, yet pine and juniper are found on the mountain spurs and ridges.

The Coast Range extends from the Columbia south to San Francisco, and is covered with immense quantities of the sugar, white, yellow, and nut pine; also, with the red, black, yellow, noble and western balsam fir, myrtle, and other varieties, all of extraordinary size and symmetrical form, producing some of the finest timber, for most purposes, to be found in any country.

Looking eastward, the next are the Cascades, extending through Washington, Oregon, and California—in the last-named known as the Sierra Nevada. This range, like the Coast mountains, is covered in most places with immense forests of gigantic timber. The Blue mountains form the range occupying, with its numerous spurs, the whole of northeastern Oregon and the southwestern part of Washington, the spurs forming the divides between the streams flowing into Snake river.

The Umpqua mountains constitute the divide between the waters of the Umpqua and those of Rogue river, whilst the Calapooia range separates the Willamette and Umpqua rivers, flowing into the Pacific. The Siskiyou mountains extend from east to west.

All of these mountains are covered with forests having dense undergrowth of hazel, elder, alder, dogwood, myrtle, ash, maple, and willow, together with other products and grasses, all bearing evidence of the moisture and great fertility of the soil.

The hill country generally occupies a position between the great plains on both sides of the rivers and the mountain ranges. Above this lie immense and often impenetrable forests coextensive with the mountain ranges, and in some localities encroaching upon the lower lands of the hills and valleys.

There are large tracts in the vicinity of the snow-capped peaks, along the most elevated dividing ridges, and deep, rugged cañons in the mountain ranges which remain uninhabited. But distributed through other portions of these vast ranges of forests and mountain land are immense level tracts fit for cultivation. On some of the streams large valleys and plains occur, while upon the smaller creeks and branches are wide benches, valley coves, basins, and table land, covering often hundreds and even thousands of acres which will be found accessible and become the localities of prosperous farms yielding large returns.

The soil and climate of the agricultural portion of Oregon are well adapted to the culture of all the cereals, fruits and vegetables found in northern latitudes. The staple products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, apples, peaches, plums, pears, cherries, and all kinds of the

smaller fruits and vegetables. Experiments in the culture of tobacco, hemp, hops, and onions have been eminently successful.

The present area of the State under cultivation is 400,000 acres. The yield of wheat in 1867 was 3,500,000 bushels; oats, 2,000,000 bushels; corn, 80,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; tobacco, 90,000 pounds; hay, 60,000 tons; potatoes, 300,000 barrels; onions, 100,000 bushels. Large quantities of wheat and flour are annually exported, generally to San Francisco. A number of flouring mills are in the State, some among the finest in the country.

The grazing among the most prominent interests has assumed large proportions. The amount of live stock in the State in 1867 was estimated at 90,000 horses, 3,000 mules, 1,600,000 beef cattle, 150,000 hogs, and 375,000 sheep.

The wool clip of 1866 was valued at $300,000, and the product of the dairy was estimated at 2,000,000 pounds butter, and of cheese 75,000 pounds. The annual export of apples was 250,000 bushels.

The mineral resources of the State are not fully developed, and although not so great as those of the surrounding members, the veins are yet extensive and valuable, the deposits distributed throughout the State consisting of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and coal, or lignite. The most important interest here yet discovered is the vast deposit of iron ore, the principal mine being in the vicinity of St. Helens, in the northwestern part of Oregon. Placer gold mines have been successfully worked for the past 17 years in the southwestern portion west of the Cascades, and in the streams in the Blue mountains in the northeast, from which several millions have been taken. Gold-bearing quartz lodes have been discovered in different localities, but no decisive effort has been made for their development. The placers, like those of other localities, become exhausted, and others are discovered and worked, so that it is probable that this kind of mining will be carried on for some time to come. The present annual gold product is not much in excess of $2,000,000.

Gypsum and granite are found in several localities, and salt springs of large capacity.

The population may not at this time exceed 100,000.

Salem, the capital, with 4,000 inhabitants, is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Willamette river.

Portland, the most important city in Oregon, and rapidly increasing in wealth and prosperity, is advantageously situated on the west bank of the Willamette, 12 miles from its mouth, containing a population of 8,000 or 10,000.

The other places of importance on the Willamette river are Oswego, Oregon City, Corvallis, Albany, and Eugene City, each containing from 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. On the Columbia river, Astoria, Dalles, and Umatilla are places of note, and contain populations of from 1,000 to 2,500.

The quantity of land which has been disposed of by the government is 6,457,346 acres, leaving the title still in the United States to 52,518,014 acres, of which over 809,000 acres have been surveyed. There is a fine field in this noble State for well-directed enterprise and industry in agricultural and grazing pursuits.

It is proposed during the next fiscal year to extend the surveys along the Oregon central military road, to facilitate the selection of tracts inuring to the company under congressional grant; also in the northeastern portion of the State, east of the Blue mountains, so as to include settlements and facilitate mineral survey under the mining act of July 26, 1866.

The surveying department has estimated $49,400 for the Oregon surveys, but in view of the requirements of other districts this office has reduced the estimate to $40,000.

Three land offices are established in this State, at Oregon City, Roseburg, and Le Grande, for the reception of applications to obtain title to the public lands in this growing State of the Union, which is destined to occupy important relations in agricultural, in mineral, and in timber wealth, and in a commercial point of view to the trade of the east.

WASHINGTON.

Immediately adjacent to the State last described is situated the Territory of Washington, the northern line of which constitutes a part of the boundary between the United States and the British possessions.

This remote political member of the Union, north of the State of Oregon, south of the 49° latitude, bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean and east by Idaho, embraces an area of 44,796,160 acres, of which, since the beginning of operations to the 30th of June, 1868, there have been surveyed 4,451,472 acres. The returns since the last annual report include surveys of 571,434.20 acres.

The lines extended during the last fiscal year have been mainly east of the Cascade range of mountains in the southern part of the Territory, on the Columbia river, near the Great Bend, and in the valley of the Yakama river, an affluent of the Columbia from the west, the surveys being north and east of the Yakama Indian reservation.

The Cascade range of mountains extending through the Territory from north to south divides it into two unequal parts, materially differing from each other in topography, climate, soil, and natural productions.

The Columbia river and its numerous tributaries water the portion of the Territory east of the Cascade range, those tributaries often flowing through cañons with perpendicular walls in height from 500 to 2,000 feet.

The northeastern portion of the Territory north of Spokane river, including the great basin of the Columbia, embracing an area of 40,000 square miles, has a general altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the level of the ocean, and is surrounded on all sides by mountains.

The formation is basaltic, generally irregular, covered with soil of varied depth, of light grayish yellow, in many localities strongly impregnated with alkaline matter, which crystallizes upon the surface by evaporation during the dry season, remaining as an efflorescence.

The soil is so light as to be often moved by the atmospheric currents, but supports a heavy growth of bunch grass, and will produce the cereals in abundance where moisture is retained long enough to mature them.

The country south of this and east of the Cascades is one vast unbroken prairie, save the upper slopes of the mountains, which are in general densely covered with evergreens, the margins of streams being fringed with such timber as the cottonwood, alder, willow, ash, and other varieties.

The surface is high, rolling, and irregular, in many places bearing evidence of powerful glacial action. Wherever this has taken place the process of decomposition has not yet supplied the loss of the earlier soil, hence the appearance of bunch grass less vigorous in its growth, and the bunches at greater intervals than in those localities where no such action has taken place, while the vegetation is found more luxuriant and abundant upon the immense heaps of soil which, for many miles, have been scraped from the underlying rocks, and carried for a considerable distance by the force of the moving sea of ice, and deposited in great ridges, often 400 feet high and a mile or more in length, resembling, in

the distance, huge oblong stacks of hay. East of the Cascades the country is generally unoccupied, settlements being limited to the several excellent valleys, as the Walla-Walla, Columbia, Colville, and Palouse.

In all these valleys, except Palouse, there is a considerable quantity of land surveyed, which is admirably adapted to stock raising, and destined to feed countless flocks of sheep, horses, and cattle, and the climate, being more arid and elevated than that west of the Cascades, is even better adapted to sheep and wool-growing than the western portion of the Territory. The country between the Cascade range and the Columbia river is high and rolling, interspersed with fertile valleys. Large tracts of arable land are found in the valley of the Yakama river; and the Satass, Topenish, Atahnam, Nahchuss, and Simcoe rivers, tributaries draining an area of nearly 5,000 square miles, or about equal to that of the States of Connecticut and Delaware, present an inviting field to the agriculturist and stock raiser.

The climate of the eastern portion of Washington Territory is generally clear and cold in winter, dry and hot in summer, and in temperature not unlike southern Ohio and Pennsylvania, as shown by meteorological observations, although this region is much further north than those States.

The valley of the Columbia is chiefly a grazing region. The bunch grass, which everywhere exists in this part of the country in the greatest abundance, is rich and nutritious above all other grasses, retaining its nutritive qualities long after being dried up by the heat and drought. This peculiar species of vegetation affords sustenance to thousands of horses, sheep, and other cattle, and is justly called the glory of the vegetable kingdom in that region.

The productions of this immense range of country include wheat, oats, barley, maize, potatoes, melons, with fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone. The crops are abundant and of excellent quality in those localities where sufficient moisture is retained in the soil, during the dry season, to mature vegetation.

During the last year there were shipped down the Columbia to different ports large quantities of wheat and flour, the growth and manufacture of the few hundred people now in the valley of the Walla-Walla river, where the foot hills of the Blue mountains are found sufficiently moist for cultivation, yielding abundant returns for the labor of the husbandman.

East of the Cascades, and throughout the great plains of the Columbia, the winters are generally clear and cold, the snow, which falls early in the season, covering the ground until spring. As spring showers are not generally considerable, the summer and early autumn are dry. The formation being basaltic, the melting snows and early spring rains percolate the loose soil, sinking into the deep perpendicular fissures of the basalt, leaving the surface dry during part of the summer and autumn. It is in consequence of this formation of the country that springs and small streams, so often met with in other formations where the strata is horizontal, are rare.

The annual freshets in the Columbia river and some of its largest affluents are attributable more to the melting snows than the spring rains, and hence those freshets generally occur about the middle of June. North of the Spokane river, in the hilly country, the climate is delightful, showers of rain occurring until the middle of July.

The western portion of the Territory, extending from the summit of the Cascades to the Pacific ocean, is divided into three basins, the Columbia, Chehalis, and Puget sound, embracing an aggregate area of 28,000 *square* miles.

The valley of Puget sound includes an extent of 12,000 square miles, the soil along the water courses being very fertile.

The straits of San Juan de Fuca constitute a fine entrance from the ocean, and Puget sound extends inland 180 miles. Those straits have a continuous line of sea coast 1,600 miles, free from obstruction, with water deep enough for the largest shipping, constituting one of the most remarkable series of straits, inlets, channels, bays, canals, and harbors to be found anywhere in the United States, or perhaps in the world. This basin, with an area of 12,000 square miles, embraces land valuable for agricultural and grazing purposes, nearly every portion of which affords the readiest facilities for transportation. There are also bordering upon Puget sound and Admiralty Inlet extensive forests of timber, suitable for ship-building and all domestic purposes. The quality of lumber in this locality is rapidly growing in favor on all parts of the Pacific coast. This region, in view of its fine agricultural and grazing capacity, valuable timber, and fine navigable waters, is destined to command an extensive commerce. Even at this time trade is important, results showing that 1,143 vessels of all grades arrived there during the past year, of which 222 were engaged in foreign trade.

The bottoms along the Columbia are generally high and broken, but the soil, being a mixture of clay and loam, is well adapted to the production of grasses. The river bottoms are low and generally subject to overflow at the annual rise of the Columbia. The basin of the Chehalis river embraces 2,000 square miles, and is one of the finest bodies of land in the Territory, the most of which has been surveyed. In this region, indeed, are found some of the most prosperous settlements.

Little is known of the country between the Olympic mountains north of Gray's Harbor, except that it is an elevated region between 20 and 30 miles wide, heavily timbered, watered by numerous fine streams rising in the mountains, and flowing directly to the ocean. Some of these streams afford the finest salmon on the Pacific coast. The fisheries of this Territory are destined to become of great importance. Salmon, cod, halibut, and other fish of the finest kind are taken from its coast, and in quantities to meet the demands of a most extensive trade.

The two seasons of this region are wet and dry, the latter continuing from November to May, and the former from May to November. The presence of southerly winds during the winter months materially modifies the climate, giving it higher temperature as compared with other portions of this continent.

In the valley of Puget sound there is only a difference of 24 degrees between the mean temperature in summer and in winter.

At Portland, Maine, the average temperature during the year is seven degrees colder than at a point in this Territory four degrees further north of that latitude.

In the past 12 years snow has fallen but in one instance to the depth of two feet west of the Cascades.

The principal places in this part of the Union are Olympia, the capital, Vancouver, Steilacoom and Seattle, the population of the Territory being estimated at 20,000, but is now much more on the increase than at any previous period. The real and personal property is valued at $10,000,000, or $500 for each man, woman, and child in the Territory.

Coal of excellent quality, in large quantities, is found in several localities and at accessible depths.

The leading exports of eastern Washington are live-stock, gold, wheat and flour; while those of western Washington are lumber, coal, piles, and spars.

The principal productive industries are agriculture, stock raising,

milling, ship-building, gold and coal mining, in each of which large returns are yielded to all well directed enterprises.

At the close of last fiscal year there were 41,565,717 acres of public lands undisposed of in this Territory.

It is proposed to extend the public lines in the valleys of the Columbia, Chehalis, Cowlitz, Willapah, Yakama, and Colville, for the purpose of accommodating actual settlements therein, and to that end the sum of over $50,000 has been estimated by the surveyor general, yet reduced by this office to $15,000.

ALASKA.

Proceeding five and a half degrees northward over British Columbia, we reach Alaska, our new territory on the northwest coast of this continent, acquired from Russia by the treaty of March 30, 1867. It is known in our own legislation as Alaska, though in the Russian language the name is pronounced Alyaska.

By virtue of an act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation, were extended over that region, and provision made for the collection of national revenue.

In order that settlers, present and prospective, may enjoy privileges similar to those conceded to our people elsewhere in the public domain, it is recommended that the public land system be extended by Congress to that distant part of the republic. Through a want of full information, grave errors and misapprehensions have existed in regard to this Territory. It was assumed that as it occupied so high a latitude it had a climate so inhospitable and soil so ungenerous as to preclude the hope of support to a population accustomed to the comforts of the elder communities of the Union and to the amenities of civilization.

A few very obvious geographical facts may dissipate prejudice arising from the supposed extremely inhospitable character of the country in view of its high latitude. Its limits are 54° 40′ and 71°. The Scandinavian peninsula of Norway and Sweden extends from 55° 20′ to 71° 12′ with an area of 293,334 square miles, supporting a population of 6,000,000, or 20 to the square mile. In the absence of any contradictory facts we would be authorized, from the geographical relations subsisting between the two regions, to conclude that one can support a population fully as dense as the other. If so, Alaska with its 577,390 square miles will maintain a population nearly double that of the aforesaid peninsula. Scotland, extending from 54° 38′ to 58° 40′, almost the entire geographical zone of Alaska, upon an area of 31,324 square miles, supported in ample comfort a population of 3,061,251 according to the census reports of 1861, or about 100 to the square mile. Both Scotland and Scandinavia are the homes of advanced civilizations, whence time and again have gone forth formidable forces, military, diplomatic, and commercial, to shape the destinies of Europe. Scotland enjoys a far more genial climate than that of Sweden and Norway, within the same latitude, from the fact that it feels the warming influence of the Gulf Stream, from which the Scandinavian peninsula is cut off by the intervening British islands.

The same advantage inures to Alaska from an analogous current of warm equatorial waters called by the Japanese *Kuro Siwo*, or Black Stream, and by navigators generally the Japan Current. This Pacific Gulf Stream flows through the China sea, opposite the island of Niphon; a branch called the Kamschatka Current runs through Behring's straits; whilst the main current, trending nearly northeast, strikes the North

American coast about midway between Vancouver and Sitka islands. The narrowness of Behring's straits admits of but feeble and so far imperceptible reactionary currents, and these necessarily deflected westward by the projecting Aleutian islands. Hence the ameliorating influence of the Japan current upon our coast climates is almost without abatement or discount.

These facts are re-enforced by the later developments of American climatology; the meteorological observations of the Russian authorities for a long term of years having been placed in the hands of Mr. Blodget, the American climatologist, he has been enabled to demonstrate the conclusion previously reached by analogy, that the northward deflection of isothermal lines upon the western coast of North America is fully equal to that of the European coast. Testimonies from reliable, intelligent, and scientific observers might be multiplied to sustain by actual facts these deductions of science.

These facts, then, give ground for the additional presumption, contradicted by no established facts, that Alaska assimilates more closely to Scotland than to the Scandinavian peninsula in its physical conditions, indicating very strongly its capacity, at least on the parallels south of 60°, to sustain a population of equal density. The probability is, on the whole, that several millions of people may in the progress of time and march of improvement yet find comfortable support upon this territory when once our American civilization in its main features shall have been there domesticated.

Recent reports of travel and the authentic statements of American officials have established the fact that the climate and soil of the lower portion of the Territory will admit of a very considerable agricultural production. It is not pretended that this comparative fertility of soil or mildness of climate extends to those northern regions approaching the frigid zone. There are, however, data from which it may be shown that the southeastern portion, separating British America from the Pacific ocean, the region in the vicinity of Prince William sound and Cook river, the peninsula of Alaska and most of the Aleutian and other islands, especially Baranof, Prince of Wales, Tchitchagof, Admiralty, Oonalaska, and Kodiak, contain lands sufficiently adapted to agriculture to support a large population, and a climate which would favorably compare with that of some of the most densely populated portions of Scotland or Sweden and Norway. It is not probable that the agricultural products of Alaska will soon attain such importance as to furnish any surplus for export, but the other resources of the country are likely to attract thither a population sufficiently large to place a premium upon such fruits, vegetables, and grains, as can there be successfully cultivated. In that view the land interests must attain to no inconsiderable magnitude, causing the disposal to settlers of such lands as are suitable for cultivation.

The quantity of arable territory in Alaska which can be disposed of to actual settlers under the land system of the United States has already been estimated, by high authority, at 20,000 square miles, or 12,800,000 acres, with the probability of exceeding rather than falling short of this estimate. This will secure, under the pre-emption and homestead laws, homes for more than 150,000 families, with profitable exclusive occupation in cultivating the soil. Besides these agricultural lands to be disposed of by the government, there will necessarily be many town and harbor sites, upon lands otherwise valueless, for the accommodation of the commercial and fishing interests, together with the large mineral tracts, known to exist in Alaska, possessing great wealth of ores of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal.

The policy of the fur and fishing monopolies, which have so long maintained supreme control over this region under the Russian government, has been to discourage other branches of occupation and enterprise, for fear of diverting labor from the pursuits in which they were interested. This fact will readily afford reason not only for neglect of the mines, but for the uncultivated condition of the country, further than was necessary in raising the few vegetable products absolutely required for consumption as food by fishermen and trappers.

Even within the short period during which the American flag has floated over the country, inviting thither the enterprise, energy, and industry of our miners and other pioneers, results have been reached which serve to sustain the assertions of travellers and scientific explorers as to the value of its minerals and the capacity of much of the soil for the subsistence of a large population.

The reports of travellers agree as to the existence of extensive deposits of gold in the interior of Alaska, and in the early part of the past season miners were reported as realizing from two to seven dollars per day in the manipulation of mere placer detritus in the vicinity of the Stikine river. From the specimens obtained, it was current on the seacoast that these washings were but the indications of the existence of vast beds of ore in the further hills and mountains. The interest in these promises of wealth has been on the increase throughout the past year, and the influx of miners from the Pacific States has been constantly augmenting, while emigrants are said to have left the eastern States for the gold regions of Alaska, who have heretofore withstood the inducements presented by the mines of the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada.

Prominent among the mineral deposits of Alaska are extensive beds of coal of excellent quality, generally bituminous, but often of the purest anthracite. These beds are found in many of the islands and near the seacoast on the main land, in close proximity to excellent harbors, thus promising our commerce convenient and inexhaustible coaling deposits in the North Pacific, an advantage which is magnified in view of the unequalled fisheries and the importance of the fur trade of that great region. Considering the ease with which the coal will be conveyed from the mines to the harbors on the coast, it is probable that it will soon become an important article of export.

Silver, copper, and iron, in considerable quantities, have been discovered in Alaska, but the mines of these metals have not yet been worked to any great extent. It is stated by some geologists that this is one of the most promising fields for iron on the continent, while superior copper ore is known to exist there in abundance.

The fisheries of the Territory are acknowledged to be the finest in the world; the supply of salmon, herring, halibut, and codfish, is apparently unlimited. Sturgeon, whitefish, and pike, abound in the rivers, while in the adjacent seas the whale-fishery is said to be attended with better success than in any other portion of the globe. In 1857, of the six or seven hundred American whalers of all descriptions, at least one-half, embracing most of the larger craft, were employed in the North Pacific.

Although the fisheries were not absolutely closed to our countrymen by the Russian government prior to our acquisition of the territory and its adjacent waters, yet these efforts were crippled and this important industry circumscribed by the disadvantages under which they labored in consequence of, first, the denial of all right to construct curing and drying establishments on the coast or to find shelter in any Russian port, compelling them to go to San Francisco for shelter, for facilities in drying and curing their fish; and, second, of their liability of being deprived,

under the treaty of 1832, of even their limited privileges in these waters. But since their transfer to American sovereignty the free use of both land and sea, affording unaccustomed facilities for their labors, has attracted a large number of our fishermen. It may now be confidently assumed that these Alaska fisheries will soon rise to great importance, especially to our export trade.

The cod fisheries of the country are particularly promising. A large and valuable bank has been developed near Oonalaska, the fish being unsurpassed in size, richness, and delicacy, with superior facilities for drying on the island. Other extensive banks exist at different points in adjoining waters, and it is expected that these interests will soon gather a population rivalling that of Newfoundland and the Atlantic coast of Cape Cod.

The herring and halibut fisheries are large and important; but the salmon fishery is unrivalled in any part of the world, promising results of incalculable value. The salmon here are unequalled in flavor, size, and abundance. They frequent all the rivers emptying into the Pacific ocean, at certain seasons of the year perishing in such immense quantities from overcrowding as literally to defy description. The salmon of Alaska, unrivalled in other parts of the world, are found to improve in delicacy of flavor and texture on approaching the northern rivers.

The fur trade of the country has been heretofore the main source of its wealth and its most attractive industry. The profits of the late Russian Fur Company were enormous, even under a wasteful and injudicious system of operations. On the islands north of the Aleutian chain, it is reported that the Russian Fur Company have annually taken seal skins valued at $540,000, an aggregate which, it is supposed, will expand to $1,000,000 per annum, on the same hunting ground, under the auspices of American enterprise.

The Aleutian and other more southern islands, as well as the coast of the main land, are also frequented by immense numbers of seal. Here, also, may be obtained large quantities of the more valuable furs, such as the sea-otter, black fox, silver fox, sable, and ermine, promising great reward of persistent industry. In addition to those already enumerated, many other valuable furred animals abound in Alaska, making their pursuit very profitable at present prices. Of these, mention may be made of the beaver, lynx, marten, river or land otter, muskrat, mole, wolf, ursine seal, reindeer, and the black, brown, grizzly, and polar bears. The beaver is valuable, not only for its fur, but for its yielding the medicine called *castoreum*, a recognized remedy and a staple of commerce. Official Russian tables exhibit the collection of this article of *materia medica* to the amount of 7,122 sacks in the period of seven years, from the islands and shores of Alaska.

Among the staple products of this country it appears that ivory has been extensively collected for several years by the late Russian possessors. In the period of seven years the yield is stated to have been 1,490 *poods* of 36 pounds each. This ivory is valuable, and finds a ready sale for various manufactures.

Recent explorations have developed the existence in the vicinity of Kotzebue sound and the mouth of the Yukon of extensive deposits of fossil ivory, the same as that obtained in Siberia, of equal if not superior value and more easy of access. It is presumed that further research will reveal a supply of this material in the country sufficient to form the basis of a large commerce, as well as an extensive local manufacture, giving profitable employment to American capital and labor.

The forests of our new Territory are reported as being really magnificent, covering the lower hills and uplands with dense masses of pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, cedar, and other valuable timber, principally varieties of evergreens. Some of the trees attain a height of 150 feet, with a diameter of over eight feet. Trees 100 feet high are mentioned by travellers as of frequent occurrence.

In connection with the fisheries, with the prospect of an extensive local commerce, and of increased facilities for trade with trans-Pacific nations, calling into requisition the fine harbors, bays, and navigable streams of this country, these forests assume no inconsiderable importance for purposes of ship-building. Nay, it would not be unreasonable to augur that some of these now untenanted shores will eventually be settled with busy shipwrights, and resound with the bustle of this noble industry. The proximity of the splendid primeval forests of timber will afford great facilities for ship-building.

The hemlock-spruce, one of the varieties of trees which here abound, is especially valuable from the large quantities of tannic acid contained in its bark, an article extensively used in the arts and sciences, and in the manufacture of leather.

In some of the southern and eastern localities, such as Prince William sound, Garden island, in latitude 60° 21′, and at Sitka on Baranof island, the forests approach very near to the shore, whereas north of the peninsula of Alaska proper this proximity is found only at the heads of bays and sounds. Forests abound in the interior, and extend even within a short distance of the Arctic ocean. In certain localities, such as on the peninsula of Alaska, Kodiak and Oonalaska islands, and, in fact, most of the islands of the Aleutian group, there are but few trees, but their place is supplied by a superior quality of grass, quite adapted to the purpose of grazing. It is supposed that these localities would pasture large herds of cattle and sheep, and that the herding of these animals might there be made quite a profitable occupation, as they would require but very little housing during the entire year, the atmosphere of the north Pacific excluding many of the diseases so troublesome in different portions of our more southern territory. The name of Alaska itself signifies *the continent* or *great land*, and as such it must present a variety of climates, productions, soil, and local aspects. It is, of course, to be understood that the advantages and productiveness of the country before enumerated are not to be found in the bleak regions of the northern coast. It is, however, clear that in the southern parts they exist to an extent far greater than has been supposed. The principal rivers of Alaska are the Stikine, the outlet of one of the most valuable sections of British Columbia, Liards or Tumagain river, the Colville, the Finlay, Cook's river or inlet, the Alna or Copper river, the Knijek, the Sushitan, the Kouskovim, the Inland river, and the great Kwichpak or Yukon river, the Mississippi of the north, navigable for five or six months in the year for 500 miles from the ocean. The ice on the Yukon is reported as breaking about the 25th of May, and as not closing until late in the autumn. It is said that steam navigation on this river would render the transportation of the produce of the Hudson bay region to market at San Francisco a profitable enterprise, at the rate of 10 cents per pound, whereas it now costs at the rate of at least $1 overland to St. Paul, Minnesota. In this view the advantages yet to accrue to our Pacific ports from the national acquisition of this Territory open a new era for their commerce, and explain the earnestness with which prominent and enterprising citizens of the Pacific States, together with the leading statesmen of the age, urged with so much zeal the consummation of our late treaty with Russia.

The other rivers mentioned are navigable for hundreds of miles from the ocean, as well as many of their tributaries, thus offering the best possible outlet for the animal, vegetable, and mineral products of the country through which they flow.

The natives of Alaska are separated by distinctive characters, modes of life and governmental institutions into 24 tribal organizations, presenting many marks of separate nationality.

Of the Kodiak language there are fifteen dialects, viz: Kodiak, Chugach, Alaska, Algemut, Koshkovimpta, Kolmakovsk, Nooniovsk, (like Kodiak,) Magmutow, Argumutow, Asiagmutow, Ingelikow, and Ingalitow, Chukeh, inhabitants of St. Lawrence and Kuyoakansk.

Of the Aleutian language there are two dialects, viz: Lisievsk and Adrianovski.

Of the Koloshinsk language there are three dialects, viz: Iakutatsk, Stitkinski, and Kaygansk.

Besides the above there are four dialects not reducible to any general head, viz: Uhalensk, Mudnovsk, Kenaisk, and Kolchansk.

The southern and eastern tribes are represented as savage, warlike, and cruel, like the aborigines of the older portions of the Union. To the northward, however, they present more peaceful attributes; and on the peninsula and adjoining islands, as well as in the country north and eastward, they are remarkably docile—not even possessing or knowing the use of warlike weapons. As a reason for this it is supposed that there were two distinct original races: one, the Indian, coming from the south and east; the other, the Mongolian, coming from the north and west, over Behring straits, by way of the Aleutian islands across the ocean from Japan; and that where the increase of population caused the inhabited territory of each to approach the other, admixture of race occurred, and the varied and graded present population is the result.

The natives were well managed and kept in perfect subjection by the Russians, through the operation of wise and judicious laws and regulations faithfully enforced. By pursuing the same policy towards these people, it is reasonable to suppose that Americans will have no difficulty in preserving the same amicable relations with them, and in inducing them to subserve our hunting and fishing interests, or even commerce and manufactures.

The total area of Alaska, as hereinbefore shown, is 577,000 square miles, with a coast line accurately estimated at 11,270 miles, inclusive of bays and islands. In the Aleutian range, besides innumerable islets and rocks, there are not less than 55 islands upwards of three miles in length, seven exceeding 40 miles, and one, Oonimak, over 73 miles. In our part of Behring sea there are five large islands, one of which, St. Lawrence, is more than 96 miles long. Several of the islands of the southeastern archipelago, near Sitka, are of much greater extent than either of these, Prince of Wales island, Kodiak island, lying east of the Alaska peninsula, being the largest.

The Russian inhabitants of Alaska have been estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, residing chiefly on the island of Baranof, where Sitka, their principal station, is situated.

The various indigenous races number from fifty to sixty thousand. The comparative climate of the coast is shown to be of nearly equal temperature with the Atlantic coast of New England, Sitka, on Baranof island, having a mean winter temperature the same as Philadelphia, but a mean yearly temperature the same as that of Portland, Maine, the thermometer not rising so high in summer nor falling so low in winter.

The climate of the islands and of the coast of the main land, as far

north and west as the peninsula of Alaska proper, varies but little from that of Sitka, according to the statistics obtained from observations by the late Russian possessors.

Notwithstanding the alleged objection to residence in Alaska on account of prevalent humidity at some seasons of the year, it is ascertained with correctness that the yearly fall of rain at Sitka is not much greater than at Astoria, Oregon, and that the climate is exceedingly salubrious, notwithstanding its excessive moisture, resulting from the warm moist atmosphere of the Japan current condensed in approaching the snow-capped mountains and colder currents of air from the north. In view of the probable increased immigration to and rapid settlement of portions of the country, it is suggested that a surveying and land district should be established in Alaska at an early day, with officers at Sitka, for the purpose of extending the United States land system over those sections of the country where possessory titles to farms, town sites, harbors, and coasts, will soon become indispensable to the interests of the settlers.

The surveyor general, resident at Sitka, the probable seat of the territorial government upon the organization of the same, this being the largest town and situated upon one of the most fertile, inviting, and thickly populated islands, would readily obtain information as to what sections should be surveyed, and then send his deputies to extend the lines of surveys, connecting the same with such initial points as may be found necessary.

The first of these initial points might be established at or near Sitka for the island of Baranof, and, perhaps, the whole archipelago and the southeastern portion of the main land. Another could be established at some point near Prince William sound for the country east of the Chigmit mountains and the Alaska peninsula. A third might be located at some point on the Yukon river, for the country north and west, with a base line and principal meridian intersecting each initial point, and extending as far as the configuration of the country would permit, or until the extension of lines from another initial point should be reached. A great many of the islands, where the distance from the main land or islands already surveyed would not be too great, could be connected with the general lines by triangulation or astronomical observation, but it would probably be necessary in the case of several of the principal islands, and perhaps many of the lesser ones, to establish on each an initial point with base line and meridian for its individual surveys. This would quite as well serve the purpose of a distinct demarcation of boundaries of title or claim to possession.

Among the benefits which would accrue from the extension of the United States land system to Alaska would be the accurate information thereby obtained as to the resources of the country, its climate, mineral wealth, and the general inducements to immigration, while from the explorations of deputy surveyors and other officers valuable disclosures might be made in regions hitherto unknown to the civilized world.

The different localities of the national territory having been described in the foregoing in outline, it is now proposed to advert to operations under several heads of land legislation; and, first, the

SYSTEM IN REGARD TO THE DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In the early age of the republic, the national domain was disposed of on the credit system at $2 per acre, in four annual instalments. The

credit gradually yielded to the present cash system, which has ever since been in operation.*

The public lands, after survey, are brought into market by public offering pursuant to proclamation of the President of the United States, and thereafter all not disposed of are liable to ordinary private entry or sale at an established minimum of $1 25 per acre, or where within certain limits of railway, or similar grants, at $2 50 per acre.

A material part of the system concedes to each actual settler a preference right to take a farm of 160 acres, embracing his settlement, this privilege extending to offered lands and also to unoffered; allowing further to this favored class the privilege to settle even before survey, and when the public lines are established thereafter to adjust claims accordingly, and embrace the actual settlements.

The homestead settlers are restricted to surveyed lands, the sum required being merely nominal, in order to pay office expenses of local administration, yet the real consideration exacted of this class of settlers is five years' continuous actual residence and cultivation, with the privilege, after making a settlement in good faith, of thereafter proving the fact, making payment of $1 25 per acre, and getting title without awaiting the expiration of five years.

Under existing legislation, no cash sales at private entry, nor locations with warrants, are admissible in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, the disposal in those States being restricted, by act of 21st June, 1866, to homesteads, for actual settlement and cultivation. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, there are only a very few small isolated tracts still undisposed of. Lands offered, and in considerable quantities, are now subject to private entry in Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. In the Territories of New Mexico, Dakota, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and Utah, district land offices have been organized, but none of the public lands in those Territories have yet been offered at public sale, and hence can only be taken under the pre-emption and homestead enactments.

Pre-emptors, in all organized districts where surveys have been made, can pay for their tracts either in cash or with warrants, except as to double minimum, or $2 50 lands, within the lateral limits of railroad grants, it being required for the double minimum tracts that the warrants shall be taken as half the consideration, and the residue be paid in money. The cash receipts are accounted for by the receivers of public moneys, who also hold the relation of disbursing agents for payment of salaries and other liabilities; and first, as to the

QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS OF RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Until the passage of the act of Congress approved August 26, 1842, our fiscal year dated from January 1, in common with the calendar. By that law, the fiscal year was made to date from the 1st day of July, the Secretary of the Treasury having been required by that statute to make his estimates for the half calendar year thereafter, ending 30th June. The 3d section of said act further ordered that the accounts of receipts and expenditures required by law to be published annually should, on and after the 1st day of July, 1843, be prepared and published for the fiscal year thus legislatively established, and the said accounts for the half calendar year ending

*See acts of May 18, 1796, 1 Stats., 464; May 10, 1800, 2 Stats., 73; and April 24, 1820, 3 Stats., 566.

June 30, 1843, should be prepared and published as required by law, separate and distinct.

The difference between the calendar and fiscal year has thus been clearly established by the legislative department, the calendar beginning on the first of January, and the fiscal, first of July. Pursuant to law and established practice, the same distinction has been applied in the adjustment of accounts, and in ascertaining the compensation of land officers, the calendar year being taken as the basis and computing from the first of January in every case, thus securing complete uniformity. The same rule is prescribed by the law of 2d February, 1859, directing that the act of April 20, 1818, fixing the compensation of registers and receivers of land offices, shall be so construed by the proper accounting officers of the government as to restrict the aggregate amount allowed as commissions in "any one calendar year" to the sum of $2,500 each, with a pro rata allowance of said maximum for any quarter or fractional quarter of such year; their compensation, both for salary and commissions, to commence with and to be calculated from the time they enter upon the actual discharge of their official duties, which in every instance must be subsequent to the date upon which they execute their official bonds and take the oath of office.

Receivers of public money are required to render at the end of each quarter an account of all moneys received within the same for sales of the public lands, homestead entries, fees for locating military warrants and agricultural college scrip, also for filing pre-emption declarations and adjudicating claims, together with all payments made by them either upon drafts or into the treasury. The receiver as disbursing agent is required to render a separate account in that capacity, showing to the credit of the United States the sums placed in his hands by draft for meeting payment of current expenses, and to the debit of the same the items of moneys disbursed during the quarter for salaries, commissions, and legally authorized contingent expenses.

The accounts of all the officers referred to under the jurisdiction of this office have been adjusted and reported to the treasury to the end of the last fiscal year, or June 30, 1868.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1849, receivers of public moneys are required to pay immediately into the treasury, without abatement, all moneys in their hands from the disposal of the public lands. They cannot, therefore, legally appropriate any portion of the same to the payment of salaries, commissions, fees, or other office expenses, until the amount required for these objects shall have first been placed in their possession by draft in their favor as disbursing agents, such drafts being issued upon estimates of the expenses.

With a view to promptness in the rendition of their returns and in the depositing of public funds in the hands of receivers, instructions were despatched in the first quarter of the present fiscal year to registers and receivers, directing them to keep from day to day the business in such a state of forwardness as to enable them to make returns within three days after the termination of the respective periods for which they may be due, the receivers being required, as heretofore, to render to this office at the end of each month a regular account current, and at the end of the quarter terminating September 30, 1868, to forward forthwith their detailed accounts as receivers of public moneys and separate accounts as disbursing agents.

By the treasury regulations of May 1, 1863, no receiver is allowed to retain in his hands more than two thousand dollars ($2,000) at the termi-

nation of any one quarter. It has been ordered that when those officers have that sum on hand or upwards at the end of a quarter, or at any other time, the whole amount of funds in their possession must be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and thereupon they are required to report the fact to this office. It has been further directed, that should it so happen that the receivers have at the expiration of a quarter $2,000 or less they must promptly report the fact, so that our balance sheet may show exactly the amount of public funds in their hands which the treasury can draw upon or otherwise control, as the department may deem proper.

FUND ACCOUNT.

It is the practice to adjust the account for the five per cent. fund accruing to several of the States, at the end of each calendar year, immediately after the adjustment of the account of receivers for the quarter ending December 31. By request of the State authorities they will be taken up for examination at any time within the year. The sum accruing during the more limited period will in most instances, however, be too small in amount to render the adjustment of the account an object.

Accounts have been adjusted and reported to the treasury for the five per cent. fund accruing to the close of the last calendar year for the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska. Since the adjustment heretofore reported nothing has accrued to Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, the disposal of the public land in those States being by the act of Congress approved June 21, 1866, restricted to entries only for homestead settlement; nor to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, in which the expenses have exceeded the receipts. There is no authority of law for allowing to the States of California and Nevada a percentage upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands within their limits.

THE RELATIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS TO THE LAWS GOVERNING THE DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN BY PRE-EMPTION AND OTHERWISE.

The tenth section of the act of Congress approved May 10, 1800, provides for ordinary private entry by registers only upon application to the surveyors general. There is no statute, however, conferring a similar privilege upon receivers; but that privilege has existed under long established practice, recognized as lawful in the Attorney General's elaborate opinion, bearing date August 12, 1843. (Opinions, document 55, page 1,618.) The principle of this rule, allowing receivers to purchase, has been severely criticised in the courts. (See the case of Michoud *et al. vs.* Gerod *et al.*, December term, 1846, 4th Howard, page 533; also 4th Kent, page 437; also 5th Howard, page 49, in the case of The United States *vs.* Boyd *et al.*, December term, 1847.) Notwithstanding the principle laid down in these legal authorities, the privilege of the register to purchase lands has been recognized, as stated, by the legislative branch, and that of the receiver long sanctioned by the Attorney General. Neither the right of pre-emption nor of homestead is, however, conceded to either the register or receiver, because in such cases they are required to render judgment as to the legality of proceedings under the pre-emption and homestead legislation.

As a principle of public policy, and upon the same considerations which govern the restriction applied to the official employés of the

General Land Office, which makes it an offence to purchase, directly or indirectly, government lands during incumbency in office, it is recommended that the existing restriction and interdict be extended so as to include all local or other officers connected with the disposal of the public domain.

THE PRE-EMPTION SYSTEM.

The ownership of soil by the United States brings to view some of the fundamental principles of social order. Among these the origin of the right of property has been the subject of keen and exhaustive discussion by the great lights of natural and international law, such as Grotius, Puffendorf, Barbeyrac, Burlamaqui, Rutherforth, and others. Without attempting to revive the controversy whether the right of property in severalty results from the tacit consent of society to individual appropriation, or from some higher principle of the law of nature, of which this public consent was but the spontaneous and intuitive recognition, it is sufficient here to observe that both of these theories acknowledge the ultimate right of property to rest in society. The earth was given to the children of men as a race to occupy, subdue, and cultivate. The processes by which public ownership was superseded by private property are but dimly seen and imperfectly described in history. Happily, the importance of the question is now far more theoretical than practical.

The processes by which the government of the United States have acquired the title, both of eminent domain and proprietary right in the soil, are matters of authentic history. The principles of natural law, upon which they are based, are discussed in a previous official report. The extension of sovereignty over the vast regions of our western territory carried with it the ownership of the soil wherever there existed no prior appropriation of it by individual settlers. The aboriginal inhabitants never made any such appropriation. They claim only a usufructuary title to certain ill-defined areas under their tribal organization. This claim has been respected by the United States, and extinguished by successive treaty purchases as the pressure of immigration, by driving away wild game, has rendered the country inadequate to support the wasteful system of savage life. The government has made strenuous efforts in good faith to reform the wandering habits and conditions of the Indians by settling them on reservations, and providing for their instruction in civilization. With the failure to a great extent of those efforts, through difficulties inherent in the case, we have nothing to do in this report.

The title to the soil thus acquired it has ever been the policy of the United States to transmute into individual ownership in the shortest possible space of time. History having transmitted but imperfect records of this process in the early organization of society, the general government, in the administration of this most important trust, was left without the light of past experience, and compelled to have recourse to original experiment. The old Continental Congress spent a year in the consideration of "an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western territory," and within three years passed an amendatory ordinance greatly modifying the provisions of the original. Under our present Constitution, Congress has repeatedly amended and improved the original system in a series of statutes, showing the gradual approach of the public mind of the nation to our present liberal and enlightened policy The method at an early period of

our history of treating the public lands contemplated the prompt payment in cash for all tracts disposed of, or by the location of warrants granted for military service, and the expulsion of all who could not comply with these terms from settlements already made. But the impulse of immigration among the landless was too powerful to await the ability to meet these conditions. Congress found it necessary to heal a multitude of breaches in its pre-existing laws by special retrospective statutes, granting pre-emption rights to parties who had settled upon the public lands. At length, by acts of September 4, 1841, and March 3, 1843, this special and limited policy was made permanent and general, applicable, however, only to surveyed lands. The executive department, animated by the same liberal ideas that had inspired these noble enactments of the legislature, inaugurated subsequently the policy of withholding for limited periods from public sale lands that had been surveyed, thus giving to the actual settler the choice of the most desirable localities, and saving them from the grasping monopoly of speculation. By successive statutes, passed in 1853, 1854, and 1862, the pre-emption privilege was extended to unsurveyed lands, thus giving every facility to the speedy settlement of the public domain. The consideration upon which this important privilege of pre-emption has been granted is a *bona fide* settlement upon and occupation of the tract by such cultivation and substantial improvements as clearly indicate an intention of making it a permanent home. This system has worked admirably hitherto, and has exercised an untold influence in spreading the benign institutions and social order of civilization over the late savage wilderness. Though to considerable extent superseded by the still more liberal homestead policy, there are numberless cases in which claimants under the homestead law find it desirable to commute that claim into a pre-emption.

During the past year there have been disposed of under the pre-emption and homestead laws an aggregate of over 2,500,000 of acres, covered by *bona fide* settlements, adding over 20,000 farms to the freeholds of this republic, with an untold increase of productive power. It is but fair to estimate the aggregate of farms in the whole Union, including the above additions and those which recent changes in the industrial system of the older States have brought about, at 2,800,000. The principle of pre-emption, in a modified form, has also been extended to urban settlements, giving great facilities to town building throughout the public domain, and thus introducing manufacturing interests *pari passu* with the agricultural. The diffusion of villages, as nuclei of a varied industry, throughout the national territory, is of far higher significance and importance than a superficial view of the case is likely to reveal. Their influence in building up a symmetrical and self-reliant civilization will be recognized hereafter when our social and industrial dependence upon foreign states will be broken up by a revolution as radical and thorough as that which dissolved our political bands on the 4th of July, 1776.

In the last annual report the number of urban settlements in the United States was estimated at 30,000. I am satisfied that the year just passed has, at the lowest computation, added a thousand to the above aggregate. Further legislation is needed to meet new developments of public interest, growing out of the working of the homestead and pre-emption systems, and especially to define and systematize their increasing practical relations. I desire in this connection to call attention to the recommendation in the last annual report to fix the limit of time within which pre-emptors on unoffered lands shall make proof and pay-

ment, also to prescribe limitations as to appeals, and to require the consummation of a claim, either pre-emption or homestead, pursuant to the requirements of the statute under which it had its inception.

HOMESTEADS.

Acts of May 20, 1862, *March* 21, 1864, *and June* 21, 1866.

The progress of actual settlement, under homestead legislation, has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the measure.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, 2,328,923 acres have been entered under the provisions of the homestead laws, being an increase of over 500,000 acres on the quantity taken up in the preceding year, making a total, since the initiation of the system, of nearly 9,500,000 acres, and adding 83,000 farms to the productive forces of the republic.

Of the quantity entered during the last fiscal year, 526,077 acres were taken in the southern States under the act of June 21, 1866, and the residue, being 1,802,846 acres, in the Mississippi valley and the States and Territories of the Pacific slope. Since our last annual communication the five-year limitation of the statute has expired. In anticipation of this, full instructions were timely despatched to the district officers, prescribing the mode of proceeding in the final adjudication of settlers' claims. Accordingly, up to the end of the fiscal year, titles embracing 147,000 acres have been proved up, constituting 2,906 farms, none of these, however, being in the southern States, the time for consummating titles under the legislation applicable to these not having yet arrived.

In beginning operations in taking final proof, instances occurred where the district officers allowed claims wherein the parties had not produced evidence of citizenship, but had merely filed their declaration of intention. The attention of the registers and receivers was called to the requirements of the statute in this respect, which is peremptory in this, that full citizenship must be shown at the time of completing title. In nearly all cases which had been suspended for the requisite proof the parties have come forward and met the legal requirements and perfected their titles.

Application has been made for permission to make final proof in homestead cases before county officers. This the law does not authorize, and properly so, thus avoiding the confusion and conflict incident to the transfer of adjudication to officers other than those of the general government.

Inquiry has been made as to the amount of commissions payable on proving up. It has been decided that where entries were made prior to the amendatory act of 21st March, 1864, the commissions are to be paid in accordance with the requirements of the original act of 20th May, 1862, but where *subsequent*, they shall be paid in accordance with the amendatory act of 21st March, 1864.

HOMESTEAD RULINGS.

Where different parties hold an undivided interest as tenants in common in an original farm, it has been decided that until a decision is made so as to fix the description of the tract taken by each, there cannot be a separate entry made as an adjoining farm by any one holding such individual interest, because the law contemplates a fee simple own-

ership in a particular tract as an essential preliminary to making an entry of other land as a farm adjoining.

Inquiry has been made as to the proof requisite where the parties apply to make payment under the 8th section of the homestead act of 20th May, 1862.

It has been ruled that proof must be made of settlement and cultivation up to the time of payment, so as to show a *bona fide* purpose on the part of the settler to make the land his permanent homestead. Wherever the proof may show an honest effort by the claimant to meet the requirements of the statute, the register and receiver are directed to deal with the matter in no narrow but in a liberal spirit, yet in subordination to the requirement of the statute. In cases where the settler is deceased, and his legal representatives thereafter discover that the homestead papers describe other land than the tract embraced by his actual settlement, it has been ruled that the widow or representatives may prove and thereafter certify on the application to the correct description of the tract upon which the deceased party actually settled, and when satisfactory, the error in description may be corrected.

Applications have been made to relinquish a homestead claim, in order to a subsequent filing on the same tract under the pre-emption laws. If the party relinquishing is entitled to the pre-emption, and sees fit to avail himself of it on the tract he had relinquished under the homestead, he has a right to do so, as it is not in any view a commutation, but a separate, distinct transaction, initiated and perfected under another law.

Cases have arisen where persons have made homestead entry on tracts previously offered, and complaint has been entered that settlers had failed to meet the requirements of the homestead law. Where such parties have made considerable improvements, but failed in residence, their rights as homestead claimants have been forfeited; but in view of the improvements existing they have been allowed to purchase the land at private entry, because it was liable to such entry, having been duly offered.

Where a settler upon an "offered" tract dies before the expiration of the five years, and his heirs, living at a distance from the premises, have failed to continue the settlement to the end of the five years, or to prove up under the 8th section of the act of 20th May, 1862, within the six months' limitation, we have allowed the heirs to take the tract at private entry. Where a settler deserted his family, leaving his wife and children on the homestead, and it was claimed that the wife should have the title of the land at the expiration of five years from date of entry, it is held that the patent cannot be issued upon the entry of the husband in the name of any other party, except in the event of his decease; but if he abandoned his homestead for more than six months, the wife might obtain the cancellation of the entry on the ground of abandonment, and thereafter, as the head of the family, might make a homestead entry of the tract in her own name.

Cases of abandonment have been presented wherein it has been shown that, by reason of sickness, want of means, or other good causes, the parties, although they had cleared and cultivated, had failed to meet the requirements of the law as to *residence* within the prescribed time. Where the intention was *bona fide* we have refused to cancel entries, but have allowed the five years' residence to take date from the day of actual settlement by residence on the tract, provided that the party file his affidavit within a reasonable period that he has permanently renewed settlement on the claim.

Where the widow of a deceased settler marries again, before the expiration of the five years, it is held that if she continues the settlement and improvement of the claim to the expiration of the period fixed by the statute, the fee inures to the heirs, and final proof may be made in the name of the said heirs.

The amendatory act of 21st March, 1864, authorizes parties in the *military or naval service, whose families, or some member thereof, are residing upon lands desired to be entered*, to make the affidavit required by the homestead law of May 20th, 1862, before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which the applicant may be engaged; the affidavit, accompanied by the application, to be filed with the register and receiver of the land office, by the wife or other representative of the party, and become effective from the date of such filing.

Persons in both the army and navy have made application through agents, under the impression that no settlement is required until the expiration of their term of service, and that should their service absorb five years, such service will be accepted in lieu of settlement and cultivation. The law recognizes no such arrangement, and means have been taken properly to explain the scope and meaning of the statute, in order to counteract the evil, which has been so extensive as to induce this office to despatch to the several district officers a circular letter, directing them to receive no applications except such as may be accompanied by evidence of pre-existing settlement, as the law requires, on the part of the wife or representatives of the parties.

Since our last annual report the two years' restrictive clause in the act of 21st June, 1866, applicable to southern States, as to the *quantity* of an entry, has expired, and the question has arisen whether the fee required under the act was increased with the quantity allowed to be taken.

It has been determined that the fee is the same as under the original act of 20th May, 1862, which was amended by the 2d section of the act of 1866—namely, five dollars for eighty acres or less, and ten dollars for a greater quantity, payable at date of entry.

The officers at Huntsville, Alabama, had erroneously made sale *for cash* of tracts formerly in the Cherokee Indian reservation.

The Commissioner has apprised them that by treaty stipulations* the lands had been quit-claimed to the United States and restored to the public domain, hence subject to disposal only in conformity with the provisions of the act of 21st June, 1866, and that to sell for cash any tract would be in violation of law, and consequently the register and receiver are without authority for the sale of the premises. Propositions for amendments to the homestead act have been made:

1. For granting homesteads to children of deceased soldiers over the age of *sixteen* years, and without payment of the ten dollars government fee, which is recommended by this office.

2. To authorize certain settlers to make final homestead proof before *clerks* of county courts, a measure not approved by this office because leading to complications and embarrassments.

3. An amendment has been suggested to the 8th section of the original act of 20th May, 1862, so as to continue the restrictive clause of the preemption act of September 4, 1841, that any person owning 320 acres in any State or Territory of the United States, or who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land to reside on the public lands in the same State or Territory, shall not have the benefit of the homestead act, an amendment which is recommended by the Commissioner.

* 1st article treaty Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 479; 4th article treaty Aug. 6, 1846. vol. 9, p. 873.

EARLY SETTLEMENT CLAIMS IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

In the fourth section of the act of Congress approved 27th September, 1850, United States Statutes, vol. 9, page 496, there is granted to certain classes of settlers residing in what was then Oregon Territory, and to those who became residents before the 1st December, 1850, and who resided upon the land and cultivated it for four years, a tract to each single man equal to a half section or 320 acres, and if married before a specified period, a whole section or 640 acres, one-half to the settler and the other to his wife, the latter to be held as her separate interest. In the fifth section of the same law a grant was made to those who should be settled in Oregon before a then prospective period, one quarter section for a single man, and double that quantity to those who married.

The act of the 14th February, 1853, U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, p. 158, declares that instead of the four years' continuous occupation after settlement settlers should be allowed after two years' occupation to get title by paying $1 25 per acre.

By the act of March 2, 1853, U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, p. 172, a portion of Oregon Territory was detached and erected into the Territory of Washington, and by the 6th section of the act of 17th July, 1854, U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, p. 305, the donation privilege was extended to said Territory of Washington, and the term of settlement before the title could be acquired by payment was reduced to one year.

Under these several laws there have been received from the district land offices in Oregon and Washington 5,205 certificates of donation title, calling for tracts varying each from 160 to 640 acres, covering an aggregate area of 1,884,210 acres, of which number patents have been issued in 4,593 cases, embracing 1,681,039.50 acres. Neither the original donation law of 27th September, 1850, nor the amendatory act of 14th February, 1853, fix a limitation as to time within which all claims must be established. The result is that sometimes embarrassment arises in separating the public from private property, because cases have occurred in which the original settler after residence for the required period has disposed of his title and left the country without making final proof at the district offices. His vendee may be a non-resident and fail to produce the proofs the law requires. Thus, in some instances, donation tracts have been regarded as public land and applications made to acquire the same under the pre-emption and homestead laws, upon the supposition that the claim to the land as a donation had been abandoned, there being no proof to the contrary upon the records of the district land offices.

To correct this and to enable the land department to segregate the public from any private interests of this character, the passage of an act is recommended requiring final proofs to be made within a specified period, say two years from the date of such enactment, after which all claims not proved up shall be liable to forfeiture and treated as other public lands.

TOWN SITES ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

In order to secure uniformity in the administration of the act of Congress approved 2d March, 1867, vol. 14, p. 541, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands, and of the amendatory law of June 8, 1868, instructions have been forwarded to the district land officers to the following effect:

The act of March 2, 1867, grants to the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands the privilege of entering the premises occupied as

town sites at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the entry to be made through the corporate authorities or the judges of the county courts acting as trustees for the occupants, when such mode of obtaining title to town property is preferred to that provided in the act of July 1, 1864, and the amendatory statute of March 3, 1865, the act of 1867 not repealing these previously existing enactments. The inhabitants are, however, limited to one or the other of the modes indicated in these statutes and cannot commence proceedings under both systems. The act of June 8, 1868, amendatory of the act of March 2, 1867, provides that the inhabitants of any town located on the public lands may avail themselves, if the town authorities so elect, of the provisions of said last named act, provided the issuing of patents to persons who have made or may make entries and elect to proceed under existing laws shall not thereby be prevented. As proceedings to acquire title to town property cannot be commenced under both the systems in force since March 2, 1867, the amendatory statute must refer to cases where, previous to March 2, 1867, the inhabitants of any town or city had filed a plat of the same with the county recorder pursuant to the act of July 1, 1864, and had partly proved up and paid for the lots claimed by them, under the proviso in the 2d section of the said act, and extends the privileges of the act of March 2, 1867, if the town authorities choose to proceed under it, to such of the inhabitants as have not yet paid for their lots, without interfering with the issuing of patents to those who have made or may make entries and desire to proceed under the acts of July 1, 1864, and March 3, 1865.

Accordingly, where proceedings had been commenced by the inhabitants of any town or city before the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, and a part of them, not having entered and paid for their lots, wish to proceed under said last named act, the registers and receivers are required to permit the town authorities, if they apply for that purpose, to enter, pursuant to the provisions of said act, or file upon, such portion of the town site as has not already been entered and paid for, and is not in the possession of parties electing to complete their titles under the original proceedings; after which that part of the town site so entered or filed upon will be disposed of under the statutes of 1867 and 1868, and the remaining portion, if any, under the enactments of 1864 and 1865. The amendatory act of June 8, 1868, further provides that in addition to the minimum price of the lands included in any town site entered under the acts of 1867 and 1868, there shall be paid, by the parties availing themselves of the provisions of said acts, all costs of surveying and platting, and also the expenses incident thereto incurred by the United States. Hence, when it is desired to enter a town site found upon the *unsurveyed* public lands, a written application must be made to the surveyor general of the proper district for a survey of the same under the 10th section of the act of May 30, 1862, vol. 12, p. 410, Stats. at Large, and a deposit of the amount estimated by him as sufficient to cover the costs and expenses thereof, with any assistant United States treasurer or designated depositary, in favor of the United States Treasurer, to be passed to the credit of the fund created by "individual depositors for the survey of the public lands," taking a duplicate certificate of deposit, one to be filed with the surveyor general to be sent to the General Land Office, and the other retained by the depositor. On receiving the certificate showing that the requisite sum has been deposited in a proper manner to pay for the work, the surveyor general is required to transmit to the register and receiver of the district land office his certificate of such payment having been made, and also to contract with some competent United States deputy surveyor for the survey and return, in the same manner as other

public surveys, after which the lands embraced within the site may be entered or filed upon as in the case of town sites upon surveyed lands. When town sites are located upon surveyed lands the entries must be made in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and hence no cost for surveys can be demanded. When sites are upon the unsurveyed lands it will become necessary, after the extension thereto of the public surveys, to close these lines upon the exterior limits of the town sites.

The aforesaid act of 2d March, 1867, it will be observed, stipulates that there shall be conceded, where the number of inhabitants is 100 and less than 200, not exceeding 320 acres; where the population is more than 200 and less than 1,000, not exceeding 640 acres; where the inhabitants number 1,000 and over, not exceeding 1,280 acres; and for each additional 1,000 inhabitants, not exceeding 5,000 in all, a further grant of 320 acres.

All military and other reservations of the United States, private grants, and valid mining claims, are excluded from the operation of these laws.

In any Territory in which a land office may not have been established the declaratory statements provided for in the foregoing acts may be filed with the surveyor general of the proper district.

SPECIAL AND GENERAL GRANTS FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR LAND GRANT.

By the act of March 3, 1865, granting lands to Michigan, "to aid in building a harbor and ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the waters of Portage lake," authority was vested in that State to appoint an authorized agent for the selection of the lands nearest the location of the canal. The service has been performed and the preliminary lists filed covering the grant of 200,000 acres.

In addition to the grant by said act of 1865, Congress, on the 3d of July, 1866, made an additional concession of 200,000 acres, to be selected in the upper peninsula. Under the provisions of the statute, the State has selected and filed lists of selections embracing 150,000 acres, leaving a claim of 50,000 acres yet to be satisfied. The examination of these returns has been completed, and certified transcripts furnished the State authorities, covering 279,808 acres.

Grant in aid of the "Des Moines river improvement," selections "in place," and "indemnity," have been made in certain lateral limits, extending from the southeastern part of the State in a northwesterly direction to the northern boundary of Iowa. These selections, made pursuant to the act of 8th August, 1846, vol. 9, p. 77, the joint resolution of 2d March, 1861, vol. 12, p. 251, and the enabling act of 2d July, 1862, vol. 12, p. 543, embrace an aggregate as returned to this office of 833,079.70 acres, for which title has been fully vested in the State of Iowa, by duly certified transcripts.

The grant made to the State of Wisconsin by acts of 8th August, 1846, vol. 9, p. 83, and 3d August, 1854, vol. 10, p. 345, for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in Wisconsin, has been finally adjusted and title duly vested in the State for 684,264 acres.

In regard to the extreme northern portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan, Congress by act of July 3, 1866, vol. 14. p. 80, made a concession, embracing 100,000 acres, in aid of the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with Lac La Belle, which has been finally adjusted and patent issued to the State.

By the act of April 10, 1866, vol. 14, p. 30, a similar grant was made

to Wisconsin, of 200,000 acres, to aid in the construction of a breakwater and ship canal at the head of Sturgeon bay to connect the waters of Green bay with Lake Michigan. The grant has been finally adjusted and title vested in the State.

In the adjustment of the claim of Nebraska to 500,000 acres for internal improvements, under act of September, 1841, as extended to that State by act approved February 9, 1867, vol. 14, p. 391, admitting the State into the Union, the point was considered as to whether Nebraska should be charged with the lands granted by the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections of the enabling act of 19th April, 1864, vol. 13, p. 47. The Secretary ruled that the lands mentioned in the act of 1864 were granted for purposes totally distinct from those contemplated by the general improvement grant of 1841, and the only lands contemplated by said act of 1864 are those the right to which had passed to the Territory, and were made subject to its disposal for the purposes declared by Congress. The Secretary, therefore, decided that the lands granted by the aforesaid sections of the act of 1864 should not be deducted from the 500,000 acres granted by the general improvement law of 1841, and accordingly under that ruling the grant will be duly adjusted.

Pursuant to the grant aforesaid, the State has made and filed selections in part, embracing 260,169 acres, which are in progress of examination with a view of vesting the title to all the tracts in those selections found free from conflict.

LAND GRANTS IN AID OF EDUCATION.

The organic instinct of American society from its inception realized, as a necessity to its preservation, the establishment and maintenance of free schools, whose perpetuation, in turn, rested upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. Prior to the Revolution this appreciation of intellectual and moral discipline existed in various degrees of strength and intelligence in the different colonies, yet manifested itself in all, in the establishment of churches, colleges, and schools, on a scale extremely liberal compared with their material resources.

Our advance to the position of an independent republic gave to this sentiment a national development, which in legislation found prompt expression. The Continental Congress engrafted upon our infant land system, by the ordinance of March 20, 1785, a land endowment of the common-school system by reserving to that end a central tract, section 16, in every township, and stipulating in the organization of each new State and Territory in the public domain for that reservation, "in place," or where covered by prior valid rights, providing indemnity of equal quantity from other public lands. In the case of Oregon the policy was inaugurated of duplicating the quantity for the support of schools, section 36 as well as 16 in each township being granted "in place," and where taken by prior adverse rights, giving selections elsewhere.

In addition to this concession to the support of schools, at least two townships, or 72 sections, have been granted in each new State for the support of universities or colleges, besides special grants to isolated enterprises. By act of July 2, 1862, with its supplements, Congress donated to every State, for each senator and representative to whom it was entitled under the apportionment of 1860, 30,000 acres for the endowment of colleges for the cultivation of agricultural and mechanical science and art. The agency of this splendid donation in developing our resources can scarcely be conceived.

The report of the eighth census shows the interest of our people in this relation. Prior to the year 1775 10 colleges and professional schools, including the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania,

had been established, all of which were in existence in 1859. The New England school system was begun in several of the New England colonies, and in Pennsylvania, long prior to the Revolution of 1776. In 1791 the colleges and professional schools numbered 21, including those already mentioned; also the medical department of Harvard University, Cambridge, and one theological institution. In 1860 the whole number of educational establishments was 113,006, having 148,742 teachers, giving instruction to 5,417,880 persons, the annual income having amounted to $33,990,482.

Of the foregoing 445 were collegiate, with 54,969 students. The academies and other schools, except public schools, numbered 6,636, in which were instructed 455,559 pupils. The number of public schools was 106,915; of pupils 4,917,552. The aggregate of libraries returned in 1860 was 27,730, containing 13,316,379 volumes.

Since these statistics were returned the expansion of the educational system has been coextensive with our rapidly increasing population and the demands of a high civilization, the general course of instruction including the usual elements, advancing to algebra, geometry, trigonometry, land surveying, the higher departments of mathematics, and classical studies, both ancient and modern.

It has been observed that emigration from the settled to the unsettled parts scatters "rapidly through the fertile wilderness of the west the seeds of an intense existence, full to excess of physical energy and intelligence, developing with magical swiftness into a vast population, with an enormous capacity of material progress." This is illustrated in the results in the city of Milwaukee, incorporated only 22 years ago, the commercial capital of Wisconsin, which was admitted in 1848 into the Union as a State. That city contains a population of 90,000, and by its school returns on 31st August, 1868, shows that 23,660 children were entitled to the benefits of public schools, more than two-thirds of that number being in actual attendance in public and private educational institutes in that beautiful and rapidly-growing western city.

An able English writer, in adverting to the right of suffrage in connection with our educational institutions, inquires, how then do the Americans "deal with this mighty power? Have they any check upon it? Do they believe the natural intelligence, the wise self-interest of their citizens a sufficient guarantee for its proper exercise? By no means. They are, on the contrary, convinced that the intelligence of every class cultivated to its highest attainable point, the information of every class extended to its utmost practical reach, the mental discipline of every class, through skilful process of intellectual instructions, secured in the highest possible degree, are indispensable to the safety and beneficent working of the universal power. Hence, the universal and immense exertions for the establishment of public schools, visible in every part of the Union."

The Congress of the United States, from our earliest history, have shown the judgment of our statesmen in this respect; the results indicating provision in the cause of education to embrace every township of six miles square and half township.

The concession will give for common schools.....	67,983,922 acres.
And that the grants for colleges and universities are equal to.....	1,082,880 acres.
For agricultural and mechanical colleges.....	*10,260,000 acres.
Making a total of.....	79,326,802 acres.

*This includes the Territories.

A greater area than the aggregate surface of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. The number of pupils now entitled to all the advantages of a thorough education in the United States may be set down at 10,000,000.

These statistics mark educational progress coincident with our increase of population and development of material resources. Nothing is found in the old world comparable to this diffusion of popular intelligence. It has developed in our people those marked characteristics of self-reliant energy and practical intelligence which have enabled them to direct so admirably their matchless free institutions. We may admit that in our past national infancy the older educational establishments of Europe have been enabled to boast more copious contemporary literature, and a greater number of authors in science and art, for the best mind of our people has been absorbed by the pressing practical problems of growing civilization. Yet, in coming ages we may anticipate, from the broader diffusion of educational facilities, that a greater number of minds will be quickened into activity, and that the Augustan age of America will rival in learning and mental activity the proudest eras of history.

BOUNTY LAND GRANTS.

The Congress of the United States early provided for land bounties for the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy for services in the Revolution, according to the promises of State legislation, and by act of June 1, 1796, provision was made of bounties for services in the continental line. The act of May 6, 1812, granted bounties for services in the war of 1812 with Great Britain; the act of February 11, 1847, for services in the war with Mexico; the act of September 28, 1850, for services in the Indian wars since 1790, and to volunteers and State militia in the war of 1812. The act of March 22, 1852, extended the provisions of the act of 1850, and the act of 3d March, 1855, extended and equalized grants by former acts. In pursuance of these provisions lands have been granted as bounties to the aggregate amount, including Virginia military scrip, of 71,852,595 acres.

Of the warrants issued under the acts of 1812, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, there are still outstanding 35,487, to satisfy which 4,190,860 acres of public land will be required, besides satisfying warrants which conflicted with prior rights, and are consequently to be lifted and other lands granted in satisfaction of the same.

In the issue of land warrants to soldiers, and permitting them or their assigns to select the locations for themselves, instead of requiring the intervention of the officers of the government to make the location in specified military districts, it was supposed that more of the country's defenders would seek homes for themselves and families in the growing regions of the great west. With this view, Congress exempted the warrants from seizure and sale for debt, and the land obtained thereby from such liability, where contracted by the soldier prior to the issue of the patent; but notwithstanding these provisions, it is believed that not more than 1 in 500 of the recipients of the government bounty have located their warrants—the greater part of such warrants having been sold and assigned, the soldier having received in cash probably an average of 75 per cent. of the minimum price of the land.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, there were located with bounty land warrants 512,533.42 acres. At this rate, the outstanding warrants will soon be satisfied, yet considerable numbers are still being issued by the Pension Office, some 880 having been delivered within the last fiscal year, calling for 130,800 acres.

RESERVATIONS FOR MILITARY USES—REDUCTION OF FORT RILEY MILITARY RESERVE IN KANSAS.

In the joint resolution of Congress approved March 2, 1867, "For the reduction of the military reservation of Fort Riley, and to grant land for bridge purposes to the State of Kansas," it is stipulated "that the southwestern boundary of the military reservation of Fort Riley, in the State of Kansas," shall thereafter be the channel of the Republican river, from its mouth to the point where the river intersects the present western line of the reservation, and the land released from said reservation, and lying between the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers, is granted to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of a bridge over the Republican river on the public highway leading through the present reservation; yet upon the express condition that this grant should be accepted by the State of Kansas with a guarantee by an act of the legislature that the bridge shall be kept up and maintained in good condition, and be free to the use of the government of the United States for all transit purposes without tolls or charges. It is further stipulated that on such acceptance and guarantee being filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, together with the certificate of the governor of Kansas that a good and permanent bridge has been constructed over the Republican river, a patent should issue for the land granted to the State of Kansas, or to such company as might be authorized by act of the legislature to construct the bridge.

The Secretary of the Interior having communicated to this office the data contemplated by the resolution aforesaid, a survey of the premises was ordered, and upon the receipt of the official returns of the same a patent, bearing date June 13, 1868, pursuant to said resolution, was issued for the tract therein mentioned, the same having been found to contain 3,922.06 acres, the patent containing the proper conditions, stipulating as to the right of the United States to the free use forever for all transit purposes without tolls or charges.

In the case of Grisar *vs.* McDowell, 6 Wallace Reports, page 381, the Supreme Court of the United States declares the fact "that from an early period in the history of the government it has been the practice of the President to order, from time, to time, as the exigencies of the public service required, parcels of land belonging to the United States to be reserved from sale and set apart for public uses."

The authority of the President in this respect is recognized in numerous acts of Congress. Thus, in the pre-emption act of May 29, 1830, it is provided that the right of pre-emption contemplated by the act shall not "extend to any land which is reserved from sale by act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated for any purpose whatever."* Again, in the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841, "Lands included in any reservation by any treaty, law, or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines or for other purposes," are exempted from entry under the act.† So, by the act of March 3, 1853, providing for the survey of the public lands in California, and extending the pre-emption system to them, it is declared "that all public land in that State shall be subject to pre-emption, and offered at public sale," with certain specific exceptions, and among others of lands appropriated "under the authority of this act, or reserved by competent authority."‡

The provisions in the acts of 1830 and 1841 show very clearly that by

* 4 Stat. at Large, 421. † 5 Id., 456. ‡ 10 Id., 246.

"competent authority" is meant "the authority of the President, and officers acting under his directions."*

During the year ending 30th September, 1868, the President ordered that the following military reservations shall be established, and instructions have been despatched accordingly by the Commissioner to the proper district officers, viz:

In Washington Territory.—Waaddah island, and certain lands on the east and west side of Neeah harbor, straits of Juan de Fuca; also at the southern end of Vashon's island and on the north side of Gig harbor, at the narrows of Puget sound.

In Montana.—Fort Ellis, situated between the upper waters of the Yellowstone and Gallatin rivers.

In Dakota.—Fort Buford, at the confluence of the Yellowstone with the Missouri river. This reserve extends 15 miles within the northeastern portion of the Territory of Montana. Also, Forts Stevenson and Wadsworth, the former situated on the Missouri river below Fort Berthold, and the latter on the Couteau des Prairies, equidistant between Lake Traverse and Dakota river.

In Kansas.—Forts Larned, Zarah, and Dodge, all of them situated on the Arkansas river; also, Forts Hays and Wallace, the former about 45 miles north of Fort Zarah, and the latter on the overland route about 25 miles east of the western boundary of the State.

In California.—"The Sisters," "The Brothers," and the "Main islands," in the bay of San Pablo.

Under existing legislation no authority is given for the disposal of abandoned or useless military sites, except in the State of Florida, the 6th section of the act of Congress approved 12th June, 1858, Statutes at Large, vol. 11, page 336, having repealed, with the exception indicated, all pre-existing enactments in that respect.

In the judgment of the Commissioner power should be delegated to the Executive to sell all such useless or abandoned sites to the best advantage, requiring that where improvements exist they shall be appraised, and where available for urban purposes that authority be given to have the premises surveyed into lots of such proportions as will subserve the interests of the public, and be likely to be most profitable to the United States treasury.

MEASURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT ASTRONOMICALLY OF THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF NEVADA, AND OF THE COMMON BOUNDARIES BETWEEN COLORADO, NEBRASKA, AND WYOMING.

Eastern boundary of Nevada.

In the act of July 20, 1868, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1869, and for other purposes, provision is made at the rate of not exceeding $25 per mile for the survey of the eastern boundary of the State of Nevada, estimated to be in length 425 miles.

In virtue of the authority vested in this office by the aforesaid act, instructions have been despatched to the United States surveyor general of Nevada to enter into contract with a practical astronomer and surveyor to determine by astronomical observations the 37° of longitude west from Washington, between the middle of the river Colorado of the West and the 42° north latitude, that degree of longitude forming the

* Wolcott *vs.* Des Moines Co., 5 Wallace, 688.

eastern boundary of the State of Nevada, or a common boundary to Nevada and the Territories of Arizona and Utah, as defined by the act of Congress approved May 5, 1866, United States Statutes, volume 14, page 43.

As this is an important geographical line, it is required that the contractor shall determine the same by a series of astronomical observations, to be reduced and subjected to rigorous discussion, and the final results deduced in accordance with well-established mathematical formulæ, a complete record of the astronomical, magnetic and other observations, and various reductions and final results, to be forwarded to the office of the United States surveyor general of Nevada, there to be permanently preserved for future reference.

The initial point at the intersection of the 37° of longitude west from Washington with the middle of the river Colorado of the West is required to be established astronomically on the north bank of that river, on the line at a measured distance from the middle of the river. A shaft of stone will there be erected conforming to the cardinal points, to bear the following inscription, to wit: Upon the east face "Arizona;" on that facing south, the year of survey; on the side facing west, "Nevada;" and on that facing north, "37° L. W." The monument is required to be not less than six feet in length by twelve inches in diameter, four feet of which will project above the surface of the earth, two feet to be imbedded in the ground, and one foot at the top to be squared. Around the shaft will be constructed a circular mound five feet in diameter, composed of stone boulders, tapering up to the height of two feet, and at the distance of two feet, pits one foot in depth will be dug opposite the sides of the monument.

If there be any permanent natural objects which can be made available in perpetuating the monument, the bearings and distances of such objects from the shaft are to be carefully ascertained and described in the notes as "witnesses," whilst full and accurate description of the monument will be made a matter of record.

After the initial point shall have been established, a course due north will be taken, establishing mile posts in mounds and properly marking them, to the intersection of the 37° north latitude with the 37° longitude west from Washington, which point of intersection will be the northwest corner of Arizona and the southwest corner of Utah; from thence to the intersection of the 42° north latitude with the degree of longitude just described at the northwest corner of Utah and northeast corner of Nevada, mile posts to be established as in the first instance. At these points of intersection triangular-shaped stone monuments will be erected, bearing suitable inscriptions, and surrounded by pits and mounds similar to those constructed at the monument erected in commemoration of the initial point.

Around each mile post on the boundary line there is required to be constructed an earthen or stone mound four feet high, of conical shape, with pit two feet square and eighteen inches deep on the north and south sides of the mound, six feet from its base.

Prior to constructing the mound, an excavation will be made in the centre of the mound, and at the bottom there will be placed a marked stone, with quantity of charcoal, or a charred block. In the field-notes it will be stated which of these is used. Above the marked stone will be planted a post eight feet in length, six inches square, bevelled at the top, three feet planted in the ground, leaving twelve inches to project above the top of the mound, upon which will be durably inscribed, on the side facing north, "37° L. W.;" on the east side "Arizona" or "Utah," as

the case may be; on the south side the number of miles from the initial point in the middle of the river, and west side "Nevada." Every mile post on aforesaid boundary line will be witnessed by as many natural objects or trees, and the bearings and distances carefully stated in the field-notes. If no permanent objects can be found in view, that fact will be noted.

It is also directed that the contractor shall avail himself of other natural objects, such as peaks of mountains, or bold, prominent landmarks standing on the line.

In order to make the boundary perceptible to the people of Nevada, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona, defining their respective jurisdictions, it is ordered, where monuments cannot be erected in their proper mile points, that they shall be established near travelled roads, rivers, and mountain passes.

It is further required that sketches shall be made of the topography of the country immediately along the boundary line, indicating remarkable ranges of mountains and lofty peaks, by which the vicinity of the boundary and the monuments perpetuating the same can be identified. The map of the boundary will exhibit the astronomical and mile monuments erected thereupon, together with other topographical data, and when returns are made to the United States surveyor general of Nevada, the same will be accompanied by report, exhibiting the character of the observations, results, and their application to the determination and marking of the eastern boundary of Nevada.

Nebraska, Colorado, and Nebraska and Wyoming boundaries.

In the aforesaid appropriation act making provision for the establishment of the eastern boundary of Nevada, authority is given and provision made for surveying the boundary line between the State of Nevada and the Territory of Utah, and of the western boundary of the State of Nebraska, embraced between the forty-first and forty-third degrees of latitude, estimated in length 320 miles, at not exceeding $15 per mile.

Under date 3d September last, the United States surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa was authorized to determine the aforesaid boundary lines astronomically, to survey and mark them in the field in accordance with the boundaries described in the act for the admission of Nebraska into the Union, approved April 19, 1864, United States Statutes, vol. 13, page 47. The southern boundary of Nebraska was astronomically determined in the year 1854, by Captain Thomas J. Lee, of the topographical engineers, as the base line governing the surveys of public lands in Kansas and Nebraska. The aforesaid line having been run and marked on the 40° north latitude up to the Rocky mountains, it is not deemed necessary to determine this parallel further than the point of intersection of the base line with the 25° of longitude west from Washington.

The following points of intersection of latitude and longitude, together with the 25° of longitude west from Washington, are to be astronomically determined:

1st. The 41° north latitude with the 25° longitude west from Washington;

2d. The 41° north latitude with the 27° of longitude west from Washington; and

3d. The 43° north latitude with 27° longitude west from Washington.

The United States surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa has been ordered to enter into contract with a thoroughly competent astronomer and surveyor, for the determination of these points as well as the intermediate lines, and the principles and requirements as to the survey of the eastern boundary of Nevada are made applicable to the survey of these boundaries.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEBRASKA.

The United States geologist appointed to conduct the geological explorations in Nebraska, under the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, has completed his service, which was restricted to one year from the date of appointment, and the final results were submitted to this office under date of July 23, 1868.

The State of Nebraska being strictly an agricultural and grazing region, with healthful climate, and soil of remarkable fertility, is capable of supporting a dense population. It possesses a highly advantageous geographical position, traversed by national thoroughfares, uniting by rail the Atlantic and Pacific, bordered on the east by the great natural highway, the Missouri, thus possessing direct lines of communication with the various commercial ports of the world; but like the neighboring States and territories retarded in the development of its other vast resources by insufficiency of timber for fuel and other economical purposes. The attention of the geologist was directed to the practibility of restoring forests to treeless plains by culture; also to the best means of securing from the natural resources of the country a substitute for timber as an article of fuel and for building material.

The inquiries of the geologist were chiefly upon points of which the following is an outline.

A careful and earnest search has been made to discover the existence of a workable bed of good coal within the limits of the State. At a point in the valley of the Des Moines river, in Iowa, from 75 to 100 miles east of the western limit of that State, and in some of the deep valleys further west, the lower coal measure rocks make their appearance, consisting mainly of sandstones, shales, coal, and some impure limestones, the maximum thickness of the whole estimated at from 200 to 300 feet, which it is supposed include all the workable beds of coal in Iowa, and which at these points are found in strata varying in thickness from one to seven feet.

These rocks in their westward extension have a slight but gradual inclination to the south or southwest, until after the limits of Nebraska are reached, where the inclination is changed to the north or northwest. It is thought probable that at Nebraska City, on the Missouri river, this lower coal-producing series might again be penetrated by boring from 600 to 800 feet below the bed of the river. The geologist recommends, as borings have already been made to the depth of 400 feet in that locality without penetrating substantial strata of coal, that all work on shafts be discontinued until the question has been set at rest by artesian borings. The discovery of such strata being of grave importance to the material prosperity not only of Nebraska but of the surrounding States and Territories, the geologist suggests that borings be made at or near Omaha and in the valley of the great Nemaha, and that they be carried to the depth of 1,000 or 1,500 feet, so that in case good strata should not be sooner penetrated, the vexed question would be settled in regard to the existence of a supply within accessible depth in eastern Nebraska.

The prevailing rocks of Nebraska are of the upper coal measures, and, so far as there are any means of determining, contain only thin seams of coal, varying, as shown by the natural exposures, shafts sunk, and drifts, from 1 to 22 inches in thickness; the thickest of these seams being an out-cropping near Aspinwall, in Nemaha county, in the southeastern part of the State. The number and extent of these exposures, as well as the value of the coal as fuel, were shown in the preliminary geological reports which were submitted with the previous annual report of this

office. Subsequent investigations only confirmed the opinions therein expressed by the geologist, that only thin beds would ever be found in the upper coal measures in the State of Nebraska.

These results, setting at rest as they do the prevalent idea that vast beds existed at moderate distances beneath the surface as a continuation of the Iowa coal-fields, has turned the attention of settlers with redoubled vigor to the feasible mode repeatedly recommended by this office of obtaining timber and fuel by forest tree culture.

The benefit to be derived from restoration of forests to the treeless plains of the west is not solely confined to the production of fuel and lumber for economical purposes, for it is well known to science that tree culture has the effect not only to change the character of the climate, rendering the winters less severe and the distribution of rain more equal throughout the year, but the soil itself, as well as the whole face of the country, may be materially improved, and that, too, in a single generation.

Peat, as an article of fuel, is regarded as ranking next in importance to coal, and as one of the most reliable sources of fuel in Nebraska.

Although the area covered by bogs in that region is by no means great, the dryness of the climate being unfavorable to the existence of vast deposits of this article of fuel, and although swamps, such as occur in many parts of Europe and on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in this country, are unknown to that region, still there is scarcely a county in the State in which peat bogs may not be found to a greater or less extent, and these will yet become the source of profit inestimable in value. There are several different varieties of peat found in the various parts of the globe, the value of which, as an article of fuel, depends upon the amount of carbon it contains.

The geological formation of the country seems to determine the character of the vegetation from which peat is formed, while the climate and atmosphere have much to do in determining the quantity found in a given locality. Peat in calcareous districts is generally composed of coarse grasses and sedges, while that in silicious districts is likely to be formed from mosses. The different varieties may, by an experienced eye, readily be detected by the color, some kinds being red, while others are gray or black; sometimes they are almost destitute of fibre or any trace of vegetation; again, they do not appear to be in a far advanced stage of decomposition. Some kinds are so pure that in burning only a small per cent. of ashes remains, others contain much soil, iron, lime, and other mineral substances. The surface rocks of Nebraska being mostly calcareous, the peat found there is chiefly composed of flags, rushes, and the common sedges and grasses, which add a vast amount of vegetable matter to the bogs, while the peat remains a part or all of the year under water. Experiments have revealed the fact that peat as an article of fuel is well adapted for all domestic purposes, and may be used in a furnace, stove, or grate, and gives a more intense heat than almost any other kind of fuel. For the purpose of generating steam its use has been successful, both on steamboats and locomotives. In the latter, one ton of peat has performed the work of two tons of coal, while in the case of steamboats the results were still more satisfactory, peat lasting more than double as long as the same amount of coal. Besides, steam can be generated in much shorter time with this material than by either coal or wood, and as it is free from sulphur, it has recently grown into favor both in this country and in Europe in the manufacture of iron and other metals.

In regard to building materials the results show numerous and exten-

sive deposits of lime and sand stone of a character in many instances admirably adapted to building purposes; of materials for making brick and tiles in almost inexhaustible quantities. The existence is ascertained of potters' clay of superior quality and of sufficient quantity to be regarded as of importance; and further, the general excellence has been discovered of well water and the facility of obtaining it at reasonable depths, as well as the presence of sand of immense extent, thus presenting facilities for the manufacture of "patent concrete," which has lately grown into high favor as building material on account of its durability and cheapness.

The geologist has dwelt upon the value of walls built of stiff clay and gravel moulded and closely pressed together, the materials for which, in unlimited extent, are found in almost every section of the State. Walls constructed of these substances are highly appreciated, especially in those parts of the west where lumber and other building materials are scarce. Such walls may be rapidly constructed, and are remarkable for healthfulness, cheapness, durability, and beauty. The gravelly clays not available for brick-making are the most valuable for this kind of improvement. A considerable portion of the report of results of the exploration is devoted to the local geology of the settled portion of Nebraska south of Platte river.

The wants of settlers and the means of meeting the same in the readiest and most economical manner are fully considered. The report will furnish valuable information not only to science and the people of Nebraska, but to those of the whole country and to Europeans anxiously looking for authoritative publications in regard to the resources of the West, preparatory to immigration.

After an examination of the settled portion of Nebraska, the geologist extended his explorations to the westward beyond the limits of the State, crossing the first range of mountains on the line of the Union Pacific railroad into the Laramie plains, and in the vicinity of Fort Sanders, in order to examine the quantity as well as the quality of the vast deposits of lignite in that region, returning in a southeasterly direction into Colorado, and thence north along the eastern base of the mountains to Cheyenne City, in the Territory of Wyoming. After leaving Cheyenne and proceeding westward the first exposure observed was eight miles west of Corpus creek, where it seemed to have been brought to the surface by the upheaval of the mountains.

The lignite beds are reported as varying from a few inches to ten feet in thickness, and in appearance to resemble the best quality of Pennsylvania coal. In some places a seam several inches in thickness occurs similar to cannel coal, as if the vegetable matter of which it was formed was originally in a pulpy state. These lignite formations, in their westward expansion, are reported more extensive, and the number of beds exposed more numerous, and are believed to extend all the way to Great Salt lake, in Utah, and to reach over a district at least 40 miles in width and 200 in length, north and south, through which passes the Union Pacific railroad. This lignite burns readily with some draught, even when taken from an out-cropping where it had been more or less exposed and subjected to atmospheric influences. It has a bright smoking flame, producing adequate heat, and emitting odor between bituminous coal and imperfectly-burning wood. Some of the fragments emit slight sulphurous odor, occasioned by the minute scales and spangles of iron pyrites scattered through the lumps, but, as compared with most bituminous coals, this mineral fuel is remarkably free from sulphur and other foreign substances.

All these beds of lignite repose on well-defined cretaceous rocks, and

some plants were obtained by the geologist in a bed under the first strata, which were apparently identical with species occurring in the valley of the Missouri river. The best evidence attainable tends to show these lignite beds to be of the lower Tertiary age, the strata appearing to have been subjected to moderate but long-continued heat, the evidence of which disappears in going westward from the main range of mountains. The value of the lignite, and especially the lower strata, is increased by the heat to which it has been subjected.

The results of these observations tend to show this locality to be the eastern limit of a remarkable coal basin, which will yet have most important influence on the early development of all that vast range of country between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevadas. This region being so scantily supplied with timber, both for fuel and building purposes, the importance of the existence of vast deposits of mineral fuel cannot be overestimated. These facts inspire confidence in the future importance and productiveness of that immense range of country lying between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, leading to its early settlement through the development of resources not hitherto understood.

In the light of these facts, the desert is transformed into an inviting abode, and the vast treeless plains give place to expansive groves, prosperous farms, and happy homes.

The report *in extenso*, it is believed, will prove a valuable acquisition to science, and of material advantage to our people of the region extending from the Mississippi to the Sierras and Cascades.

CONTINUATION OF GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

By the sixth section of the appropriation act of Congress approved July 20, 1868, authority is given to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the extension of geological explorations as begun in Nebraska, and to this end the sum of $5,000 was appropriated.

Immediately after the passage of the act, the service was placed in charge of Professor F. V. Hayden, as geologist, and on the 28th of that month instructions were communicated informing him that his explorations would commence where his Nebraska labors, under instructions of April 29, 1867, had terminated; that his geological researches would be extended westward of Cheyenne City, through Laramie plains, as far as Green river, in the direction of Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory, and that his reconnoissance should be directed along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, in Colorado. He was directed to examine along that slope southward to the Arkansas river, and, if time allowed, to visit the public land parks, viz: North, Middle, and South parks of Colorado.

The collections of specimens illustrating geology, mineralogy, and paleontology, the geologist was required from time to time to forward directly to this office, so that the same, as the property of the United States, might be deposited in departmental chambers assigned for their preservation, study, and investigation.

He was further directed to send on every few weeks preliminary reports of the progress of his explorations, in order that this office might avail itself of the information in regard to the natural resources of the country designed to be reconnoitred, and consolidate and arrange the same for submission to Congress.

In the preliminary reports despatched by the geologist from the field of his labors, the first of which was received at this office on the 14th September last, it is shown that he has not attempted to furnish a detailed account of his operations, but merely a general outline of the work done, with some of the leading results.

The time intervening between the organization of the corps and the submission of his report was too short to permit him to accomplish any great amount of field-work, and prepare a report accompanied by the necessary maps, diagrams, and sections.

His examinations were resumed at Cheyenne City, along the line of the Union Pacific railroad.

The geologist ascertained that the country for 150 to 200 miles west of Omaha is very fertile, and, in an agricultural point of view, can scarcely be surpassed; beyond that point, however, there is an absence of wood and water, but as a grazing country it will eventually prove very valuable.

Geologically, the underlying rocks of that section belong to the upper coal-measure formation; overlapping the upper coal-measures, sandstones of the cretaceous period are discovered at about 20 miles north and 10 miles west of Omaha.

At the mouth of the Elkhorn river the rusty sandstone of the Dakota group occupies the whole country.

About 200 miles west of the Missouri, along the Platte river, the light clays and marls of the Tertiary period commence, being kept by superficial deposit of fine brown grit, probably of post-pliocene age, as it is filled with recent fresh-water and land shells, such as *helix*, *planorbis*, *pupa*, and *phiza*. These tertiary beds extend to the margin of the Laramie range.

At Sidney Station on the railroad, and at the west of it, there are some thick beds of light brown calcareous grit, adapted to building purposes.

Along the base of Laramie range, 16 miles west of Cheyenne City, there occur beds of white limestone, of the carboniferous age, which is burnt into lime of the finest quality.

The mountains contain an inexhaustible supply of building-stone. Sienites predominate, of which a compact fine-grained variety is found along the line of the railroad, near the summit of the first range.

About 30 miles north of Cheyenne City a vast deposit of magnetic iron ore, of the best quality, is found. Large erratic masses (boulders) of this ore lie scattered over the adjacent hills and valleys, and may be traced to the neighboring mountains, where the ore is interstratified with metamorphic rocks, literally forming mountains of this ore.

This locality is favored by nature for erecting iron furnaces for smelting the ore, the same lying upon the surface in large masses and quantities, and coal for fuel, limestone for flux, and building material for erecting furnaces, are in the immediate vicinity.

The coal found in this locality being lignite or brown coal of the tertiary period, will answer well for smelting purposes and for generating steam.

The analysis made by Dr. Torry, of New York, shows it to consist of—

Carbon	59.20
Water	12.00
Volatile matter	26.00
Ash	2.80
Total	100.00

In physical appearance this coal resembles anthracite; but the specific gravity is lighter, and it is liable to crumble in the atmosphere if not protected. It proves, however, to be equal to true bituminous coal.

The next point examined was the valley of Chungwater river, north of Cheyenne. It is ascertained that this region has been scooped out by

erosion, during the glacial period; evidence of formative power of water is shown here in the extensive terraces leading along the base of the mountains.

Sienitic rocks, formed in nucleus of this range, appear at this place, upon the flanks of which are seen, first, the red arenaceous beds, from 1,000 to 1,500 feet thick; also from 600 to 800 feet in thickness of variegated marls, without fossils. These beds have an inclination to the southwest in angles of 19, 11, and 4 degrees.

Cretaceous beds are here well represented, containing *baculites ovatus* and a species of *inoceramus*.

Upon the cretaceous beds rests the White River tertiary, at a very small angle, as if they had been disturbed by the latest upward movements of the mountain ranges.

The next point examined was the valley of the Laramie river, beginning at Fort Sanders, and extending to where the river issues from the foot-hills of the mountains. It is nearly a level country, underlaid by cretaceous beds, through which was noticed the occurrence of thin layers of fibrous carbonate of lime, the fibres being vertical to the plane of stratification, filled abundantly with the little oyster, *Ostrea congesta;* a number of vertebræ of a saurian animal were also found. One of the spurs projecting from the main range exhibited a peculiarity of character at the east base.

Above the spur facing the Laramie plains, the upper cretaceous beds lean against the side, and no rocks of older dates are visible; on the west side, however, five miles distant, there can be distinctly observed the entire series from the carboniferous to the summit of No. 3 cretaceous.

It is of the first importance to determine the exact relation of the metamorphic rocks which flank the central nucleus of sienite in all this mountain range, to the other unchanged beds which reach down into the valleys. Are they conformable or not to each other? Did the metamorphic rocks lie in a more or less inclined position prior to the deposition of the silurian or carboniferous beds upon them? Up to this time it has been found difficult to determine these questions, in consequence of the discordant relation of the two series.

The sienite beds were pushed up in such a way that their east front is almost vertical, and the cretaceous beds at the foot, which were elevated at the same time, have fallen abruptly down, showing that they passed the vertical position 20 or 30 degrees.

On the west side of the range the slope is more gentle, and the carboniferous, triassic, jurassic, and cretaceous beds present distinctly their upturned edges to the scrutiny of the geologist.

No fossils have been found in any of the unchanged rocks below No. 3 cretaceous, and west of Fort Sanders, nor does the nature of these beds indicate that the physical conditions during their deposition were favorable to the existence of animal or vegetable life; certainly not for the preservation of organic remains.

The next point visited was the gold diggings located on the summit of the lofty mountains between 10,000 and 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, and near the line of the Union Pacific railroad. The gold is sought after in the gulches formed by the little streams flowing from the Medicine Bow mountains and emptying into the North Platte river.

The quartz seams supposed to be the source of the stray lumps of gold which had been picked up, being covered by a great thickening of superficial drift, eluded the search of the geologist. So far as he could observe, the gold is confined to the lower glacial drift, and his conclusion is, that gold would not be found here in paying quantities. These moun-

tains are, however, a continuation northward of the same range in which the rich mines of Colorado are located.

In the more lofty ranges and in the lower mountains are large forests of pine timber, which will eventually become of great value to this country. Already large quantities of this pine in the form of railroad ties are floated down the various streams to the Union Pacific railroad, and should the future settlement of the country demand, a class of people like the lumbermen of Maine and Michigan will some day fill these mountain regions.

There are several species of pine and one of spruce or balsam fir, *Abies Douglassi*. It is a beautiful and symmetrical tree of 100 to 150 feet high and straight as an arrow. The ties made from this spruce are of the best quality.

The observations of the geologist were next directed to the North Park, the geological character of which appears to be as yet undetermined; the route lay nearly southeast from Fort Sanders up the Big Laramie river towards its source in the mountains.

Comparatively few exposures of the basis rock were met with, as they were covered by superficial drift; a few sections, however, along the river banks exhibited the same succession of strata observed in the valley of Little Laramie river.

As the foot-hills of the mountains were approached the transition beds appeared on the ridge, all rocks of more recent date having been swept away by erosion.

Scattered over the valley appeared fragments of puddingstone and rusty-colored sandstone; beneath this was found an exposure of 400 feet of variegated arenaceous rock, probably jurassic. Higher up the sides of the mountain were revealed the red beds, about 1,500 feet in thickness, having been lifted up in a nearly horizontal position, presenting lofty escarpments of wonderfully picturesque appearance, revealing each layer in the order of succession, but cut into conical or pyramidal shapes. The harder layers, yielding less readily to atmospheric influences, project from the sides.

Approaching the higher ridges of the mountains, the sienitic nucleus was seen in place, but the unchanged rocks were not clearly made out in contact with them, so as to define their exact relation to each other. Lower down the geologist passed a series of alkaline lakes, consisting of shallow depressions, which receive the drainage of a small area without any outlet. The bottoms of these lakes in dry seasons are covered with white incrustations, rendering the water unfit for the use of cattle and destroying the life of such fish as escape into the same from the fresh-water streams.

The course of the geologist along the Cherokee trail was about southwest from the Big Laramie river, over ridge after ridge for 25 miles, where the North Park was reached, passing through some highly interesting scenery. From the summits of the high ridges there was observed a series of lofty cones or pyramids, composed of metamorphic rocks of easy disintegration, giving roundness to the contour of the hills. The red sienite forms the nucleus of this conical elevation, flanked by strata of hornblende and gneiss, with intrusions of white quartz and greenstone.

The North Park is nearly quadrangular but somewhat oval in shape, extending 50 miles from east to west, and about 30 from north to south; it is surrounded by a high border, causing the included space to appear like a vast depression, which might once have formed the bed of a lake. The surface is undulating and well watered. Myriads of antelope were quietly feeding in this great pasture-ground, and although the

soil is rich, the season is too brief for successful cultivation of crops. Frost is formed nearly every night, and snow falls every month in the year.

The geology of this great basin is somewhat obscure, from the want of facts; the geologist found, however, the entire series of red and variegated beds, including a portion of the cretaceous strata, to be fully represented. They all incline from the flanks of the mountains and gradually assume the horizontal position toward the central portion of the park.

The lower cretaceous beds to the southwest form very conspicuous ridges, and are composed of beautiful puddingstone, with small rounded pebbles connected together by silicious paste. On the north side are large areas covered with loose sand, which is blown about by the wind, resembling the sand-hills on the Niobrara river. When closely examined, the sand is found to be composed for the most part of rounded particles of quartz and feldspar. Scarcity of vegetation gives a peculiarly barren appearance to the whole tract.

In the progress of his explorations the geologist on leaving the North Park crossed the range and descended into the Laramie plains, observing the very symmetrical anticlinal of the ridge, with red sienite for its axis, and bearing on its sides unchanged beds of carboniferous, triassic, jurassic, cretaceous, and in some places the tertiary rocks. The plains of Laramie exhibit a broad, undulating and almost treeless surface of 60 miles from east to west, and 50 from north to south, underlaid by rocks of the cretaceous period, isolated patches of tertiary with small deposits of coal. A quantity of local drift was found on Cooper creek, on a hill 500 feet high, paved with boulders much worn. Still proceeding westward and reaching Rock creek, it was discovered that wherever the tertiary came to the surface it exhibited promising beds of coal, in one place showing from 10 to 12 feet thickness. The valleys of these two creeks were erosive, having on the west high walls of coarse sandstone, in which were leaves of deciduous phanerogamous plants of supposed Tertiary age.

The next point examined by the geologist was the Elkhorn range and the valley of the Medicine Bow river, with its tributaries, the tertiary and the cretaceous being the prevailing rocks. Beds of coal were met with six feet thick, also beds of lignite. The rocks exhibited few traces of deciduous leaves and curious concretionary structure, the rounded masses becoming divided where exposed to atmospheric agencies. Large deposits of iron ore were seen near coal beds. The animals observed in this region were the sage rabbit, the little rock squirrel, and the cock of the plains.

The next station was Pass creek where large accumulations of cretaceous and tertiary rocks are exposed, the thickness of the beds reaching 5,000 feet. The broad plains lying west of the Elkhorn, with cheerless fields of artemisia and covering of boulders extend westward to Green river, a branch of the Colorado.

The course next taken by the geologist was northwest, to the vicinity of the Union Pacific railroad. The ridges showed rusty calcareous sandstone of upper cretaceous age, inclined at an angle of thirty to forty degrees. Few fossils could be seen, inoceramus, baculite, and ostrea, being most common. From this point to the Laramie river the same rocks and fossils, fields of artemisia, and alkaline lakes, prevail.

At Carbon station, 80 miles west of Laramie, numerous coal beds are worked, side tracks having been laid to facilitate the transportation to the railway. More than 1,000 tons have already been mined; it is of excellent quality and appears to be almost inexhaustible, and owing to

its purity is regarded by experienced miners as superior to English or Pennsylvania coal for the generation of steam.

The beds of rock above and below the deposit contain leaves of populus, platanus, and tilia, well preserved.

At the crossing of the railroad and cut at the North Platte an examination of a ridge of upheaval was made, the exposures at the base showing fine gray sandstone, 80 feet thick, suitable for building. Next above a seam two feet thick of indurated slate clay with gypsum; also two feet of arenaceous clay; ten feet of compact gray sandstone; eight feet of arenaceous clay containing traces of vegetable fossils; then 50 feet of yellowish gray sandstone, showing similar fossils; then 150 feet of brown indurated clay, containing ferruginous concretions, and finally a layer of dark brown arenaceous mud rock.

At Rawling Springs a cutting was passed displaying the entire series of rocks from the sienite to the cretaceous. The sienite dips 70° to the southeast; the unaltered beds rest upon them nearly in horizontal position. The appearance here of the whole series suggests that Potsdam sandstone and rocks of the lower silurian period exist. The deposits are from 500 to 800 feet thick, exhibiting the usual evidences of tidal stratification. West of Rawling Springs cretaceous rocks again predominate, and at the distance of 10 miles a coal mine is in operation, having a seam 11 feet thick, and is probably a prolongation of the beds at Carbon Rock and Cooper Creek.

At the station called "Separation," the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in sinking a well, encountered at the depth of 83 feet a bed of coal which had been penetrated to the depth of three feet, leaving the impression that these coal deposits underlie the whole country.

From Overton to Bitter Creek the beds are of fresh-water origin, horizontal in position.

Near Black Butte station there is a bed of yellow sandstone, in part concretionary, varying in thickness from 150 to 200 feet. In one of the layers was found an abundance of deciduous leaves and palm leaf, probably the *Sabal Campbelli* of the coal beds of the upper Missouri. Further on beds of marine tertiary appear, having abundant impressions of plants. On the surface very distinct ripple marks are found, with apparent tracks of animals of various species. From this point to Fort Sanders geology exhibits but few changes, and is for the most part of tertiary and cretaceous character.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL INTERESTS.

The proper development of the geological characteristics and mineral wealth of the country is a matter of the highest concern to our people.

It has been said of geology that "it excites a distinct interest in the external character of a country or district, independent of the beauties, ruggedness, sublimity of its aspect or of its geographical peculiarities;" that "it endeavors to trace a connection between its exterior features and interior structure, and in these, its simplest details, it bears upon agriculture and ultimately upon all the numerous arts in which mineral substances are concerned." Hence, that the farmer and architect should be geologists, as must be the mineralogist; that it is thronged with "records of strange and mighty changes and convulsions, or revolutions in climate and in the genera and species of the organic creation, carrying the mind back to a period infinitely remote, and showing that everything as we now find it has been gradually and successively developed, as it were, and that man himself has appeared but late upon this singular stage."

The legislative mind has shown its appreciation of the economic values of science, not only to individuals, but to local communities and to the whole country, in giving authority of law for setting on foot geological explorations elsewhere referred to in this report, with a view to the analyses of soils, the ascertainment of the peculiar adaptation of the same to the successful growth of different agricultural products, and in order that the hand of science might trace the beds and other deposits of coal, the great propulsive element by land and sea, and of ores of the useful and precious metals, extending professional researches to clays, marls, peats, and to the determination of the peculiar characteristics of rocks and limestone, and the value of the same as building materials.

In regard to mineral interests in the public domain, Congress has laid the foundation by a carefully prepared enactment of a system destined to be followed by the most important results to the miners and to the nation.

In order to furnish some idea, although on a very limited scale, of these interests, chambers have been set apart in the General Land Office for the formation of a national cabinet of natural history.

Accordingly, a series of alcoves, corresponding to all the States and Territories, have been prepared, and there has been placed in the same, so as to be accessible to the public, a collection of geological and mineral specimens, with a view to the representation of each State and Territory by a full series, not only of the metallic minerals proper, but coals, peat, soils, building stones, marbles, porcelain clay, potter's clay, and organic or fossil remains.

The collections have been arranged on scientific and systematic bases, looking to the presentation of a synopsis of the principal geological subdivisions with the different periods and epochs upon a regular scale, having at the base of each cabinet the *azoic* rocks, formed when animal life did not exist on our globe, the palæozoic, mesozoic and cenozoic, following in natural order of succession and including all the geological subdivisions. By this arrangement there is first presented the *Silurian* age, or age of *mollusks*, at the base of which in the Potsdam rocks are found the first vestiges of animal life, such as shells. Next above is the *Devonian*, or *age of fishes*, at the close of which period there seems to have been a general destruction of all its peculiar species of life.

Then we have the *Carboniferous*, or *age of plants*, when vegetation was in many places so abundant as to be deposited in vast beds, afterwards covered with sand and soft earth, thus to become by heat and pressure changed into coal.

Next in order presented is the *Reptilian age*, divided into the *Triassic*, *Jurassic* and *Cretaceous*. To this succeeds the *Tertiary* or *Mammalian*, when animal life existed in many of its present forms and a new order of life was instituted, a large portion of which continues to the present time.

The utility of cabinets of this character has been acknowledged by enlightened nations, it being important to the development of the mineral resources of the country in a scientific and economical manner. The donations and additions are increasing to such an extent that the chambers appropriated to that purpose have been filled, and many of the most interesting specimens cannot be exhibited for want of space.

It is therefore suggested that authority of law be given for the construction of a suitable edifice, the chambers of which should severally represent the States and Territories in regard to their geological and mineral interests and other peculiarities, so that at the capital might be found in miniature, as it were, an illustration of the wealth of the different political divisions of the republic.

SURVEY OF ISLANDS IN MEANDERED LAKES AND RIVERS.

Numerous applications have been made for information in regard to the survey of islands in lakes or rivers in districts where the office of surveyor general has been discontinued. The mode of proceeding adopted in regard to this class of interests is this:

Islands over which the lines of the public surveys have not been extended may be surveyed at the expense of the party applying, under the provisions of the 10th section of the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, "to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands of the United States." Statutes, vol. 12, p. 410.

Applications for the survey must be addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and be accompanied by the affidavits of at least two reliable and disinterested persons, showing 30 days' notice had been given the conterminous proprietors of the intention to apply for the survey of such islands, stating the estimated area, character, and situation of the island in the lake or river, with reference to the description of the section, township, and range on the main land, the same to be ilustrated by diagrams.

The width and depth of the channel on either side between the island and the main shore must be stated, and whether the configuration of either shore has materially changed since the original survey of the water front on the main land. The applicant is further required to designate some competent and reliable surveyor, and send to this office a statement of the amount for which the service will be performed.

If, upon examination of the data presented in support of the application, it should appear that the premises ought to be surveyed as an island not connected with the main land, the applicant will be advised of the amount necessary to be deposited with a public depositary to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of the proper appropriation to defray the expense not only of the field-work of the survey, but of the sum required to pay for clerk-hire in the examination of the returns and the necessary protraction of plats. Upon the requisite deposit being made the depositary is required to issue certificates of the fact in triplicate, one to be transmitted to the General Land Office, upon the receipt of which, all the other requirements having been complied with, the Commissioner will issue the requisite instructions to the surveyor to enable him to execute the field-work of the survey in accordance with the public land system. The fact of having borne the expense of survey, however, will give no priority of claim to purchase under existing laws, or affect the vested interest of any party should such exist, and in the absence of any such interest the premises will be liable to sale for cash to the highest bidder upon proper notice being given by the register and receiver, under special direction of the Commissioner, as contemplated by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved August 3, 1846, respecting fragmentary surveys of public lands and the disposal thereof.

THE PRINCIPLES AFFECTING THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY ON MEANDERED LAKES AND RIVERS, AND TO THE BEDS OF THE SAME, WHERE THE WATER HAS DISAPPEARED BY NATURAL OR OTHER CAUSES.

Questions relating to the title and ownership of islands in our large navigable rivers, of the river beds themselves, and of the beds of the shallow lakes found in many of the western States, are frequently brought before this office by contending parties; the premises claimed, on one side, as property belonging to the United States, subject to entry

or pre-emption under laws regulating the disposal of the public domain, and on the other as private property belonging to the owners of the opposite banks, upon the principle of the English common law, that the proprietor of the bank of a river not navigable holds to the central thread of the same. A river, at common law, is navigable where the tide flows and reflows, and not navigable beyond such point. As far as the influence of the tide extends, the rivers of England come within the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts, and their beds are public property; beyond the flow of the tide they are held to be *not navigable* in law, whether really so or not, the admiralty courts having no jurisdiction over them, and their beds are private property.

It may be observed here that even with the aid of steam, the navigability of English rivers above tide-water is comparatively inconsiderable in point of distance, not exceeding in any one instance, with the most elaborate improvements in the removal of obstructions and the erection of locks and dams, over 250 miles.

Such cases coming before the officers of the Land department are usually contested with great perseverance and ability, arising probably from the fact that the decisions of the highest courts in the several States upon the points involved have been conflicting.

The question as to how far the rule of the common law in this respect is applicable to our large streams appears never to have been satisfactorily decided by State or national tribunals. Some courts have applied the principle of *ad medium filum aquæ* to our largest rivers above tide-water, notwithstanding this maxim had its origin long anterior to the use of steam as a propelling power in England, where the rivers are comparatively small, and then only navigable where the tide ebbs and flows, and under a system of land administration entirely different from that prevailing in the United States; while other tribunals have regarded the principle as altogether inapplicable when applied to streams navigable by steamboats for thousands of miles, floating an inland commerce many times more extensive than our foreign trade, although not subject to tidal action, and where the method of alienation is restricted to lands previously surveyed, with the boundaries and areas carefully determined and carried into patent as the description of the premises sold, with express reference to the plat for greater certainty in identifying the tract conveyed; the sales being executed by public agents exercising special and limited powers according to statutory provisions. These conflicting judicial rulings furnish contesting parties in such cases with numerous arguments and authorities.

The principal rivers of England and Wales are the Severn, Mersey, Thames, Humber, Ouse, and Trent, having a united length of about 800 miles, but a navigable distance, even by steam, through means of extensive improvements, amounting in the aggregate only to a little more than 400 miles. The flux and reflux of the tide is observed in the Severn at the distance of 120 miles from its mouth, in the Thames at the distance of 72 miles, and in the Ouse and Trent at some distance above their junction; the united distance of tide-water in all the above-named streams being about 300 miles.

At the period when the common law was crystallizing into a compact body of jurisprudence, steam vessels were unknown, and sailing vessels not being adapted to make headway against the descending current of a river, it is not probable that navigation in the rivers of England extended beyond the flowing and reflowing of the tide. Hence designating a river beyond the flow of the tide as *not navigable* was at that age strictly accurate in the country where common law had its origin,

and the common law definition of a "navigable river" was reasonable and just.

Since navigable streams were useful to the public as great commercial highways, the policy of the law prohibited their beds from becoming private property, and consequently the beds of all rivers as far as the tide flowed and reflowed belonged to the Crown for the common benefit of all; and as they were not navigable in fact beyond the flow of the tide, they were of no more importance, commercially speaking, than the numerous smaller rivers over which the lines of our public surveys are uniformly extended, and the title to which passes to the patentees with the tracts of land through which they flow, and the beds of rivers not navigable, or in which the tide did not flow and reflow, were private property. The colonial settlers introduced the principles of the common law so far as applicable to the changed circumstances surrounding them, and finding the rivers of the Atlantic slope generally short, with rapid currents, similar to the rivers of England, being practically unnavigable for sailing vessels beyond the flow of the tide, they applied its definitions and its rules to the rivers of the New World. Consequently an American river not affected by the flux and reflux of the tide was regarded as not navigable. Since admiralty jurisdiction in England was confined to public navigable waters, embracing rivers as far as the tide ebbs and flows, the same limit was assigned to it by our earliest decisions. The courts of the United States, in construing the judiciary act of 1789, granting to the district courts admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under the laws of impost, navigation, or trade, of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which "are *navigable* from the sea by vessels of 10 or more tons burthen, within their respective districts, as well as upon the high seas." (Statutes at Large, vol. 1, page 76, sec. 9.) Here, although the act extends the jurisdiction in express terms to waters navigable from the sea, the Supreme Court of the United States restricted admiralty jurisdiction to tide-water in repeated decisions by adopting the common-law definition of navigability, and holding a river in which the tide did not ebb and flow as unnavigable in law, whether navigable in fact or not. Hence the Mississippi at the distance of several hundred miles from its mouth, and from that point upwards, and all its navigable tributaries, furnishing navigation for nearly 17,000 miles, were defined as streams not navigable; and to this construction of the act of 1789 the Supreme Court adhered for more than half a century in following a definition the offspring of a different age, and having reference to a class of rivers with none of the commercial characteristics of the magnificent arteries of trade which traverse the valley of the Mississippi.

In the early history of the government and in the old thirteen States this construction was not far from correct in point of fact, because at at that period the head of navigation on the rivers emptying into the Atlantic was generally the head of tide-water. It was only after the valley of the Mississippi had been settled, and particularly after steamboats came into general use on the western rivers, that the inconveniences of the common-law definition of a navigable river began to be seriously felt. After deciding several cases arising on the Mississippi, and encountering embarrassments in determining how far up that stream the tide really extended, the court finally, in 1851, in the case of the propeller Genesee Chief *et al. vs.* Fitzhugh *et al.*, 12 Howard, 443, abandoning the common-law definition of navigable water, and adopting that of the civil law, which recognizes all rivers as navigable which are really so, held that the admiralty jurisdiction granted to the district

courts in the United States under the Constitution extends to the navigable rivers and lakes of the United States, without regard to the ebb and flow of the tides. The Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court and referring to the definition that limits navigability to tide-water, said: "If such be the construction, then a line drawn across the river Mississippi would limit the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty, although there were ports of entry above it, and the water as deep and navigable and the commerce as rich and exposed to the same hazards and incidents as the commerce below. The distinction would be purely artificial and arbitrary, as well as unjust, and would make the Constitution of the United States subject one part of a public river to the jurisdiction of a court of the United States, and deny it to another part equally public and but a few yards distant.

"It is evident that a definition that would at this day limit public rivers in this country to tide-water rivers is utterly inadmissible. We have thousands of miles of public navigable waters, including lakes and rivers, in which there is no tide. And certainly there can be no reason for admiralty power over a public tide-water which does not apply with equal force to any other public water used for commercial purposes and foreign trade." (See Supreme Court decisions on this point: The case of the Thomas Jefferson, 10 Wheaton, 428; Peroux *vs.* Howard, 7 Peters, 324; Steamboat Orleans *vs.* Phoebus, 11 Peters, 175; Waring *et al. vs.* Clark, 5 Howard, 441; New Jersey Steam Navigation Company *vs.* Merchants' Bank, 6 Howard, 344; and the case above quoted, subsequently approved and affirmed in the case of the Hine *vs.* Trevor, 4 Wallace, 555. Now the question presents itself, regarding it as purely artificial, arbitrary, and unjust, to suffer a line across the Mississippi at the head of tide, difficult and perhaps impossible accurately to locate, to limit the jurisdiction of the admiralty, for the reason that there are ports of entry above such line, the water as deep and the commerce as rich as below, whether the same reasons do not prove the absurdity of retaining the common-law distinction as to the bed of the river, holding that portion of it below such line as public property, on account of its character for navigability, and that above the line as private property, although possessed of the same commercial importance and similar in every respect to that below the line, except in the ebbing and flowing of a scarcely distinguishable tide. Such application of common-law principles is believed to be at variance with its spirit, and would not now probably be sanctioned in an English court.

Chief Justice Tilghman, in deciding the case of Carson *vs.* Blaizer, 2 Binn., 477, in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, speaking of the Susquehanna, says:

> If such a river had existed in England, no such law (declaring its bed to be private property belonging to the owners of its banks) would ever have been applied to it. Their streams in which the tide does not ebb and flow are small.

Chancellor Walworth, of New York, in The Canal Commissioners *vs.* The People, 5 Wend., 423, holds the following language:

> It is, therefore, preposterous to contend that the limited doctrines of the common law are applicable to the Mississippi, Ohio, Susquehanna, Niagara, and St. Lawrence. If applicable, Grand Island, in the Niagara, with 18,000 acres, would belong to the owners of the shore

And in a quite recent case in New York the common-law rule was emphatically rejected in one of the ablest decisions ever rendered on this question. See The People *vs.* Canal Appraisers, 33 New York, (6 Tiffany,) 461.

The large rivers of the United States above tide water correspond, therefore, to the navigable tide-water rivers of England, in every respect,

except only the immaterial incident of not being influenced by the tide, and differ from those not navigable in all other particulars. As to having ports of entry, and being carrying places of foreign and domestic trade within the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts, they are like the tide-water rivers of England, and there would seem to be the same reason for holding their beds to be public property, and certainly more reason why that question should be determined by the commercial character of the streams than by the wholly unimportant circumstance of being more or less remote from the sea. It would appear unreasonable to place the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, above tide, having an aggregate navigable distance of more than 6,000 miles, upon the same footing as to exclusive ownership as the upper portions of the Thames and the Mersey, naturally not navigable at all at such points. Equally inappropriate is it to subject conveyances by patent of lands bordering on these and other large streams, the beds of which are meandered and unsurveyed, to the same rules of construction as to boundary that apply to grants bounding on the unnavigable rivers of England, and hold that a conveyance of a quarter section of land on the upper Mississippi carries the patentee to the centre of the river in the same manner as a grant on the banks of the Thames, above tide-water, would carry the grantee to the middle of that stream. Here all analogy seems wanting, and a common-law maxim, excellent and valuable in its place, is violently forced into service, never sanctioned by an English authority that has come under our notice. In the public land system of the United States many sections of land are sold traversed by a river over which the lines of the public surveys have been extended, the bed of which constitutes a part of the section conveyed, is paid for by the purchaser and covered by his patent. In such a case the patentee is the exclusive owner of the bed of the stream within the boundaries of his purchase, and according to all the authorities, American and English, he may sell the bed to one man and the banks to another; he may sell the banks, reserving the bed, dispose of the banks to several purchasers, with one-half the bed to each, or he may sell the whole of the river bed to the purchaser of one of the banks. Being the exclusive proprietor, his right to deal with his property in such manner as he deems best is undoubted, and if he takes the precaution to express his intention in clear and explicit language, there is nothing left for a court of justice to do but to enforce his grants according to such intentions. But suppose that in conveying the opposite banks to several purchasers, bounding each by the river, without any express reservation of the bed, he uses language somewhat obscure as to his intention to carry each grantee to the middle of the stream or limit him to the banks. Here is a case for the exercise of the judicial functions in giving a construction to the doubtful calls in the description, and the maxim *usque ad filum aquæ* is adopted for the purpose of furnishing legal certainty in a case where actual certainty is wanting. In this case the grantor would be presumed to have intended to make the middle of the stream the boundary, for the reason that being the owner of the stream he had the power to convey it, and not having used language clearly indicating a different intention, as it was his interest and duty to do if he wished to reserve the bed, the grant should be construed strictly as to him and liberally in favor of the grantees; and this is precisely the position of every grantor in England to whose conveyances the rule of *ad medium filum aquæ* is applied. In every case it is a rule of construction and gives effect to what is presumed to have been the intention of the grantor in cases where he had the power to convey according to that rule and failed to use language

clearly showing a different intention. Conveyances made in this country by patentees and their grantees, of lands on the margins of rivers whose beds have been surveyed and patented, present the same opportunities for the application of the maxim as conveyances in England or in the older States of the Union. But such conveyances are altogether different in several essential particulars from that of United States patents for land bordering on meandered and unsurveyed streams. In such cases it cannot be presumed that it was the intention to convey to the middle of the river, for the sale was regulated by law, which provides only for disposal of lands previously surveyed and platted, no authority existing to embrace unsurveyed land in the patent. There are no doubtful calls requiring the intervention of a court to construe them; all is clear and explicit, evidenced by the field-notes, by the plat, by the act of Congress providing for the sale, and by the terms used in the description in the patent. All these are open to the inspection and examination of the patentee, and being presumed to know what the law provides, he is charged with a knowledge of the fact that the bed of the river, being unsurveyed, was inalienable when the patent was issued. Such a sale is therefore wanting in all those characteristics which, at common law, are necessary to call into force the maxim quoted. It never could be applied where the premises conveyed were clearly and explicitly, by express language, limited to the banks, or where the grantor had no power to go beyond. The bed of the river never passed as an incident or appurtenance to a conveyance of the bank, but as a part of the subject-matter of the grant, as a part of the premises actually described, upon the presumption that the call was intended to follow the central thread of the stream. It is more than preposterous to hold that a government patent, like the deed of an individual, is to be construed strictly against the government and in favor of the grantee.

The disposal of the United States lands is regulated by statutes with which every patentee is presumed to be acquainted; they are carried into effect by ministerial officers whose duties are also prescribed by law, and the question in all such cases is, what does the law provide? Within its provisions the acts of the officers are valid; if they exceed these, they are void. See 9 Cranch, 87, Polk's Lessee *vs.* Wendell; also, 5 Wheaton, 301. An individual acting in his own behalf is presumed capable of protecting his interests, and as to his own acts such a rule of construction is proper. The people, acting through public agents, have no protection except upon the principle that the laws they have enacted contain the full measure of their agents' authority. The inapplicability of the maxim *usque ad filum aquæ* to sales of land made according to a previous survey and plat may be further illustrated as follows: Sections one and two of a certain township are exposed to sale according to law; the line between the two sections runs up a river surveyed, platted, and sold, in such manner as to leave one-fourth the bed on section one, and three-fourths on section two. The patents describe the land according to the lines of survey, and the sections are held by different grantees, section one being sold first. Will it be contended now that the patentee of section one can cross the lines of his section, and claim half the bed of the river? It is very clear that he cannot, for in that case he would appropriate part of section two, which he never purchased, and which was patented to another grantee. If the line between the two sections were to run up on the margin of the river, leaving the whole of the bed on section two, the grantee of section one would still be limited by his section lines, and the whole of the bed would belong to the grantee of section two. These positions cannot be controverted. They have been acted upon ever since

the foundation of the public land system, are a matter of frequent occurrence, and furnish a complete answer to the claim that the common-law rule of riparian ownership applies to sales made by the government of the United States. Now, if the patentee of section one cannot cross his lines and claim to the middle of a surveyed river, subject to sale, the bed of which lies wholly in section two, with its margin on section one, upon what principle can he cross the lines of his grant, and claim to the middle of a river entirely segregated from the saleable lands, unsurveyed and not subject to disposal. The reason why the common-law maxim has no application to these sales is simply because it never was applied to grants in which the calls were certain and explicit, and the intention to limit the grantee to the bank or shore, expressed in appropriate language; circumstances necessarily incident to sales of land made according to surveys and plats previously executed. In an ably contested case recently before this office, from one of the northwestern States, involving claims to premises at or near the mouth of a river expanding into what is usually called a lake, the facts and rulings were to the following effect: The premises were not the product of gradual accretions to the fractional lots bounding on the waters, enlarging their areas and changing the course of the river and lake; nor was the same a portion of the main land previously surveyed, sold, and subsequently detached from the shore by the inroads of the stream. In the latter case no action could be taken, the power of this office to exercise control over the public lands ceasing with their sale; for tracts once disposed of to private parties cannot of course be surveyed and sold a second time. In reference to such inconsiderable augmentations as are frequently made to lands bounded by a stream by the deposit of alluvion between the former bank and the receded waters, the rule of the common law has been recognized as giving to riparian proprietors the new formed soil, upon the principle that the profits and advantages of a thing belong of right to him who, under a change of circumstances, is exposed to suffer its damages and losses. The land found within the old meandered lines of the lake falling within neither of the classes of formations above mentioned, may be described as the result of a gradual disappearance of the waters by evaporation, the elevation of the bottom of the lake or river, by the successive deposit of alluvion brought down the stream during freshets, and the annual accumulations arising from the decay of dense vegetation. These agencies have doubtless been operating for many years, gradually changing the condition of the premises from water to land, as similar causes are transforming the channels and beds of many of the shallow rivers and lakes in all portions of the country. The extent of the premises thus affected, and which was the subject matter of our ruling, is about 600 acres, embracing a large portion of what would be section 17 and a small part of what would be section 18, if surveyed and designated on an ordinary township plat, with portions of the partially surveyed sections 7, 8, 16, and 20, covering an area much larger than that of the fractional lots or smaller subdivisions bounding the marsh. To the claim of the contestants that the land, if any exists, belongs to the owners of the adjacent lots, upon the common-law doctrine that the proprietor of either bank of an unnavigable stream owns to the middle thread of the same, or, as usually expressed, *ad medium filum aquæ*, and that the proprietor of both banks owns the bed of the river, it may be replied that even at common law this maxim never was of universal application, and, as understood at the present day, operates only in giving construction to *calls* in a grant or conveyance referring in general terms to a river or stream as a boundary, and where the intention is not clearly

apparent to stop short of the middle of the stream. In all such cases the riparian proprietor is presumed to own to that line, or, if his grant embraces both banks, to own the *alveus* or bed of the river itself. But, as indicated in the foregoing, it has never been doubted that the owner may convey the bed of the river to one person, and the adjoining banks to others. Lord Chief Justice Hale, in his treatise De Jure Maris, admits "that one man may have the river and others the soil adjacent," and that "the prima facie presumption of ownership of the bed of the stream by the riparian proprietor may be rebutted by evidence that the contrary is the fact."

Chancellor Kent states the rule as follows:

A grantee bounded on a river goes *ad medium filum aquæ*, unless there be a decided language showing a manifest intent to stop short at the water's edge."

This of course is to be understood of a grantee whose grantor had the power to transfer to such a line, because, if he had previously conveyed the bed of the stream to another, the grantee of the bank would stop at the water's edge, no matter what the language of the conveyance might be. Deeds of land on the north bank of the Ohio river carry the grantees only to low-water mark, the Supreme Court of the United States having decided that in ceding the northwestern territory, Virginia retained the bed of the river, and a grantee of lands in Alabama, bounding on the Chattahoochee river, would own only to the bank of the stream, no matter what might be the language of his deed, as it has been decided that the boundary of the State extends to the west bank of the river, Georgia, in ceding the western lands of that State to the United States, retaining the bed of the stream to high-water mark on the west side. Handy's Lessee *vs.* Anthony *et al.*, 5 Wheaton, 374; John H. Howard, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Stephen M. Ingersoll; John H. Howard and Josephus Eckolls, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Stephen M. Ingersoll, 13 Howard, Sup. Ct. Rep., 381.

Chief Justice Parker, in Hatch *vs.* Dwight, 17 Mass., 289, says:

The owner may sell the land without the privilege of the stream, as he will do if he bounds his grant by the bank. The proprietor of adjoining lands, who is also the proprietor of the bed of a river, may grant and convey the bed of a river separate from the land which bounds it.

See Angell on Water Courses, 4 and 5; Den *vs.* Wright, Peters, C. C. Rep., 64; Knight *vs.* Wilder, 2 Cush., 199; Child *vs.* Starr, 4 Hill, 369. There are at least two classes of cases, therefore, where the doctrine of *ad filum aquæ* cannot prevail. First, where by the terms of the grant it is evident that another boundary was intended; second, where the grantor had no power to make a conveyance to the middle of the stream. The rule of the common law may, therefore, be expressed in the language of Chief Justice Wilson in his separate opinion dissenting from some of the conclusions of the majority of the court in the case of Middleton *vs.* Pritchard, 3 Scammon, 522:

A grant of land upon a river extends the title of the grantee to the middle of the same, if the grantor has authority to extend it so far, unless limited to another boundary by express terms.

The right of a riparian owner to claim to the middle of the stream is therefore merely *prima facie*, and may be rebutted by showing that the calls in his conveyance limit him to the bank or shore, or that his grantor had no power to carry him further. The same principle applies to the construction of grants bounded upon highways, party walls, and ditches, constituting natural boundaries between the lands granted and the adja-

cent property. See Woolrych on Ways, 5 and 8; Warner *vs.* Southworth, 6 Com. Rep., 471; Jackson *vs.* Hathaway, 15 John., 454. As these are the views of text writers and the rulings of the courts, it follows that the maxim *ad filum aquæ* could have no application to sales of land bounding on meandered rivers, made by public officers under the laws of the United States, for such sales are prescribed by law and are expressly limited to the lands previously surveyed and platted; hence any attempt on the part of these officers to sell a single acre of unsurveyed land would be void for want of authority. The beds of meandered rivers and lakes are not surveyed, and the power of agents executing sales of adjacent lands to carry purchasers to the middle of the stream is clearly wanting. There is no question if the officers of the land department were to attempt to sell the bed of any meandered stream the purchaser would acquire no legal title, for the simple reason that the law does not authorize such a sale. Now if this cannot be done directly for want of authority in public officers, how can it be contended it may be done indirectly by a sale of the land adjoining, when, according to all the authorities, the doctrine of *ad filum* invariably presupposes a power in the grantor to convey to such boundary, and in the absence of such power the rule has no application.

Certainly such a theory would ignore the salutary principles pertaining to the conduct of public agents charged with the execution of a special trust for the purpose of giving effect to another legal principle confessedly inapplicable to a large class of riparian grants. It has been assumed that when the law has once fixed the proprietorship of the shore or bank of a river, the soil of the bed follows as an incident, or rather as a part of the subject-matter, *usque ad filum aquæ*. But if any such principle exists it must also apply to lands on the north bank of the Ohio and the west bank of the Chattahoochee, localities in which it has been already shown, according to decisions of the Supreme Court, proprietors own only to low-water mark in the first case, and to the west bank of the river in the other, and no phraseology in the deeds or grants under which they claim can carry them beyond these boundaries. This principle, if it has any foundation in fact, would also necessarily apply to a conveyance of the bank of a river by a grantor who had previously conveyed the bed to another grantee. But such doctrine would directly contravene an unbroken line of decisions extending back to the time of Chief Justice Hale. See Jackson *vs.* Hathaway, 15 John., 447; Tyler *vs.* Hammond, 11 Pick., 193, 214; Harris *et al. vs.* Elliott, 10 Peters, 53; Leonard *vs.* White, 7 Mass., 6; United States *vs.* Harris, 1 Sumner's Reps.; Cafel *vs.* Busyard, 6 Bing., 150; Archbishop of Canterbury *vs.* Tappen, 8 B. & C., 150; Coke Lit., 121 *b*; Child *vs.* Starr, 4 Hill, 482. In the last case it was said:

> The bed of a river is a substantive matter of grant and can only pass as such. It can never pass as incident or appurtenant to a grant. It is land, and land cannot be incident or appurtenant to land. A conveyance of one acre of land can never be made by any legal construction to carry another acre by way of incident or appurtenance to the first. That land and that only which is expressly embraced in and forms the subject-matter of a grant, passes under it.

Apply these principles to conveyances made by government officers charged with specific trust, limited to the disposal of surveyed lands, described in the patents according to specific limits between township, range, and subdivisional lines, actually run by surveyors and represented on the official maps, and the idea of the title of the grantee extending to the middle of a meandered and unsurveyed stream would seem to be as effectually excluded as by any verbal reservation that might be introduced into the instrument of conveyance. Lands bordering on mean-

dered rivers are frequently entered by actual settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws, in which the maximum quantity taken by any one person is limited to 160 acres. Will it be contended that such claimants, after having each selected and entered on the river bank the full quantity allowed by law, and applied for and obtained a patent for the same, are entitled by some undefined process to, perhaps, an additional 160 acres of unsurveyed land in the bed of the river, in defiance of statutory limitation? Such construction would give the rule a more latitudinous application than it has ever yet received.

Chancellor Kent, who was a great admirer of the common law, and favored its application to riparian rights, even in the case of our large navigable rivers, in the 3d volume of his Commentaries, p. 537, varying the language already quoted from his works, expresses the rule thus:

> Grants of land, bounded on rivers above tide-water, carry the exclusive right and title of the grantee to the centre of the stream, unless the terms of the grant clearly denote the intention to stop at the edge or margin of the river.

Now, when lands bordering on a meandered and unsurveyed river are described in a United States patent as the southeast quarter of section eight, in a township and range of a given meridian, it may certainly be claimed that "the terms of the grant clearly denote the intention to stop at the edge or margin of the river," for the reason that beyond the margin there are neither sections, quarter sections, nor fractional lots. These terms, being exclusively applicable to the subdivisions of the surveyed lands on either side of the stream, can have no proper and legitimate application to sales made by United States officers of lands bordering a meandered and unsurveyed river, because all the authorities admit that no such result follows where the terms of the grant clearly denote the intention to stop at the edge or margin, or where the grantor has no power to go beyond, these circumstances uniting in all conveyances made by the United States.

No language could more emphatically denote the intention to stop at the margin or meandered line than what is used in government patents, for all the terms employed in the description have reference only to premises actually surveyed, platted, and areas computed, and could not by any rational construction be applied to the unsurveyed bed of a river or lake. Nor could there well be a clearer case of want of power to carry the grantee beyond the margin of such a stream or body of water. So well established is the rule that the United States officers can make no sale or conveyance of land except in pursuance of statutory provisions, that the Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that patents issued without such prerequisite authority are entirely void. See Polk's Lessee *vs.* Wendell, 9 Cranch, 99; Stoddard *et al. vs.* Chambers, 2 Howard, 284; Wills *vs.* Stoddard *et al.*, 8 Howard, 345; United States *vs.* Stone, 2 Wallace, 525.

As no law exists providing for the sale of unsurveyed land, the authority to transfer the title to the bed of a meandered river is altogether wanting; and as such bed cannot pass by a direct transfer, nor as incident or appurtenant to a grant of lands on the margin, it is not understood by what principle the grantee of the bank could hold to the middle of the stream. The body of water, in a case recently decided by this office, is more correctly called a port or harbor of Lake Michigan, and appears to be entitled to be considered such, from the fact that it has an actual head where the current of the river is lost in the still waters of the lake, from its depth and from participating in the changes occurring in the waters of Lake Michigan, and in that case grants of land on its borders extend only to the water's edge. If, therefore, the

premises in controversy at the time of the survey of the adjacent lands actually constituted the head of a lake, the maxim of *ad medium filum aquæ* has no application to grants of land on its banks. This is a point too well settled to render it necessary to enlarge upon it by discussion. See Angell on Water Courses, § 40; Waterman *vs.* Johnson, 13 Pick., 261; Canal Commissioner *vs.* People, 5 Wend., 423; Kent's Com., vol. 3, p. 536. The cases of Middleton *vs.* Pritchard, 3 Scammon's Illinois Rep., 519, and Morgan and Harrison *vs.* Reading, 3 S. M. & M., Miss. Rep., 366, in which it was decided that riparian proprietors on the Mississippi own to the middle of that stream, are not in harmony with the established practice of the government, for ever since the organization of the public land system the Executive has claimed and exercised the right of surveying and disposing of islands in the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries, and all other navigable waters in the public land States and Territories of sufficient size to justify the expense. See Chief Justice Wilson's separate opinion hereinbefore mentioned. Sometimes these islands have been disposed of with lands on the margin; but more frequently they have been surveyed and sold long afterwards. The lands bordering the Kalamazoo river, Michigan, in a certain township, were surveyed in 1831 and sold subsequently, leaving a large island within the banks which was not dealt with until 1850, when the lines of the public survey were extended over the same and the land disposed of to the highest bidder. So of shallow lakes in the public domain. They have been frequently meandered when the bordering lands were surveyed, and subsequently on being reported as dry have been surveyed and brought into market. In all these instances the United States have but exercised the ordinary rights of proprietorship. Being the owners of the banks and the bed of the stream they have undoubted right to dispose of them to the same or to different individuals, at the same or at different times, as fully and completely at least as could be done by a private citizen under similar circumstances; the only substantial difference being that the government, acting through the instrumentality of public agents, could execute grants only according to regulations prescribed by law, and in the absence of legislative authority had no power to alienate any portion of the public lands.

The doctrine that the beds of the navigable rivers of the United States above tide-water belong to the riparian proprietors has been denied by the courts of New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Alabama, and Iowa. In the New England States, and some of the southern and western States, the common-law theory has been recognized; while in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Michigan, the decisions have been conflicting.

The tendency of the latter decisions, however, appears to be that the common-law rule is inapplicable to such large navigable rivers as the Mississippi and many of its tributaries, and the rulings of the courts are beginning to coincide more nearly with the practice and decisions of the department.

As to the integrity of the public surveys, it may be observed that the United States dispose of lands bounding on rivers upon the same terms as other lands are sold. The purchaser is protected as to the lines enclosing his purchase, and the government guarantees the title of the premises actually described and conveyed. As to these he cannot afterwards be disturbed; but no obligations are assumed in reference to lands lying outside his lines. The government, as a vendor, of course, neither guarantees that an adjacent lake will not eventually become dry land, nor that a bounding river will not change its course. As it is not proposed

to change the lines of the survey actually made on the borders of a marsh, or in any way interfere with the lands of the riparian proprietors, it was held that the claims of parties to the unsurveyed lands within the marsh stood without the pale of legislation respecting the disposal of the public lands. (Laws of March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, respecting swamp and overflowing tracts.)

In the report of last year allusion at some length was made to the subject of swamp concessions.

The service required by the legislative grants has been industriously prosecuted, yet great care and precaution are required in view of the many interferences from adverse individual claims, or franchises for special purposes, besides misapprehensions which existed as to the construction of the statutes here enumerated.

As will be seen by tabular statements elsewhere given, there have been within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, embraced by this report, approved and certified to the States 145,628.89 acres. This act of approval, however, carries with it no fee to the lands, except in the case of selected lands under the act of 1849, applicable to Louisiana alone, being in all other cases merely an intermediate action enjoined by the law as preliminary to the final act of patenting.

Of approved lands there have been within the last fiscal year carried into final patent 1,074,263.87 acres.

The State of California is the only one from which selections have been received since last report. These are in most instances in such shape as not to show the exact area; yet the estimated amount selected from that State is 47,174.04 acres. The aggregate quantity of swamp lands in all the States benefited by the various swamp grants is as follows:

Selected	60,293,388.67
Approved	47,426,851.44
Patented	44,374,463.86

Under the provisions of the indemnity acts of 2d March, 1855, and 3d March, 1857, there have been awarded during the past year in money $13,217 84, and as indemnity 113,568.96 acres of other lands, making an aggregate cash indemnity since the passage of the acts last referred to of $709,562 40, and 628,035.82 acres.

On reviewing the immense area of the swamp concessions, as shown in the foregoing statements, it is to be regretted that no data sufficiently reliable can be given exhibiting the extent to which the expressed objects of the grant may have been carried out by the several beneficiaries.

The additions to the productive surface of the earth, and the improvements in the sanitary condition of regions notoriously malarial, are matters of more than local interest; and an exhibit of the extent to which these may have been prosecuted would form an interesting feature in the history of our public domain. Were there assurances that these results had been to a considerable degree brought about by the munificence of this immense franchise, the country at large could feel that the republic was measurably compensated for the liberal donation. It is not improbable that in isolated cases of individual tracts the reclamation has been thoroughly made, but in the region of all others demanding urgent attention in this respect, the fact is apparent that the grant, extensive as it is, has failed to bring the results that were most ardently hoped for at the time of its passage, reference being here made to the region of the lower Mississippi.

In the previous annual report the extent and importance of the needed reclamation were adhered to, and reference made to some of the methods

by which it is supposed this could be accomplished. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved, it may not be amiss again to refer to the subject, if only to call attention to its importance.

The imperfect works constructed prior to the year 1860, for the purpose of restricting the waters of the Mississippi to their proper channels, were, during the years of the recent war, neglected to an extent which greatly impaired them, and which now threatens the utter desolation of extensive agricultural regions along its borders, unless timely and efficient preventive efforts are employed. The reports received from that locality, at every recurrence of the season of annual floods, show that unless efforts of this nature be vigorously and speedily resumed, an immense destruction of property by inundations, and the early transition of extensive areas of land, otherwise unsurpassed in productiveness, into worthless and miasmatic marshes, will be the inevitable result.

The subject is not a new one, having commanded the thoughtful attention of practical and scientific men from a period ante-dating our acquisition of the territory mainly subject to these inundations.

The efforts put forth from time to time by private enterprise, and even when re-enforced by legislative franchises in a limited degree, have failed to render permanently secure the regions they designed to protect. It is a work that would seem to demand, on account of its magnitude and importance, the helping hand of the country in its national capacity; a work to be speedily and effectually done; to endure for all time, and not to be constructed at long intervals of time and short intervals of distance, to be, perhaps, demolished in detail by successive floods.

In this reference is made to the levee system alone, but I am not unmindful of the fact that able and reflective men have advocated other methods for remedying the evil. In fact the hydraulics and physics of the lower Mississippi have been among the most fruitful of scientific studies afforded by our physically varied country.

It may not be inappropriate to briefly glance at the various methods proposed, by which it is sought to restrain the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries in time of flood, and to consider the benefit to be derived from any successful accomplishment of that object. In this I am largely indebted to the able and exhaustive report made by the present efficient chief of the engineer corps, for most of the facts, statistics, and conclusions.

In addition to the levee system, hereafter to be more fully noticed, there have been proposed the following projects for preventing the inundations of the Mississippi:

1. By artificial lakes or reservoirs constructed at convenient and feasible points upon the upper tributaries by means of drains.
2. By directing the course of some of these tributaries to the extent of giving them new outlets.
3. By outlets from the main river.

The first named of these methods has commanded the attention of scientific men in both hemispheres, and in Europe, in some few instances, has been successfully carried into execution. This system of reservoirs has for its objects not only the withholding of surplus waters to prevent inundation, but also the use of waters thus withheld for the purpose of improving navigation in periods of extreme low water. In application to the region of the lower Mississippi it has, however, been found impracticable to employ them; first, for the reason that the natural topography of the country where the floods generally rise is in no manner adapted to the construction of such works; and second, even if the case were otherwise, the immense cost of reservoirs adequate to the object sought

would be an insuperable objection to their construction. It is estimated that to have fully protected the alluvial region of the Mississippi valley from the ravages of the great flood of 1858, by this system of reservoirs, would have involved an expenditure of $215,000,000. The whole project can therefore be considered as chimerical.

The diversion of some of the principal tributaries by means of new channels of outlet is next to be considered. There have been many plans suggested by which it was thought the maximum discharge of flood water into the Mississippi could be lessened, and, perhaps, new channels for commerce created.

First of these in the extreme north is the project for uniting the upper Missouri river with the Red River of the North. The distance between the Missouri and Mouse rivers, the latter being a tributary of the Red River of the North, is 40 miles at the nearest point. This dividing space in its physical aspect is a high plateau, composed of substrata of clayey loam mingled with stone and boulders, which fact, together with the remote district in which it is situated, would render the work an expensive one, even if it promised success in diverting the waters. But as the inundations of the Mississippi are caused invariably by the sudden rise of waters in the lower tributaries, this remote northern experiment could in no event remedy the evil.

Public attention has also been called to a place for diverting the waters of the Arkansas river, but this also would of necessity be of enormous expense, and its greatest success would simply relieve one region of the country, to the detriment of another, for the waters thus drawn off from the Arkansas would again find their way to the Mississippi by the Red river, while the bayous through which the proposed channel would lead would themselves require the restraining influence of levees to prevent the same disasters along the new channel that it aimed to remedy in the old. The same can be said of any plan intended to change the course of the Red river. It would be merely shifting the difficulty from one region to another, and the change would bring a demand for additional efforts for protection against inundations.

An article in a recent number of De Bow's Review proposes a project, of grand proportions at least, by which it is claimed that not only could the maximum of water in the Mississippi be reduced, but at the same time a new, convenient, and important channel of commercial intercourse be established through a portion of the country where such advantages are much needed. It is briefly this: To construct a canal by tapping the Missouri at Kansas City, conveying the waters by canal to a branch of the Osage, connecting by canal with the Neosho river near the falls; thence down that river 250 miles to Fort Gibson; thence down the Arkansas to Fort Smith; thence passing around the base of San Bois mountain, through a branch of the Arkansas and into Red river by a canal; thence down Red river to a branch and connecting by canal with the Sabine river, and thence to Sabine bay. The intelligent writer of the article referred to claims for this project perfect feasibility, but in the absence of any scientific survey it is only referred to as one of the many projected plans arising out of the discussion of this important subject. It can hardly be supposed, however, that any canal serving the purposes of ordinary navigation could at the same time deplete the excess of waters in rivers of such magnitude as the Mississippi and many of its affluents.

We next consider the feasibility of outlets as applied to the main river.

This system receives the endorsement of many of our ablest engineers,

and there is no doubt as to its efficacy so far as simply depleting the waters of the river is concerned. This is fully demonstrated by the monster crevasses which at different periods of time have broken through the banks and discharged immense quantities of water into the adjacent swamps and bayous. But they are also exposed to imminent dangers that would arise therefrom, by showing that when the swamps or bayous have received to their full capacity the waters of these waste-rivers, an inundation of the surrounding plantations is certain to follow. There is also the additional danger that these artificial outlets would in time, by the continuous washing of their beds, become to all intents main channels, and by that means reduce the mean depth of the water in the Mississippi at the delta, and seriously impair the navigation of that stream. The conclusion reached is, that while these waste waters would reduce the maximum rise in the immediate localities where they might be constructed, they would afford no protection, for the simple reason that they in time would be as unmanageable as the river itself.

What remains then to be done, or what can be done within the reasonable limits of human capacity? It is evident from the foregoing that the most certain, economical, and permanent method of restraining and controlling the ravages of the annual flood, and affording protection to the fertile regions which are so often devastated by them, is the

LEVEE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi assumes its turbid character from the junction of the Missouri, and its depredations in flood time continue from that point to the Gulf of Mexico—a distance of 1,300 miles. Like all works of nature, this mighty and seemingly uncontrollable water-course is, even in its periods of maddest fury, governed by certain laws and subject to certain natural rules. This once ascertained, the work of providing remedies for the fearful destructiveness of the floods can be best obtained by conforming restrictive efforts to these laws of nature.

The alluvial region proper of the Mississippi begins at the mouth of the Ohio, continuing thence to the mouth of the river, with occasional interruptions of elevated or ridge lands.

The bluffs near Helena, Arkansas, mark the last point on the right bank not subject to overflow, while on the left bank bluffs or high lands occasionally appear until reaching Baton Rouge, from which point to the delta the banks on that side are also below the high-water level of the river.

In the overflowed regions the banks are highest near the river, as the coarsest washings of the overflow there find resting place. From these banks the surface gradually slopes for a distance of two or three miles to the swamps and marshes. For this reason it has been a matter of necessity as well as economy to construct levees as nearly as can safely be done to the margin of the river. In the present imperfect system of levees these swamps serve in time of high floods as reservoirs, and to a certain extent relieve the river of its excess of water at local points, but critical investigation has shown that they fail to reduce the aggregate volume of water, for the amount drawn off at one point is returned to another.

Efforts for the protection of this alluvial region by means of levees are coexistent with civilization in Louisiana, and as early as 1727 a levee was completed at New Orleans 5,400 feet in length and 18 feet wide at its summit. As the lands above and below that point were occu-

pied by the colonists additional levees were constructed, each planter building to the extent of his water front. In 1763—the date of the cession by France to Spain of the territory—these settlements and their accompanying levees extended 30 miles above and 20 miles below New Orleans.

Under Spanish rule but little was accomplished in the extension of these works of protection, and even at the date of the cession to the United States—1803—the inhabited region of the territory was confined to the country below Baton Rouge.

The construction of levees kept pace with the advance of the settlements, and in 1828 they were continuous, excepting where nature had provided her own protection, from New Orleans to Red river; in 1844 they had reached Napoleon, Arkansas, and from the impetus given by the swamp grants of 1849–'50, they were, from Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, to Point La Hache, below New Orleans, at the breaking out of the late rebellion, rapidly approaching completion.

The present system of levees is, however, inadequate to the permanent protection of the alluvial region, even if it were entirely completed on the scale projected. In fact, the system has been, to a great extent, insufficient, owing to the want of uniformity in the laws regulating them of the different States bordering on the river. Neglect on the part of one State works to the detriment of the labor of another, and until a sufficient and uniform plan of construction is determined upon, absolute security cannot be looked for.

In constructing levees with a view to retain within their banks the entire quantity of water that at any time may find its way into the channel of the Mississippi river, a careful observation of the laws of hydraulics is a matter of imperative necessity. The act of thus confining the entire aggregate of water tends of itself to elevate the surface of the river, and requires close mathematical calculation to arrive at the additional strength and height necessary to meet this.

The additional elevation of the river surface, caused by the present imperfect system of levees, varies at different points from one to nine feet in times of great floods. But this increase in the height of floods, produced by levees, returns a compensation in lessening their duration, owing to the increased velocity of the current. The conclusion reached by the able report of General Humphreys, the present engineer-in-chief, is, that, to fully provide for the security of the inundated regions, it would be necessary to commence the construction of levees near the mouth of the Ohio, with a height of three feet above the level of high water.

This height should be increased to seven feet at Osceola, Arkansas, and still increasing at certain intervals as the work progressed down the river, until Lake Providence is reached. From that point the height can be gradually reduced as far as Baton Rouge, where they can be constructed at the original elevation with which they were begun until the Gulf is reached. An outlet near Lake Providence might be constructed to afford local relief at that point, and thereby render the great height of less necessity.

It would also be essential to the success of this system that the "swamp rivers"—tributaries to the Mississippi—should, to a certain extent, be guarded by levees near their mouths, lateral to the main river.

To perfect the present system of levees, by giving them a cross-section corresponding to their elevation, as originally projected, would require the expenditure of $2,000,000. But, as before stated, the present system is inadequate, even if completed, and whenever the floods rise

to a height of three feet above the natural bank of the river, crevasses are almost certain to occur. To construct these barriers on the scale herein indicated, and in such a manner as to render them merely permanent, would require an expenditure of $17,000,000, as shown by a careful calculation on the basis of prices as they existed in 1860. The length of levees, on both sides of the river, necessary to be constructed, is in round numbers 1,800 miles. The area of the region subject to annual inundation is 19,450 square miles. If the one-half of this region could by these protective means be rendered cultivable, the value of the lands thus reclaimed would, at a moderate estimate, be $160,000,000. The estimated value of lands below the mouth of Red river now under cultivation is $100,000,000, and thus the perfection of this system of levees, by an expenditure of $17,000,000, would afford absolute and permanent security to lands valued at $260,000,000.

The aggregate amount of acres that would be protected is not far from 7,000,000, and the estimated value of the annual products of the same would reach $315,000,000 when successfully and safely cultivated.

A single flood has destroyed by its ravages property estimated at more than one-fourth the entire sum required for the completion of these levees.

In view of the magnitude of these interests, and the immense value of the lands and products of this fertile district, as shown by figures in the foregoing, it may well be asked, should not this great internal improvement be made a subject of direct national legislation?

The wondrous valley of the Mississippi, in its entire extent, must for all time be the great corn-producing region of the country. In addition to this, the staples cotton, sugar, and rice, on the lower rivers and tributaries, render it of still weightier importance. Once restrained to its proper natural limits, this great artery, which traverses the entire length of our republic, would present the grandest feature of national wealth and commercial convenience possessed by any country on either hemisphere.

BARRENS, OR "PLAIN" LANDS.

In character directly opposite to the class of lands just referred to, are the inarable lands west of the valley of the Mississippi, commonly designated as "the plains."

Extending in an almost unbroken belt from the southern boundary of the republic to the British possessions, these inarable lands must at no distant day be the subject of important consideration, and their reclamation become a matter of necessity. In the abundance of unoccupied fertile acres to be found in the productive Mississippi valley, the wants of emigrants and pioneer settlers have been supplied without encroaching upon these wide-spreading and uninviting regions, but as these more favorable districts of our domain must in the course of time be entirely occupied by the rapidly increasing population, attention will be directed to the feasibility of transforming the inarable portion of the plains into resources of wealth and prosperity.

The growing population of the mining districts of the Rocky mountains already demands something of the kind, separated as they are from the mainly settled portion of the country by this belt of, at present, unproductive territory.

The construction of railroads across this region would also seem to require for the better care and economy of the roads the peopling of the wide extent of country which they traverse.

It is true the sterility of these districts, in an early period of our written geography, was to a great extent magnified, and represented in a character which a more definite knowledge shows to have been erroneous; and it is within the remembrance of the present generation that the maps of that meagerly explored country displayed a "great American desert," which was thought to be not only inarable but impassable, except at certain places where streams relieved the desert of its most dangerous features. It is safe, however, to state that each succeeding year brings with it information which lessens the prevailing unfavorable opinion respecting this region.

Although the barrier is not an insurmountable one, the fact nevertheless remains, that this belt of country is an obstacle to the progress of the nation's growth—an impediment to the prosperity of the new communities west of it, in not yielding that sustenance required for increasing populations.

The day is not remote when the question will be earnestly asked, what can be done to remove this impediment—to relieve this belt from natural inarability, and make it fit for the habitation of man?

Anticipating this inquiry, and in view of the importance that even to-day attaches to the subject, this office within the present year addressed a circular to the several surveyors general, requesting information respecting the extent and character of lands of this class within their respective districts, together with the methods adopted for their reclamation, if any such have been tried; extending the inquiry to all districts where lands of this kind are to be found.

From the replies to this circular there is but one system indicated by which any considerable portion of this territory can be made productive, and that is the obvious one of

IRRIGATION.

The science of supplying water for agricultural purposes to regions where nature has denied that indispensable element, and of rendering productive by artificial means lands otherwise unproductive, antedates history, and long before man commenced to write his own annals works of this nature were in operation.

So far as we may judge, from the remains of this character, irrigation would seem to have been resorted to even before drainage.

In the older nations of the globe, and particularly in Asia, the cradle of the human race, traces of these improvements are still to be found to an extent showing that in their earliest days the system of irrigation formed an integral part of the agricultural engineering of the nations then in existence. This, too, is discernible in districts whose people we are apt to designate as barbarous, but who have nevertheless left remains of such works as fully attest the great proficiency of their builders. In the heated plains and arid deserts of Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor, as well as in Egypt, India, and China, these works are of frequent occurrence, and, as will be seen, are in some of these States still successfully and beneficially used.

It is a strange feature in history, however, that in some of the countries of Asia, the abandonment and consequent destruction of the system invented and employed by the rude natives to irrigate lands and fertilize the earth, can be attributed to "civilizing" innovations of the more accomplished Macedonian who overran and conquered the nations where they existed.

It is equally strange that this science, thus lost for the time to the

world by the ravages of the enlightened nations, again found its revival through the ingenuity of such so-called barbarous people as the Gothic tribes of Italy and the Saracenic invaders of Syria and Spain; and to the present time one of the oldest of the irrigating canals of the Pyrenees still bears the name of Alaric.

The antiquity of this science is seen in the traces of canals and embankments, evidently intended for purposes of irrigation, still to be found in Armenia, the construction of which must have taken place at a period prior to the earliest historical epoch. Similar remains are found in all the highlands where the sources of the Euphrates rise, and also in Egypt, India, and China.

In Palestine a population far more dense and prosperous than is now to be found there was once maintained chiefly through the benefits derived from a well-regulated system of irrigation; and as early as the reign of King Solomon we find reference made to works of this kind. Ecclesiastes, ii, 6.) In the hill-tops of that country the large reservoirs, carved out of the solid limestone, for receiving the waters in times of rain, to be used when drought and aridity prevailed, still remain to meet the eye of the inquiring traveller. So long as these frugal provisions were perpetuated and cared for, Palestine was unsurpassed in fertility; but when from internecine wars or foreign aggression these works were neglected or abandoned, her bounteous plains and valleys relapsed almost into a desert.

In more modern times the progress of this science has assumed proportions that at once place it among the foremost in respect to changes upon the physics of the earth.

In southern Europe and in the Turkish empire, a very large proportion of the entire surface is thoroughly moistened by the waters imbibed by the earth through the means of these irrigating canals. In the former kingdom of Sardinia it was estimated in 1856 that nearly 600,000 acres were made cultivable by irrigation; in France perhaps 250,000 acres, and in Lombardy more than 1,100,000 acres. In addition to these and other States of southern Europe, if we consider the great extent to which irrigation is employed in Egypt, we find that the area of evaporable surface created by means of these extensive works in the basin of the Mediterranean bears a very large proportion to the area naturally covered by that sea.

The cultivable area of Egypt—the true home of this science—is more than 7,000 square miles, between desert and desert. Much of this territory, however, lies too high to be irrigated with economy, and the area actually cultivated is between 5,000 and 6,000 square miles, the whole of which is watered by a complicated system of irrigation when not inundated by the Nile.

It is more than probable that under the reign of the Pharaohs and Ptolemies large districts, now relapsed into deserts, were, by the industry of the teeming population of those days, under a high state of cultivation, and that the ancient arable area of Egypt was not less than 11,000 square miles. It is predicted that the lateral canals in process of construction to connect with the Suez canal will, among other beneficial results, aid in restoring much of this abandoned region east of the Nile, and add to the productive area of this historical country hundreds of square miles for the second time wrested from the desert.

To the greater portion of Egypt, irrigation is a matter of stubborn necessity. The lordly Nile flows through its entire length without receiving a single tributary, and there is not so much as one living spring within the limits of that region. Wherever water is found it invariably

proves to be the infiltration from the Nile. Were irrigation abandoned, and Egypt left to the physical resources that nature alone supplies, the climatic changes that would ensue, the augmented heat, the reduction of evaporation, the increased aridity, would in a twelve-month transform the most fertile of regions into the most barren of deserts, and render uninhabitable a territory now densely peopled.

The experience of centuries, it will be seen from the foregoing statements, is assured to us in any practical attempts that may be made toward irrigation in America. This experience teaches:

1st. That the lands most benefited by irrigation are those which are most easily warmed and most permeable. Compact clay prevents the ready absorption of water, and denies it free access to the roots of grasses. From the cold nature of clayey lands it fails to transmit the heat which gives to water its greatest effect, and from the increased evaporation has a tendency rather to cool the ground.

2d. The chemical nature of the water employed is an essential thing to consider. The object to be gained is to assist or to enable plants to assimilate their food. In this the water employed may be too cold if taken directly from living springs, and the mineral elements of some waters are an evident detriment to the vitality of vegetation.

The waters best calculated for the purpose have been found to be those which have been longest exposed to air, and which may have thereby received chemical ingredients favorable to the growth of plants. The fertilizing matter held in solution or in suspension by moving waters operates beneficially, and hence the waters flowing from large towns or cities are, for these reasons, considered as of superior excellence.

A sufficient test is afforded in the character of the vegetation which attaches to the natural banks of the stream whence the supply is taken. If the waters abound in fish or mollusca, and the margins bear a vigorous vegetation, it is inevitable that the same growth can be secured wherever the waters are conveyed.

In connection with this, an eminent writer has suggested the theory, that where irrigation is for a continued series of years resorted to, plants are liable to change in their nature somewhat to conform to the system by which they are nourished.

3d. The season of the year and the proper period of the day when water should be applied, and the quantity to be economically used, are all questions dependent upon the latitude and climate, and the hygrometric state of the atmosphere should always be taken into consideration in determining these questions.

4th. Essential to the complete success of agriculture by irrigation is the equable distribution of water with equable velocity, and a final removal of all water not imbibed by the soil. A failure to provide for the final removal of surplus water, experience has shown to be attended with results highly deleterious. To this cause more than all others, perhaps, can be attributed the notorious insalubrity connected with the cultivation of rice in our southern States.

In portions of France and in the Milanese territory a supply of water for irrigating purposes has been obtained to a limited extent by means of artesian wells, and although this method is yet in its infancy, it is commanding the hopeful attention of philosophic men in both hemispheres. The water thus obtained from its higher temperature is even considered better for agricultural purposes than that obtained from streams.

The French government have experimented successfully with these wells in the heretofore uncultivable Algerine desert, where water can be found at a depth of from 100 to 200 feet.

The native sheiks, appreciating the immense benefits to be derived from the system, are also adopting similar measures.

Every well sunk in the desert becomes the nucleus of a settlement, and it is related that many of the nomadic tribes of that region, attracted by the benefits surrounding or following these enterprises, have abandoned their wanderings and established themselves in the vicinity of the wells, extensively planting the thrifty palm-tree, and successfully propagating other perennial vegetables.

Says an accomplished American writer in reference to this subject:

> The most sanguine believer in indefinite human progress hardly expects that man's cunning will accomplish the universal fulfilment of the prophecy, "the desert shall blossom as the rose," in its literal sense; but sober geographers have thought the future conversion of the sand plains of northern Africa into fruitful gardens by means of artesian wells, not an improbable expectation. They have gone further, and argued that if the soil were covered with fields and forests, vegetation would call down moisture from the Libyan sky, and that the showers which are now wasted on the sea, or so often deluge southern Europe with destructive inundation, would in part be condensed over the arid wastes of Africa, and thus, without further aid from man, bestow abundance on regions which nature seems to have condemned to perpetual desolation.*

In all countries requiring irrigation to any considerable extent it is made the subject of direct legislation, the government retaining the right to all running water, constructing or aiding in the construction of canals and embankments, and supplying by regulated systems the needed amount of water to the agriculturists requiring the same. It has proved a fruitful source of revenue, besides adding to the general prosperity of individuals and communities.

Under the auspices of the British East India Company an elaborate report was made by a competent engineer† of the extent and results of irrigation in three agricultural districts of the Madras presidency, as projected and constructed under the fostering care of that company.

By this report it is shown that an area of 20,000 square miles, or 12¼ millions of acres, are or will be affected by these works of art when fully completed. One-half of this region is cultivable if not already under cultivation, and is inhabited by a population of 4,000,000 souls.

There was at the date of this report, 1856, not less than 2,000,000 acres supplied with water by this system, bringing to the state an annual revenue of nearly £2,000,000, and which, it is predicted, will speedily increase.

As affecting the prosperity of communities, this system has produced results of even greater importance, but which may not be given in figures. The report states that "the whole social fabric sympathizes with the ebb and flow of agricultural progress; the capital circulated in the district to promote the latter gave a new impetus to the general power of production; all trades felt it." The return on invested capital from these improvements is estimated at from 50 to 63 per cent.

Prior to the construction of these more elaborate works, projected by the East India Company, the native population, as in China and elsewhere, had made extensive progress in these useful improvements.

There are to be found in the Madras country 53,000 tanks or reservoirs—43,000 of which are still in successful use—constructed by the natives at an epoch so remote as to be beyond the range of their history. An inscription upon one of them shows it to have been in use more than 400 years, but no record is found to indicate the date of its construction.

These tanks are simply artificial lakes, or reservoirs, in which water may be securely stored, to be used when required for purposes of irriga-

* Man and Nature, by George P. Marsh: 1864.

† Irrigation in the Madras Provinces, by R. Baird Smith, F. G. S., Lieutenant Colonel Bengal Engineers: London, 1856.

tion. They are supplied sometimes by precipitation, and at others by feeders from convenient rivers. Their magnitude can be seen in the statement that one of them, bearing the formidable name of Chum-brum-ban-kum, covers an area of 9½ square miles, and maintains a sheet of rice cultivation of nearly 10,000 acres in extent.

Not only to valley or bottom lands, where the natural declivity admits of the regular flow of water, is this system applied, but in the higher plateaus above the rise of the water employed it has been found practicable in densely populated countries to elevate the water for irrigation by means of machinery—oftentimes rude—and in some instances the work is performed by the hand alone.

Having thus given a cursory glance at the extent and results of this important contrivance of man in his struggles with the soil, as shown to us in the older nations of the earth, we come to consider its application to the unwatered districts of the United States. It is to be regretted that the meagre facilities for obtaining accurate information, in many of the districts where irrigation could profitably be employed, prevent a statement of the actual extent to which the system might be economically carried.

Generally the pioneer seeks for lands over which nature has provided her own irrigation, unless the attraction of precious metals may lure him to places of another character.

It is in these latter regions that the incipient efforts toward irrigation have been commenced in the United States, although the native population of New Mexico and the citizens of Utah have to a greater or less extent constructed works of this kind.

From the reports received from the surveyor general it is found that in New Mexico by far the greater portion of the lands under cultivation are moistened by these artificial means. The lands in that Territory are divided into three clases: First, the valleys, which can be easily irrigated by the streams running through them; second, the mesas or table lands; and third, the mountains.

The valleys have been, to a certain extent, the subject of a systematic irrigation for 200 years. It is found to be more reliable than any other method; serving as it does to remedy the evils whether of continued drought or excessive rains. It serves also as a fertilizer, by depositing the sedimentary matter of waters over the lands under cultivation to an extent sufficient to render the efforts of man in that respect unnecessary.

The quantity of land in these valleys that can be economically irrigated is estimated at 1,000,000 acres, and, in fact, the question depends upon the quantity of water that can be obtained for the purpose, rather than the area of land susceptible of irrigation. The rains of that locality generally fall in July or August, too late in the season to save the crops from destruction unless aided through the preceding months by irrigation.

The second class—the mesas or table lands—includes two-thirds, and possibly three-fourths, of the entire surface of New Mexico. The greater part of these lands produce excellent grass for pasturage, and if supplied with sufficient moisture would equal the valleys in productiveness. They are, however, too elevated to admit of the construction of canals by which the waters of the rivers could be conveyed to them, and the only apparent method by which the needed element can be supplied is through the means of artesian wells, the feasibility of which remains, as yet, untested.

In the State of Nevada the natural formation of the country affords very favorable facilities for irrigation. In the report of the surveyor

general it is stated that 13 distinct ranges of mountains traverse that State from north to south, between which there are valleys varying in width from 10 to 30 miles. The melting snows of the mountains pour into these valleys in the months of April, May, and June, through ravines or cañons. It would be neither impracticable nor very expensive to construct dams at convenient intervals across these cañons, there being always at hand an abundance of material, and the peculiar formation of the cañons being highly favorable to such construction.

The valleys between the mountains comprise three distinct characters of land: First, the level and productive part, embracing one-half of the whole valley area; second, the table lands of poorer soil and higher elevation; and third, the alkali lands, comprising about the one-twentieth part of the whole area of the valleys.

The first class is of undoubted productiveness when supplied with an adequate quantity of water, which, owing to the unfrequent rains, can only be done successfully by irrigation.

The table lands afford excellent winter pasture in the white sage which they produce, but are of doubtful capacity for the raising of cereals, even if irrigated.

The alkali lands are beyond the power of reclamation by any means now known to man.

The methods indicated above for the construction of reservoirs in the ravines and cañons at the foot of the mountains have been satisfactorily tried in California, in obtaining water for use in the placer mines. When the working of these mines became unprofitable, the water of the reservoirs was appropriated to the service of agricultural irrigation with remarkable success.

In the vicinity of the Humboldt and Carson mines, above where the waters sink or cease to run, there are large districts of excellent land, with inexhaustible supplies of water for irrigation.

So far as investigations have been extended in Kansas, it would appear that but a comparatively small proportion of that State is absolutely unproductive where the proper moisture is supplied.

In the interesting report of the surveyor general, the statement is made that the insufficiency of rain is induced by the general absence of forests.

It is in Kansas already a matter of general remark that the eastern portion of the State is visited by more frequent and seasonable rains than formerly. This is attributed to the growth of young forests which impede the strong winds of the plains, aid in condensing the vapors, and prevent evaporation. The improvements erected by every thrifty farmer assist in accomplishing these results; and even the orchards, shade trees, and buildings, aid in producing climatic changes.

The conservative influence of forests in this respect has long been the study of philosophers; and whilst theories have varied in some respects, the one conclusion is reached by all, that in the husbandry of trees man receives one of his greatest assistants. They absorb the moisture, not of the earth simply but of the atmosphere, retaining it when the atmosphere is charged with humidity, and restoring it in seasons of excessive dryness, thus serving to mitigate extremes.

The very mosses and decomposed leaves in their spongy nature absorb the water of precipitation, and prevent its speedy escape over the surface, dispensing it to the thirsty earth at times when most required.

To change the climate of an extensive district by means tardy as the growth of artificial forests must necessarily be, would seem to be impracticable, if not chimerical; but it is something that has already commanded

the legislative attention of many of the older states of Europe, and it is to this method, connected with such efforts at irrigation as may be economically employed, that the occupancy of the rainless regions of the west for ordinary purposes of agriculture must depend. From the observations of men who have carefully studied the influence of trees upon the temperature of the earth, we have abundant evidence of the correctness of this theory.

It is also shown in the State of Kansas that the annual fall of rain at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri river, is six inches less than at Fort Scott, remote from large streams, but situated near the forests of the Ozark mountains.

That the fostering care of all pioneer settlers, if not of the government, should be directed towards the propagation of new forests and the culture of trees for purposes other than fruit-bearing, is fast impressing itself on the public mind.

The cases are rare, indeed, where the absolute impracticability to cultivate trees exists.

Says a writer, whom we have before quoted:

> The special conditions required for the spontaneous propagation of trees may all be negatively expressed and reduced to these three exemptions: from defect or excess of moisture, from perpetual frost, and from the depredations of man or browsing quadrupeds. Where these requisites are secured, the hardest rock is as certain to be overgrown with wood as the most fertile plain, though, for obvious reasons, the process is slower in the former than in the latter case.

In the wide-spreading and treeless plains of the west, it is possible that, in the economy of nature, forests may in time be supplied without the intervention of man; but by timely efforts and the proper exercise of foresight and care, man may hasten to a remarkable extent the time when an equable temperature will prevail in these steppes of America, and when "the early and the latter rain" will visit those districts as seasonably and regularly as in the regions on the hither side of the Mississippi. Some further considerations in regard to forest culture are presented in a separate paper accompanying this report.

In view of the important interests connected with the districts embracing the precious metals, and the frequent inquiries made in reference to the construction of the mining act of July 26, 1866, the following "rulings" on prominent points of said statute, made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, are presented:

LIMITATIONS IN THE PROVISOS OF THE FOURTH SECTION OF THE ACT CONSTRUED.

The attention of this office has been called to controversies existing in some of the mining districts, arising from differences of opinion in relation to the proper construction of the mining act of July 26, 1866, some persons contending, it appears, that since its passage a company formed merely for mining purposes and locating claims can take 3,000 feet on the vein, although such company or association may be composed of less than 14 individuals. It is held by this office that the manner of making locations, and the number of feet that can be taken on the same vein or lode by an individual or an association, depend upon the rules and customs of miners of the respective districts, the act of July 26, 1866, in no respect superseding or modifying these customs, except where they authorize the location of more than 200 feet on the same lode by any one person, or more than 3,000 feet by any association of persons. In such cases the statute restricts and reduces locations made since July 26, 1866, to the above-named quantities, respectively, as the maximum

in each case; and this is the only difference existing between the local mining regulations and the controlling act of Congress.

An individual cannot, since the date of the act, locate more than 200 feet on the same lode, nor an association more than 3,000 feet, no matter how many persons may be associated together, or what the local customs may prescribe. Whether a company or association can take as much as 3,000 feet, depends upon the mining regulations of the particular district, and the number of persons associated in such company.

Individuals cannot, by forming themselves into companies, locate a greater number of feet to each person than can be done by each acting separately.

They may locate as a company or an association at the rate of 200 feet to each individual embraced in it, with an additional 200 feet to the discoverer, if the local customs permit that much to be taken until 3,000 feet are located, after which no additional quantity can be claimed on the same lode by the same company, whatever may be the number of its members.

In districts where the mining regulations limit locations to less than 200 feet to each individual, or less than 3,000 feet to any association of persons, claimants will be restricted accordingly, such regulations remaining in full force, being unaffected by the act of Congress.

These remarks apply wholly to original locations, made in pursuance of the rules and regulations of miners in the several mining districts. They have no application to claims in the hands of purchasers, and it is not to be understood from what has been above stated that a mining claim of 3,000 feet may not be owned and controlled by an association of less than 14 persons, where possession is obtained by bona fide purchases for valuable consideration, or partly by purchase and partly by location, there being nothing in the act of July 26, 1866, to prevent an association composed of any number of individuals from holding such claim, and upon proper application and proof obtaining a patent for the same.

When the mining act was first passed it was thought that among the great variety of local rules and customs, existing in a thousand remote mining districts, and known to us only as they come here in actual cases, there were probably some, authorizing the location of large claims, amounting to 3,000 feet or more, by companies or associations, in consideration of the construction of improvements enhancing the value of large numbers of claims, as the building of a tunnel to drain the mines of a certain lode, or system of lodes, or the erection of any other improvements securing a common object and promoting a common interest. As such companies would not have been formed for the purpose of locating claims, and the privilege of doing so, if conferred upon them at all, would have been in the nature of a reward for having promoted the general welfare of a certain district, by the expenditure of capital and labor in works of improvement beneficial to all, the right of making such location to the extent of 3,000 feet in pursuance of such supposed mining regulations was believed to be independent of the question of the size of the company, and that having rendered the service it was entitled to make the location, whether it was composed of a greater or less number of members. If the regulations of any district embraced provisions of this nature, conferring upon any company, large or small, for reasons such as have been suggested, the right of locating 3,000 feet on a lode, or on each one of a number of lodes, benefited by such improvements, it is not perceived that there would be any incompatibility between them and the act of July 26, 1866, nor would the policy of the act in limiting locations appear

to be more impaired by such regulations than by the unlimited right of purchase generally recognized by these local customs.

It may be that no such regulations exist, but as the customs of miners scattered through the numerous mining camps of the western States and Territories are not to be found in any compilation, many of them never having been reduced to print, it is not surprising that misapprehension may have occurred in that respect.

As to associations or companies formed for the purpose of locating claims, however, it is very evident that they are subject to the limitations found in the provisos in the 4th section of the act, and that the restriction of 200 feet to each locator cannot be evaded by forming an association.

RULING IN RELATION TO THE APPLICABILITY OF THE MINING ACT TO "BLUE GRAVEL LEAD" CLAIMS.

The question having been presented whether the provisions of the act could be made applicable to the "blue gravel leads" found in different parts of the mineral domain, so as to entitle the holders of these claims to apply for patents, the Commissioner held as follows: The mining act provides for patenting veins or lodes of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, but furnishes no definition of the terms "vein" or "lode." In geology and among miners they imply generally an aggregation of metallic matter found in the fissures of the rocks which enclose it, but are of great variety; veins differing very much in their formation and appearance. Lode is a term in general use among the tin miners of Cornwall, England, having been introduced on the Pacific coast by emigrants from the Cornish mines, and signifies a fissure filled either by metallic or earthy matter. Lead is generally used in the same sense as lode.

In Nevada the term ledge is usually employed in regulations concerning mines, and in Montana the terms lead, lode, or ledge, are similarly used. Ledge would seem to convey the idea of a layer or stratum of metal interposed between a course or ridge of rocks.

Veins may be either sedimentary, plutonic, or segregated, or of infiltration, or attrition, depending upon their peculiar formation or the mode of occurrence of the metallic deposit.

In California the ancient river channels, or what are supposed to have been such, found in various mining districts, filled with a compact blue gravel rich in gold, are called the "blue leads," and in common parlance the "blue veins." Even the shallow diggings or placers are sometimes found to occur in such regular layers or courses as to receive from the miners working them the name of veins or leads. There is also another form of deposit of all or some of the four metals named in the mining act, different from either of those mentioned above, called *contact deposit*. European miners mention still others, called in England *floors*, in Germany *stockwerke*, and a form of deposit known as *fahlbands*. These latter are, more properly speaking, ore-bearing belts, irregular in their dimensions, but presenting a degree of parallelism with each other.

Neither is the mode of occurrence designated as "contact deposit" considered as a true vein or lode. In fact, if the question were raised, neither of the forms known as contact deposit, fahlbands, or segregated veins, could be accepted as true metalliferous veins, nor could it frequently be made to appear without expensive excavations, whether the metal in the mine, or which a patent is applied for, occurs in the form of a true vein or not. Hence, we discover that a very strict construction

placed upon the terms used in the mining act would exclude from its benefits a large class of claims, even of the branch of rock mining, from the impracticability of proving the metallic deposit to occur in the form of a true vein. But there is no reason for supposing that these terms were employed according to their strict geological signification. The plain object of the law is, to dispose for money value of the mineral lands of the United States, and if the claimant is willing to pay the price named in the act, it is clearly a matter of indifference to the government whether the metal occurs in the form of a true or false vein, or whether in the form of a vein at all. There is certainly no public policy to be subserved by favoring one class of miners and excluding others, nor has the Commissioner ever heard any reason assigned why vein mines should be patented, and other deposits excluded from patent, nor any intimation expressed that such was the intention of the act. An idea may have prevailed at the time of the passage of the law, that the placers were becoming exhausted, and that their claimants did not care about buying the land or obtaining patents; or it may be that the act was drafted mainly in view of localities where placer mining constituted a very inconsiderable branch of the business, compared to rock mining, and hence, the language of the act seems to have more direct reference to vein mining than any other branch. But whatever may be the cause of the phraseology adopted, it is very evident to the Commissioner that no purpose or design existed in the minds either of the framers of the bill, or of the Congress that passed it, to exclude any class of miners that chose to avail themselves of its provisions; consequently, the law should receive the most liberal construction that the language will admit of, and every class of claim that, either according to scientific accuracy or popular usage, can be classed and applied for as veins or lodes, may be patented under the law. It may be observed as an important point, that no proof is required to establish the vein formation of the deposit, the law evidently contemplating none. It requires the surveyor general to certify to the character of the vein exposed, but that is understood to mean that the certificate should show whether the exposed vein contains gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, as it would frequently be impossible for the surveyor general, even if his knowledge of mineral veins were sufficient to render him otherwise competent, to determine whether the deposit conformed to one class of veins or the other, or whether it was a true vein at all, without extensive excavations; a requirement certainly not contemplated by the mining act.

The applicant claims a certain number of feet along the vein or lode, and as much surface ground on either or both sides of the same as is necessary for the convenient working of the mine. He may claim as many feet as the local law or mining regulations permit him to hold, not inconsistent with the act of Congress, and as much surface ground as he may need, taking care not to conflict with any other claimant. The case being presented in this form, no proof is necessary to show that the deposit appears in the form of a vein, the phraseology of the act appearing to render it evident that the claimant was not to be put to the necessity of producing such proof, the evidence called for being confined to the posting and publishing the necessary notices and diagrams, to proving the local mining customs, the location of the claim, possessory rights of the applicant, and the amount expended in actual labor and improvements; which being satisfactory, and the surveyor general having made proper survey and plat of the claim, with the required endorsements and certificates, a patent must issue to the applicant.

No reason is perceived why a blue gravel lead might not be presented

in this form, both in the application and on the diagram and plat; and being presented, if the applicant is the *bona fide* holder of the claim, and it is clear of conflict, it will be patented to him without any proof being required as to the mode in which the deposit occurs.

To conform to the language of the act, however, the claim must call for so many feet along the lead, and a given quantity of surface ground on one or both sides of the same.

INSTRUCTIONS UNDER THE TENTH AND ELEVETH SECTIONS OF SAID MINING ACT.

The 10th section of the mining act provides for homesteads made prior to the passage of the law by citizens of the United States, or persons who had declared their intention to become citizens, upon lands previously reserved as mineral, and, as such, excluded from survey and sale, but which are properly agricultural, no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, having been discovered thereon, and which have been improved and used by settlers for agricultural purposes.

These settlers have a right of pre-emption to such lands not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and may purchase the same at the minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or enter them under the homestead laws after they become surveyed, upon the usual proceedings in such cases. If the deputy surveyor returns them as agricultural, there being no data to the contrary, and no one files an affidavit of the land being more valuable for mineral than agricultural uses, the settler is allowed to enter under the provisions of said section. If an affidavit is filed alleging it to be mineral, an investigation is required, before the local land officers, to determine the class to which the land properly belongs. In such cases, a day is fixed for the hearing, and sufficient notice given to the claimant and the party filing the affidavit to enable them to be present with witnesses; and, when the tract has been occupied for agricultural purposes, and improved as such, before the 26th of July, 1866, the burden of proof will be upon the party seeking to establish its mineral character, and the testimony is required to be of a nature clearly proving it to be such before a decision is rendered against the right of the settler to enter the land.

Should the deputy surveyor return a tract as mineral, the settler will be required to furnish satisfactory proof of the error of such return prior to making entry on the premises claimed under said 10th section.

The return of a deputy surveyor, although entitled to respect as coming from a sworn officer, is not taken as conclusive in such cases when disputed, but the matter is investigated by the proper local land officers by the examination of witnesses, capable, from experience, observation, and previous examination, to testify understandingly as to the existence or non-existence of minerals upon any particular tract, and as to whether the deposit is of sufficient extent to render it more valuable for mining than for agriculture.

The testimony adduced and all the papers are required to be transmitted to this office, with the joint opinion of the register and receiver, for review and final determination.

The 11th section of the mining act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, after the survey of the lands previously reserved as mineral, to designate and set apart such portions of them as are clearly agricultural, and tracts of the latter character are made subject to pre-emption and disposal as other public lands.

To give effect to this section, the surveyors general in the mining

States and Territories have been instructed to require their deputies to describe in the field-notes and designate on township plats the tracts which are agricultural, the designation to apply to each of the smallest legal subdivisions. After the filing of the plats in the district land offices, if no counter-affidavits are presented, the tracts designated agricultural may be filed upon under the pre-emption or taken under the homestead laws; but pre-emptors are not authorized to prove up and enter until after such a period of actual settlement and cultivation as shall show good faith, generally not less than six months from date of settlement indicated in the declaratory statement, and if before the expiration of that time an affidavit is filed alleging the mineral character of the particular tract claimed, an investigation is necessary before the entry is made to determine the question.

It cannot be doubted that in almost every township there are tracts of land more valuable for farms and gardens than for mining, and the object of the law evidently is to segregate these from the mineral, and dispose of them as agricultural. It is a matter of no legal consequence whether the precious metals are found in quartz ledges, placers, or hydraulic mines. If the particular subdivisions containing them are more valuable for mining than for agriculture, they cannot be entered as arable lands under the pre-emption or homestead statutes; yet placers once valuable, but which have become exhausted, and are no longer valuable as mines, may be entered as arable.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SURVEYORS GENERAL IN RELATION TO DUTIES REQUIRED BY THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH SECTIONS OF THE AFORESAID MINING LAW.

Under the provisions of the 10th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1866, the public lands on which no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, have been discovered, and which had been occupied and improved by *bona fide* homestead or pre-emption settlers, are permitted to be taken up by said settlers in quantities according to legal subdivisions not exceeding 160 acres, at the rate of $1 25 per acre.

In order that the lands of that character may be known to the government and its local land officers, and that the same may be set apart as "agricultural," circular instructions have been issued to the registers and receivers of the United States land offices how to proceed in the ascertainment of that class of lands and their segregation from mineral lands, copies of which have been sent for the information and government of surveyors general. It will be perceived that the instructions allude to directions having been given to surveyors general, requiring them to cause their deputy surveyors to describe in their field-notes, and designate on township plats, "agricultural lands," as contemplated in mining circular dated January 14, 1867. In amplification of these instructions, it is found of importance to the public service that deputy surveyors should avail themselves, while executing their surveys in the field, of all trustworthy information in regard to the mineral localities falling within the sphere of their contracts, in addition to their personal and diligent observations, and to record in their field-notes sufficient descriptions of different mineral characteristics to afford draughtsmen adequate data for indicating the same on township plats, in yellow dotted shade, in respect to the out-boundaries of lands containing gold; in blue, those embracing silver; in red, such as contain cinnabar; and in

green, those lands which are more valuable for copper mining than for agricultural purposes. It has accordingly become necessary that such tracts shall be designated on the township plats in a conspicuous manner as "mineral," within the out-boundaries of the respective shades as aforesaid, so that the government officers may possess the necessary information for correctly carrying out the object of the laws in the adjudication of any conflicts that may arise in the disposal of the public lands. Such designations of "agricultural lands" and "mineral" on township plats the surveyors general have been required to have officially represented on the approved plats of townships, sections, quarter-sections, and smaller legal subdivisions, in conformity with the data on file in their respective offices.

Timber lands on rocky hills and mountains, not known to contain any of the aforesaid minerals, will be designated as "agricultural," and, if the contrary, as "mineral."

Although gulch and creek mines are not specially named in the act of July 26, 1866, yet if the lands containing them are more valuable for mining than for agriculture, they will be reported as mineral.

Placers, once valuable, but which have become exhausted, so as no longer to be valuable as mines, will be returned as agricultural.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO AFFIDAVITS FILED UNDER THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH SECTIONS OF THE MINING LAW.

The act of 21st March, 1864, amendatory of the homestead law, and for other purposes, (United States Statutes, vol. 13, page 35,) allows registers and receivers 22½ cents per hundred words for the testimony reduced to writing in pre-emption and homestead cases; but no authority is granted for charging a fee for simply filing an affidavit. The affidavits authorized by instructions from this office under the 10th and 11th sections of the mining act are not in the nature of declaratory statements or homestead applications. They are an expedient adopted, and the only one practicable under the circumstances, to obtain more special information than can be furnished by deputy surveyors touching the character of the various subdivisions of the public lands in what is known as the mineral domain, so that lands more valuable for mining than for agriculture may not be disposed of as belonging to the latter class; and lands really arable in character may not be withheld from settlement under the apprehension of being mineral. These two classes of land are so intermingled as to render it frequently a matter of the greatest difficulty to determine whether a particular subdivision belongs to one or the other, and the most feasible mode of coming to a reasonable conclusion appears to be by an investigation based upon the testimony of persons acquainted with the particular tracts involved.

The affidavits are further useful in enabling the registers and receivers to revise the lists of lands selected by agents of railroad companies before certifying to the correctness of the same, the plats and field-notes not in all cases furnishing a reliable guide, from the fact that surveyors generally are supposed to pass only along the exterior lines of the various subdivisions, and hence not always able to report accurately as to the character of the interior portions. There is consequently no fee chargeable to individuals for filing these documents, unless a trial is had, in which event the rule as to fees in other cases will be applied.

RESPECTING CITIZENSHIP OF INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS.

In reference to the question of citizenship under the mining act of July 26, 1866, when application is made by corporations organized under State or territorial laws, the Commissioner has ruled to the following effect:

It is an invariable principle in the pre-emption and homestead acts of the United States to limit the privileges conferred by these laws to citizens or persons having declared their intention to become such, and the same policy is indicated by the 1st section of the mining act. The limitation to citizenship is not repeated in the 2d section, but is necessarily implied, for the first section legalizes only the occupancy of citizens and those who have declared their intention to become such; and as occupancy must precede an application under the 2d section, it would seem to follow that if the occupancy of the applicant is not such as has been legalized by the statute, it could have no standing in any proceeding under it. A proper rule of interpretation requires us to consider the several sections together and the whole as declaratory of one uniform and consistent policy; and the principle of considering together all statutes *in pari materia* warrants an examination of other enactments for the disposal of the public domain and the rule therein established, with a view of ascertaining the intention of the law-making power when in any particular statute it may not be clearly expressed. It would, therefore, be entirely too narrow a construction to hold that, because the restriction was not repeated in the 2d section, the uniform policy of the government, for many years, was intended to be set aside in the cases provided for in that section.

These remarks apply to applicants appearing in the character of individuals, in whose cases the general principle must be adhered to and proof of citizenship furnished. This class of applicants is the only one that can take advantage of the pre-emption and homestead laws, corporations, as such, not being provided for in these acts. Yet, as corporations, at the date of the mining act and for a long time previous, had occupied and improved mining claims according to the local customs and rules of miners, and as the right to apply for a patent is, by the terms of the act, extended to any person or *association of persons*, it would be unreasonable to suppose that it was designed to exclude them from the benefits of this law. Such an interpretation would deny its privileges to valuable and extensive mining claims, and entirely disappoint the expectations of the friends of the act. Corporations must, therefore, be permitted to share in its benefits. But "a corporation is an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of law. Being the mere creature of law, it possesses only those properties which the charter of its creation confers upon it, either expressly or as incidental to its very existence." It can neither exercise the duties of citizenship, become naturalized, nor file a declaration of intention to become a citizen. Hence, the relations of citizenship or alienage cannot, properly speaking, be said to belong to it at all. To look beyond the mere artificial entity to the stockholders composing it, and require the citizenship of each one of a large number scattered frequently through several States and Territories to be established by proof in applications under the mining act, would involve such an amount of inconvenience and delay as practically to debar corporations from the privilege of ever making application.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in giving effect to the constitutional provision allowing *citizens* of the State where the suit is

brought to be sued in the circuit courts of the United States by citizens of another State, after a variety of decisions, has at last, in the case of the Louisville Railroad Company *vs.* Letson, (2 Howard, 555,) decided that a corporation created by the laws of a State, performing its functions under the authority of the same, and only suable there, though it may have members in other States, is *a person*, though an artificial one, *inhabiting* and *belonging* to that State, and entitled, for the purpose of suing and being sued, to be deemed a *citizen* of said State, and it is believed that an equally liberal construction should be adopted in reference to applications for mining patents by corporations. It is true that the questions in these cases before the Supreme Court pertained to State citizenship, and that the question of alienage was not involved; but when the court ceased to look beyond the mere artificial being to the natural persons composing the same, it is doubtful whether the existence of aliens among the stockholders would produce any change in the rule ultimately adopted. At all events, the necessities of the mining law would seem to require that the rule should be carried to that extent in proceedings under it. Hence, every corporation created by State or territorial laws should be treated as a citizen in all applications for mining patents, if legally competent to transact business and to acquire and hold real estate in such State or Territory.

In view of this construction, public officers of the Land department have been directed to require evidence of incorporation, the usual proof of which is a certified copy of the charter or certificate of incorporation, with the signature and seal of the proper officer, and when this is presented, proof of citizenship of stockholders is dispensed with.

ON THE COMPETENCY OF WITNESSES.

The third section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, (United States Statutes, vol. 13, p. 351,) provides that in the courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color, nor, in civil actions, because he is party to or interested in the issue tried. As the interest of a witness in the issue tried is no longer an objection to his competency in the courts of the United States, the registers and receivers of the local land offices will be governed by the same rule in all proceedings before them under the pre-emption, homestead, or mining acts, and in *ex parte* affidavits filed. The weight of the evidence is, however, a matter for the consideration of the executive officers, as in all other cases where a witness may have a stronger motive to favor one side than the other. *Ex parte* affidavits may be received in applications for patents under the mining act, in proof of posting notices on claimed premises and as to other facts; reasonable care being taken by the register and receiver to avoid imposition by pretended affidavits or reckless or dishonest witnesses. The officers before whom such affidavits are taken should be able to certify to the credibility of the witnesses; but where this cannot be done on account of the witnesses being strangers, their character for truth must be established to the satisfaction of the local officers by other means before giving weight to such testimony.

MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS—RAILROAD SELECTIONS.

In every case reported from the district land officers of selections made under the acts of 1862 and 1864, for the Pacific railroad, the agent of the company in the first instance is required to state in his affidavit that the selections are not interdicted, mineral, nor reserved lands, and are of the

character contemplated by the grant. Upon the filing of lists with such affidavits attached, it is made the duty of registers and receivers to certify to the correctness of the selections in the particulars mentioned, and in other respects. They subsequently undergo scrutiny in this office, are tested by our plats, and by all the data on our files, sufficient time elapsing after the selections are made for the presentation of any objections to the department before final action is taken; and to more effectually guard the matter, there is inserted in *all* patents issued to said railroad company a clause to the following effect: "Yet excluding and excepting from the transfer by these presents *all mineral lands*, should any such be found to exist in the tracts described in this patent, this exception, as required by statute, 'not extending to coal and iron land.'" A decision is said to have been made by the supreme court of California, which, it is claimed, decides that an occupant of a mining claim having no title from the United States has no such standing in court as enables him to enforce the exception as to mineral lands, in patents issued to railroad companies, and may, therefore, be lawfully ejected from lands included within the general description of the tracts patented to such companies, notwithstanding the particular tract may be mineral in character, and fall within the exception. Not having seen that decision, we are ignorant as to the exact character of the ruling, but it is not understood how a person in the occupancy of mineral lands under the local customs and rules of miners, protected by the license granted in the first section of the act of July 26, 1866, could be ejected by a railroad company having no title to the land at all. The government license, it is reasonable to suppose, would constitute a sufficient defence against any one not able to show a better title. The grantee of such license is no trespasser upon the public lands, and although the license is revocable by the United States, it cannot be considered as revoked by a patent to a railroad company when such instrument expressly excepts and excludes from the grant all interdicted mineral land. Claimants authorized to apply for and to obtain patents under the mining act havean efficient remedy in its provisions, and by taking the proper steps may obtain patents for their claims, even should they happen to be embraced within tracts patented to railroad companies, as the exceptions in such patents enable the United States to segregate the mineral lands included by distinct and separate conveyance to mining claimants. Placers more valuable for mining than for agriculture cannot be entered as pre-emption or homestead lands, nor can they be selected by railroad companies. There may be difficulties, and sometimes even hardships, connected with the system of filing affidavits to prove the mineral character of lands claimed by a railroad company, or an agricultural settler, and taking witnesses before the local land officers; but these are, in a great measure, inseparable from the subject-matter; pre-emptors and homestead settlers have the same difficulties to contend with, more onerous in the new States and Territories than in the older States, from the sparseness of the population not justifying additional land offices. It has been suggested to this office that the government should appoint a commission to segregate the mineral from the residue of the public lands; but let any one consider the vast amount of money expended by practical miners in excavations to test the value of mines, subsequently abandoned as worthless, and some idea may be formed of the time and expense such an undertaking would require, and how little confidence it would be likely to inspire. When a miner has taken possession of mineral lands under the license of the government, and has developed their character for mining purposes, it would seem that the task of protecting his rights could not be more

onerous than that which every settler is liable to encounter in defending himself against adverse claimants. The regulation of filing affidavits is simply a means of ascertaining the class to which a particular tract of land may belong, and although it may not be the best that could be devised, it is the only practical mode that has suggested itself to meet the difficulty of disposing of different classes of land mingled together in such a way as to render it frequently impossible to tell, without great labor and expense, whether a particular subdivision belongs to one or the other class.

IN REFERENCE TO THE STAY OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF ADVERSE CLAIMS UNDER THE SIXTH SECTION OF THE MINING LAW.

The sixth section of the mining act reqiures all proceedings to be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication in the courts, whenever an adverse claimant appears before the approval of the survey as provided in the third section.

The third paragraph of the instructions of June 25, 1867, requires such opposing claimant to show, by proof, the claim or interest he may have in the mine, and directs the register and receiver, should the same be satisfactory to them, to stay all further proceedings. It is not to be understood by this that the sufficiency of the adverse claim is to be investigated before the land officers. That is a matter that is expressly referred to the local courts by the statute. But the land officers are to be satisfied that the opposing claim is such as is contemplated by the sixth section of the mining act. They are not to suffer the forms of law to be fraudulently used by pretended claimants, having in fact no rights worthy of investigation before the courts. For instance, should it appear that the adverse claim relied upon relates to a settlement claimed under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, it would at once be decided not to be such a claim as is to be referred to the judicial tribunals for determination, and upon the filing of which, the proceedings are stayed and the case suspended to await a trial in the courts; these tribunals having no jurisdiction of claims arising under the pre-emption and homestead laws. The adverse claim must be one arising under the local customs and rules of miners; such claimant is required to file an affidavit stating fully the nature of his claim, and if the facts disclosed present opposing interests under these regulations, or the local laws of the State or Territory, the proceedings must be stayed; after which it becomes the duty of the party out of possession to carry the case into the courts, not only for the reason that claimants ought not to be called upon to assume the offensive in relation to claims of which they already have possession, but because the act extends the right to apply for patents only to claimants having previously occupied and improved their claims according to the local customs or rules of miners; and although there may be cases where claimants have been fraudulently ousted of a rightful possession, and are legally entitled to patents, still, as that question is to be settled in the courts, and not in the land offices, the party out of possession is not in a condition to receive a patent until his right to possession is judicially determined.

The language of the second section, "having previously occupied and improved the same," &c., does not refer to an occupancy at some remote period. It means an occupancy continuing up to the date of the application for a patent; otherwise the mine for which a patent is asked could not be said to be one "in regard to whose possession there is no contro-

versy or opposing claim," "as the statute requires it to be, in order to entitle the claimant to a patent." The very fact, therefore, of the applicant for a patent being out of possession, and an adverse party in possession, shows the claim to be one for adjudication in the courts before it can be disposed of in the land office. Hence it is the duty of all applicants under the mining act to state in their applications whether they are occupying the premises for which a patent is asked; and if not, whether an adverse party is in possession. If the latter is the case, the party is notified that an application for a patent has been made, in order that he may file an affidavit of his claim, and the case is then suspended for action in the courts.

RIGHTS TO THE USE OF WATER UNDER THE NINTH SECTION OF THE ACT.

The ninth section of the mining act maintains and protects the owners of water rights wherever, by *priority of possession*, rights to the use of water for *mining*, *agricultural*, *manufacturing*, or *other purposes*, have *vested* and *accrued*, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the *local customs*, *laws*, and *decisions* of courts.

To make such a claim good, under the act, the right to the use of water must have accrued—

First, by priority of possession; second, it must be recognized by the local customs; third, by the laws of the State or Territory and the decisions of the courts.

Whenever a claim to the use of water is thus recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of the courts of any State or Territory, the owner cannot be disturbed in his possession, no matter whether the land has been returned as mineral or agricultural; nor can his improvements be appropriated by other claimants under the pre-emption or homestead laws. As the right vested in the owner is an extraordinary one, differing essentially from the systems of water rights existing either under the common or civil laws, being, in fact, an anomalous system based upon the peculiar wants and conditions of things found in some of the mining States and Territories, it will be necessary for the claimant to show that it has been fully adopted in the State or Territory in which the claim is situated, as the law upon the subject of water rights by enactments of the legislature or the decisions of the highest courts, and it will not be sufficient to show that such a claim has the sanction of the local customs. This office would not, by issuing patents under said ninth section, contribute to fasten upon one of the new States or Territories a system so materially affecting its local proprietary regulations without the same having been first adopted and engrafted upon the laws of such State or Territory by the proper departments of the same; and any claimant applying under said section must produce satisfactory proof of such adoption and acknowledgment. When such proof can be satisfactorily furnished, claims of this nature might be included in patents for mines, as the reasonable quantity of surface ground for the convenient working of the same, allowed by the act of July 26, 1866, where the water is used for mining purposes, according to the local customs and rules of miners, and the fact of not being adjacent to the vein or lode would not, it is believed, contravene either the letter or spirit of the act. Where these claims are embraced within lands returned as agricultural, and the water is or may be advantageously used for irrigation, they may be included in patents for agricultural lands under the pre-emption or homestead laws, as a part of the realty conveyed, being adjacent to the

same, and constituting a part of the legal subdivisions embraced in such patents.

The doctrine of exclusive ownership of water, by virtue of prior occupancy, appears to have been fully adopted in California by numerous decisions of the supreme court of that State. Whether a similar rule has been adopted in any other State or Territory by the legislature or the courts, is not known here. At all events, any owner of a water claim, in a condition to ask for a patent granting such exclusive right, is in a condition to maintain himself, for the present, without a patent, against all adverse claimants, by virtue of the protection extended to him by the act itself.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS—HOW CONDUCTED.

1. All applications for patents under the mining act should be in writing, in which should be stated the name of the applicants, and whether the claim is made by individuals, or a partnership or corporation; it should designate the mining district, county, and State, in which the claim is located; describe the character of the mine, as to whether it bears gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper; state the number of feet claimed along the lode and laterally; the date of the original location of the claim under the mining customs; when and where it was recorded; the names of the locators; whether the applicant claims as a locator or as a purchaser—if the latter, whether by deed or verbal contract of parties in or out of possession; the nature and value of the improvements made or labor performed; whether the applicant is occupying the claim or is out of possession; and finally, whether the claim is one in regard to the possession of which there is any controversy or opposing claim within the knowledge of the applicant. The application should further state that claimant has posted a diagram in a conspicuous place on the claim, together with a notice of his intention to apply for a patent, with the date of posting such notice and diagram; and it should distinctly appear to whom the patent is to issue.

2. With the application there must be filed, first, a diagram of the claim, similar to that posted in a conspicuous place thereon, representing its boundaries and location, its length along the lode, with the surface ground necessary to the convenient working of the mine; second, a copy of the notice posted on the claim with the diagram; third, a certified copy of the mining customs of the district; fourth, a certified copy of the record of the location from the recorder's office; fifth, if the applicant is a corporation, a certified copy of the charter or certificate of incorporation; sixth, if the application is made by an individual or an unincorporated company, an affidavit or affidavits of citizenship, or of having filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, the applicant's own affidavit will be sufficient; facts must be stated, such as place of nativity, in what court declaration of intention was filed, and the date of such declaration, with a certified copy of the same; if applicant claims to be a citizen, he must state in his affidavit the place of his birth, his residence for the past five years, and whether he has exercised the elective franchise, and where; seventh, the affidavit of claimant that he is in the occupancy of the claim, stating the length of time he has occupied the same, the amount of money and labor expended thereon, and that he knows of no adverse claim to the possession; and eighth, if claimant is in possession under purchase, a certified copy of the deed, or if the deeds are numerous, a brief abstract of title, certified by the recorder, or even a certificate from that officer that a regular chain of title, ending in the applicant, appears on his records, will answer the purpose.

3. Upon filing these papers, the register of the land office will make the publication required in the third section of the act in a newspaper published nearest the claim, carefully stating in the notice the name of the claimant, of the mine, district, and county; also the names of the adjoining claimants, and if the claim is a relocation, the names of former claimants and claim, designating the lode, and, as near as practicable, the locality of the claim upon the lode.

The names of the adjoining claims and claimants ought never to be omitted, as that will generally be found one of the readiest means of fixing the locality of the claim. The register will also post a copy of the notice in his office for the period of ninety days, and on the publisher's presenting his account, the register will transmit the same to the surveyor general, unless the applicant has made provision for its immediate payment, in which case a duplicate receipt will be taken from the publisher, one of which to be transmitted to the General Land Office.

4. On the expiration of ninety days after posting diagram and notice, the claimant or his agent must file his own affidavit, with that of some other person cognizant of the fact, with the register and receiver, that said diagram and notice were posted in a conspicuous place on the claim at least ninety days, or prove the same by verbal testimony to the satisfaction of these officers. If all the proof furnished is satisfactory to the register and receiver, and no adverse claim has been filed, the applicant for a patent will apply to the surveyor general for an estimate of the expenses of surveying or platting the claim and of making publication, if the latter has not been paid by the applicant; and on depositing the amount with any assistant United States treasurer, or designated depositary, in favor of the United States treasury, to be passed to the credit of the fund created by "individual depositors for surveys of the public land," and filing with the surveyor general one of the duplicate certificates of deposit taken by the claimant, that officer will order the claim to be surveyed, and transmit the certificate of deposit to the General Land Office. If an adverse claimant appears before application is made to the surveyor general for a survey, no action will be taken by that officer until the question as to possession is settled in the courts.

5. The survey when made must be approved by the surveyor general, who will also make a plat of the claim, accurately representing its boundaries, its area, and its relative position in respect to the subdivisions of the public surveys, the township and range lines being extended for this purpose according to instructions on page seven, circular of January 14, 1867, if the claim is upon unsurveyed land. In the margin of the plat the surveyor general will endorse his approval of the survey as in other government plats; also his certificate of the value of the labor and improvements, and of the character of the vein exposed, and will transmit papers to the local officers and to the General Land Office, as heretofore instructed.

6. The register and receiver will carefully examine all testimony presented, whether in the form of affidavits or parol proof, exercising the precautions heretofore recommended in reference to the former. They will also examine the returns of survey approved by the surveyor general, and transmit the application with all the testimony, if the same is satisfactory to them, endorsed with their approval to the General Land Office, if no opposing claimant appears before the approval of the survey, so that a patent may at once be issued.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The railway system was inaugurated in this country some forty years ago. The Baltimore and Ohio, the first passenger railroad constructed, was commenced at its eastern terminus in Baltimore July 4, 1828. The extension of these artificial communications by private capital and enterprise alone over the States east of the Mississippi, during the following twenty years, constitutes a chapter of absorbing interest in our social progress. During this period were established those main lines of east and west travel and transport, which effectually neutralized the isolating influence of the Alleghanies. The main lines of natural communication in the Mississippi valley by the river courses led towards the Gulf of Mexico, and New Orleans had a fair prospect of becoming the great depot of the teeming productions of the mighty west. What the destiny of the country would have been but for the interweaving of these natural longitudinal lines of commercial movement by the cross lines of railway communication, it is impossible now to estimate. These two agencies, the warp and woof of a consolidated Union, have placed the industrial and commercial interests of American civilization upon an impregnable basis and have secured its hopeful development. It may be safely estimated that in the absence of this splendid railway movement our national development would have been retarded at least half a century, and that the desolation of the wilderness would be now unbroken over a vast territory at present teeming with the arts and institutions of civilization.

In 1850 the advance of our material interests had created a demand for railway communication between different sections of the country, which private enterprise unassisted by government could not meet. The endowment of the Illinois Central railroad in 1850, by the donation of the odd-numbered sections of public land lying within five miles of its line, was merely an exercise of the power of disposing of the public domain in a new and more advantageous manner, in which the liberality of the government was fully reimbursed by doubling the price of the reserved lands. The 2,595,000 acres of public land thus granted at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre represented a nominal value of $3,243,750. But it was well known that these lands, lying near no great natural means of communication, would be a drug in the market for many years, while the tide of population would be deflected to more eligible portions of the country. The establishment of the railway, however, would bring them at once in demand, and secure their disposal at double the minimum rates. The national landed interest intrusted to the general government would, by this disposition, be very greatly advanced, and an incidental public benefit derived from the speedy settlement of these lands would be secured.

The principle established in the case of the Illinois Central was destined to a speedy and enormous application in other public land States where railway enterprises were struggling against the general embarrassment of want of capital, and where eligible railway movements, yet to be inaugurated, were soon to advance very powerful claims to the same assistance. Land concessions in aid of railroads have been granted by Congress to fourteen States, viz.: Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, California, and Oregon; the aggregate amount of land so conceded being 58,108,581.40 acres. Land concessions amounting to 3,782,213.27 acres have also been granted to these States, viz.: Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon, for the construction of military wagon roads.

The results of this policy of government aid are wonderful. Through all the States to which these subsidies were granted a system of railroads, embracing thousands of miles, has been inaugurated, giving an untold impulse to every form of industrial and commercial activity and adding an enormous volume and force to our great national forward movement.

The third grand stage of American railroad enterprise is the present, in which it launches out into the wilderness in advance of civilization, laying its iron track through primeval forests and boundless prairies and over rugged mountain ranges in order to unite the outlying members of the Union upon the Pacific coast with the great mass of home civilization. These communities, numbering a million of inhabitants, and rapidly advancing in all the elements of social prosperity, were isolated by thousands of miles of desert occupied by wild beasts or still more formidable savage men. Their pathways across this intervening wilderness were devious, uncertain, toilsome, and perilous. The necessities of commerce could brook neither the delay nor the cost of transportation. Immigration was restricted by the difficulties and dangers of these routes to a limited number, travelling in expensively equipped companies. A route partly by sea and partly by land across the territory of a foreign power, and a still longer sea route round the stormy cape, were the only alternatives to this overland travel.

In spite of these difficulties, American society had established itself upon the Pacific coast in astonishing vigor, and was rapidly working eastward to meet the main tide of settlement, advancing towards the Rocky mountains from the Mississippi. The increasing volume and variety of agricultural and mineral production on the Pacific called loudly for a speedy and safe communication with the older States, attracting the best minds in the nation to the practical solution of the problem. The sudden and powerful quickening of the sentiment of nationality at the opening of the late civil war demanded speedy action upon a project deemed essential to the territorial unity of the republic. In spite of the heavy financial burdens of the war, Congress responded to the patriotic instinct of the nation, by passing various acts from 1862 to the present time, endowing several railroad corporations with magnificent areas of land, and loaning to two of them the government credit to the amount of $50,000,000 in order to enable them to complete a line of road from Omaha and Kansas City to San Francisco in the shortest possible space of time.

In the previous landed endowments of railroad enterprises, the States within whose limits the roads were to be constructed were made the trustees of the national subsidies. But in the novel aspects of this new movement, and in default of State authority to exercise such trust, Congress was obliged to create corporate agencies to carry out this project. By the acts of July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, May 21, 1866, and July 26, 1866, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, and the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, were designated for the work of constructing a line of railway from Omaha to San Francisco, with a branch from Kansas City, passing through Denver, an extension having been proposed in a southwesterly direction to reach the Pacific. To aid in the construction of these stupendous works, the odd-numbered sections lying within 10 miles of each line of route were granted, with a loan of government credit varying from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, in proportion to the local difficulties of each route.

The operations of the aforesaid companies have exhibited a degree of energy and of financial and engineering skill unparalleled in history. The Union Pacific Company commenced building its eastern connection

from Omaha, and completed 50 miles during the year 1865. During 1866 255 miles were built, 235 miles during 1867, and 335 in 1868, up to the present time, making 875 miles of the eastern end of the route now in running order; the process of construction is being rapidly pushed, the latest telegraphic reports recording an instance of seven and a half miles being laid in a single day. The Central Pacific road had 31 miles constructed by July 1, 1864, and by November, 1866, had opened 94 miles further, reaching a point 11 miles from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. This formidable point has since been passed and the line has been finished 300 miles east of Sacramento, with a fair prospect of reaching Humboldt Wells, 200 miles further east, by December, 1868. Nearly 1,200 miles of the main line have thus been completed in four years. Meanwhile, of the branch line known as the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, 385 miles have been completed from Kansas City to Fort Wallace, making an aggregate of nearly 1,600 miles of road complete and in running order between the Missouri river and the Pacific. By the latest, the next anniversary of national independence will witness a complete line of railway across our continent, while intelligent men, well informed as to the progress of the work, predict an earlier consummation.

The splendid qualities exhibited in this enterprise, both by the nation that conceived it in a sublime faith in its own indomitable energy, and by the individual spirits who have worked out the practical problem so far within the time allotted, have already illustrated the American name with a glory not eclipsed by any other achievement. When the enormous extent of the work is considered, with its towering obstacles in certain localities, we may well be astonished at the results obtained even in this age of engineering wonders. The systematic prosecution of the work under some very remarkable difficulties, growing out of the want of local supplies of materials, developed a superior administrative and executive ability. Everything essential to the wants of the workmen and the construction of the road must be procured a thousand miles off, gathered in large magazines at some point, and sent along the line at a heavy cost of transportation. The materials used were of the best quality, regardless of price, and the work finished in a style equal to that of any road east of the Alleghenies.

The equipment of this road is of the first character, embracing 100 locomotives from the best manufactories in the country. The rolling stock of the company is constructed at their own shops in Omaha, in the best style. In the erection of these establishments and of the buildings along the route, the wants of the future have been kept in view, and preparations made for an immense amount of travel and transport, which may be expected on the completion of the line to the Pacific.

The portion of the route confided to the Central Pacific Company presents much more formidable obstacles, especially in crossing the Sierra Nevada. The grades in this part range from 75 to 116 feet per mile, averaging 95 feet. Tunnels were cut through solid rock for very considerable distances, the length of the longest being 1,658 feet. Along 40 miles of the route heavy sheds of timber have been erected to protect the track against the avalanches of mountain snow. While yet the work of passing the summit was in progress, the grading on the eastern slope was commenced, and the necessary iron and rolling stock for 78 miles of track were dragged over the mountain by ox-teams. The main difficulties of this end of the route having been overcome, the work is now advancing at a rate approaching that of the Union Pacific, little or no heavy grading being required west of the Salt Lake mountains. The

construction of this part of the road is of the most substantial character, the culverts being of granite and the bridges of the best Oregon timber. The equipment of the company embraces 105 locomotives and 600 cars. It is estimated that the two roads will unite at a point 100 miles west of Salt Lake City.

This great steam highway traverses three States and three Territories, with other States and Territories lying within its sphere of developing influence. Of these, California has a population of 600,000, Nevada 60,000 Nebraska 100,000, Oregon 100,000, Utah 120,000, Montana 40,000, Idaho 40,000, Colorado 60,000, Wyoming 40,000, and Dakota 10,000, making a sum total of 1,170,000. These populations are increasing by heavy annual ratios, which, on the completion of this route, will be yet further enhanced. When the fertile lands and productive mineral resources of this magnificent area shall be rendered easy of access by the completion of this and other lines of railway already projected, the tide of immigration will be expanded, and the beneficent provisions of our pre-emption and homestead laws will be laid under contribution by millions of settlers. The agricultural and mineral productions of these regions, finding this outlet, will be enormously increased in volume and value. The triumphs of scientific culture may be expected within the limits of fabled great American deserts. Splendid forests will grow from seed upon bleak ridges and plains, arresting excessive evaporation and ameliorating climates. Irrigation will redeem millions of acres from sterility and add magnificent tracts to the productive areas of the country. The vine, the olive, and other generous fruits of all kinds, will grow in those climates with a luxuriance that will astonish the fruit culturists of the older States. Heavy crops of cereals will enhance the stock of breadstuffs of the nation, while immense numbers of live stock nourished in those rich pasture lands will add to the physical comforts of the people. The enhanced yield of the precious metals will swell the volume of solid circulating medium to such an extent that our national debt will be unimportant. The useful minerals will then be subjected to an investigation and exploitation which will develop an amount of industrial wealth beyond all present conception.

This mass of production, in seeking a market, will give rise to a domestic commerce of transcendent value. The domestic trade of this country far overshadows our foreign commerce, indicating a healthy preponderance of the home activities of American life. But there will be added a vast foreign traffic that will flow across the American continent upon the completion of this continental railway, leaving great accumulations of wealth at all the commercial centres along its entire line. The streams of oriental commerce, so long monopolized by European nations and carried around the Cape of Good Hope, across the Isthmus of Suez, or by long and expensive overland caravan routes across the eastern continent, have already been tapped by the pioneer line of American steamers from San Francisco to Yokohama and Shanghai, and the tide of travel and transport has already been deflected to the Panama route. How will that tendency be enlarged upon the completion of this grand interoceanic highway! The tonnage of San Francisco increased from 765,900 tons in 1866 to 901,400 in 1867. The number of passengers arriving during 1867—38,800—was nearly equalled by the aggregate of the first half of 1868—32,000.

The immense mass of export destined to pass from that commercial centre on the Pacific will find a ready transit by way of the route now opening. Wagon freights to the Pacific are even now estimated at 230,000 tons per annum, costing $13,000,000. It is supposed that 154,000

persons annually pass from ocean to ocean, involving an expenditure for travel and transport of $31,000,000 per annum. Upon the opening of this route the travel will doubtless be augmented to half a million persons per annum, and the cost of transportation will not be less than $100,000,000.

But the mass of oriental commerce that will seek this transit will add still further to these splendid aggregates. The improvements both in navigation and railway transport will soon quicken the passage on both elements at a rate conceivable only by comparing the present capacities of locomotion with those existing a century ago. I have elsewhere alluded to the opinion ardently expressed in scientific quarters, that the entire passage from London to Yokohama, through New York and San Francisco, will ere long be reduced to the time now required for the voyage across the Pacific—about three weeks. The trade of China and the neighboring islands, amounting to $300,000,000 per annum, which Europe has hitherto practically monopolized, will pass quietly into our hands, and our commercial cities will become the centres of the world's financial operations.

The volume of transportation and travel that will pass over our continent will soon outstrip the capacities of any single route. In anticipation of this result, other trans-continental lines arealr eady authorized. The Kansas branch of the Union Pacific, known as the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railway, has proposed, as hereinbefore intimated, an extension to the Pacific by alternative routes along the 32d and 34th parallels, traversing some of the most unique and valuable portions of the country. New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and southern California, present an area of productive soil and genial climate that promise, under the stimulus of railway communication, to attract and support a large industrial population. Both the agricultural and the mineral resources of these regions are on a magnificent scale, indicating, in the event of the success of the last-named enterprise, a large increase of immigration and an advance in civilization. For the construction of such a route, Congress has been asked for a landed endowment and a loan of credit similar to those accorded to the Union Pacific Company.

Another candidate for the same congressional patronage is the Northern Pacific Railway. By act of July 2, 1864, this company was incorporated for the purpose of building a line of railway and telegraph from Lake Superior to Puget sound, in a line north of the 45th parallel, with a branch down the Columbia river to a point at or near Portland. A grant of land including 20 odd-numbered sections per mile on each side of said line of road was the extent of government subsidy promised. It is claimed by the projectors of this route that it possesses very important advantages over routes further south; that it is the shortest and most central line, crossing the continent at a point where the waters of the great lakes approach nearest the Pacific; that it is the best practicable route, the mountain ranges being here most depressed. It is furthermore stated that there are no deserts along this line, which traverses everywhere tracts of great agricultural and mineral wealth. The climate of this region is of a mildness far beyond what might be expected in such high latitude, as is shown in the great northern deflection of isothermals. It is said that on account of the depressed elevation of the mountain passes the obstructions of winter will be less formidable than on the routes projected further south. It is claimed that the local business of this route will support each successive section as it is placed in running order, and that the completion of the entire line will make it the great artery of northern trans-continental foreign commerce. With all

these advantages, the statement of which does not seem to be controverted, it has been found hitherto impracticable to enlist the capital essential to its prosecution. In this exigency, Congress has been asked for a loan of its credit on terms similar to those accorded to the Union Pacific Company. The success of this policy in the case in which it has already been tried is pointed to as sufficient security for its safety in the present instance. We may reasonably expect that the rapid development of the industrial and commercial value of the routes contemplated by the Northern Pacific Railway and the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, will cause their construction in any event.

In the course of the regular and normal development of our western territory, railroad enterprises connecting with these trunk lines will be inaugurated and successfully carried into execution. The ideas of civilization have in the last decade become startlingly progressive. Man, impatient of the slow labors of the past, is hardly willing to accord even the briefest space of time necessary to the accomplishment of results. There is a feverish anxiety to secure ends in view by constantly improving mechanical processes. The labor of years has already been compressed within days and even hours. The transmission of intelligence by the instantaneous flash of electricity has spread a network of iron nerves, both sensitive and volitional, over every civilized country, while the rapid enlargement of the railway system has supplied a power analogous to the muscular force of the human body, in handling the masses of matter and in dominating the motive powers of nature. The earth under the hand of this intelligent discipline promises soon to become a highly organized mechanism, meeting the wants of its human occupants with a delicate appreciation and an abundance of provision that will realize the dreams of optimist philosophy. We stand, doubtless, at the threshold of grander developments of social life than has ever yet been witnessed in any age.

AREA OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN—EXPANSION OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

By the treaty of 1783, at the close of our Revolution, the limits of the republic of 1776, as acknowledged by Great Britain, extended from the great lakes on the north to the 31° of latitude, and from the Atlantic to the middle channel of the Mississippi, that channel having been recognized as the western boundary of the Anglo-American colonies in the 7th article of the treaty concluded on the 10th of February, 1763, at Paris, between the Kings of Great Britain, France, and Spain, the three great powers then colonizing on this continent. If from the surface of the United States of 1776—1783 we deduct the aggregate area of the original 13 States, also the area of Vermont, admitted into the Union in 1791, but whose territory was claimed by New York and New Hampshire; the surface of Kentucky, once a part of Virginia, but admitted in 1792; of Tennessee, once a portion of North Carolina, but admitted in 1796; and of Maine, its territory having been once claimed by Massachusetts, but admitted as a State in 1820; there will remain unclaimed by any other State a quantity of public land equal to 354,000 square miles, or 226,560,000 acres, that being the aggregate area of this national interest prior to and at the opening of the year 1800. Since then, the limits of the Union have been enlarged and fixed by the treaty of cession in 1803, with Napoleon as First Consul of the French republic; of 1819 with Spain; by the admission in 1846 of Texas, retaining her proprietorship in the lands of the State; by the treaty of limits in that year with Great

Britain, fixing the dividing line between the then Territory of Oregon and the British possessions; by the treaties of 1848 and 1853 with Mexico; and the treaty of 1867 with Alexander II, the Emperor of all the Russias.

In virtue of the treaties of cession here referred to, the area of the public domain has been increased eight times its original extent, and now embraces 1,834,998,400 acres, or 2,867,185 square miles. This immense increase of national territory embraced numerous individual foreign titles founded on written grants, in form extending even to nascent claims resting upon actual settlement before change of government. The whole scope of congressional legislation, from an early date to a recent period, shows how scrupulously this government has made provision for fulfilling treaty stipulations and the requirements of public law, so as to secure to individuals their rights which originated under former governments. No nation has shown a higher sense of justice in this respect or a more liberal spirit. We have acknowledged and carried out the principle, that although sovereignty changes, private property is unaffected by the change, and that all claims in this relation are to be maintained sacred, including those in contract, those executory, as well as those executed. Such are the rulings of boards of commissioners for the examination of foreign titles and the decisions of the district courts, and of the Supreme Court of the United States. The enlightened decrees of the highest judicial tribunal of the Union show how jealously private rights have been vindicated and confirmed, while the records of our government bear evidence of the fact that multitudes of titles, derived under the former sovereignties of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Mexico, have been secured to the lawful owners.

Of the whole surface, as hereinbefore given, 2,867,185 square miles, or 1,834,998,400 acres, acquired at different times and known as the public domain, there have been surveyed from the foundation of our system to June 30, 1868 an aggregate surface of 496,884,754.00 acres. Leaving

unsurveyed	1,338,113,646.00	acres.
To this unsurveyed surface add such portion of the surveyed territory as has not been disposed of, viz	67,253,032.93	"
And we have yet to be disposed of an aggregate of	1,405,366,678.93	"

This surface exceeds the united areas of European Russia, Prussia, Austria, Norway, and Sweden, and is greater by 1,200,000 square miles than all of Europe outside of Russia. The South American states of Venezuela, Ecuador, Guiana, Bolivia, Peru, and Chili, falling short of this area 300,000 square miles, while it transcends in extent the great empires of antiquity, and is exceeded only by a few in modern times whose enormous surfaces are pieced out by inhospitable regions.

The present territorial limits of the republic embracing this domain cover nearly 4,000,000 of square miles, extending through 58 degrees of longitude, from ocean to ocean, and through 25 degrees of latitude, from the chain of the great northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico; our country occupying the main strategical points on the North American shore line of both oceans. Our Atlantic coast with the Gulf line stretching from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, our Pacific seaboard extending, with the exception of a few hundred miles of British territory, from the 32d parallel to the Arctic ocean. The northern land frontier passes from the Pacific ocean through Puget sound eastward along the 49th paral

lel, intersecting the basin of the lakes near the head of Lake Superior, following their course for more than 1,200 miles, deflecting eastward along the 45th parallel, with a northward curve, to include the State of Maine. Our southern land frontier, ascending the Rio Grande to El Paso, strikes westerly to the confluence of the Colorado and the Gila, oscillating above and below the 32d parallel.

Our geographical position places us in the chief highway of the world's commerce, enabling us ere long to control its movements and absorb a large share of its profits. The development of the American industrial and commercial system upon the Pacific slope has already deranged the old commercial relations of Europe with eastern Asia, promising to reverse the course of trade, causing it to pass over this continent to Europe. Our centres of production are shifting towards the Pacific. Commerce follows industry, and the great centres of commercial Europe are soon to be disturbed by mighty influences. The eastern question of to-day will be superseded by more potent and fundamental interests rapidly reconstructing the social system of the world.

The Union Pacific railroad, the completion of which is now but a question of months, will yet constitute the main channel of communication between eastern Asia and western Europe. In the last annual report of this office it is shown by undeniable facts and figures that for travel and for the carriage of light and high-priced articles, the transportation whereof constitutes but a small proportion of the cost of bringing them into market, such as the teas and silks of China and Japan, the Pacific railway, notwithstanding the double transshipment, first at San Francisco and then at New York, will be a formidable rival to the European steamship lines, even with the advantage of the Suez maritime canal. The extent of this carrying trade is partly indicated by the importations of tea into the United Kingdom from China and Japan for three years, as stated in vol. 26 of the British Parliamentary Papers of 1866, to wit: for 1863, 136,803,218 pounds; for 1864, 124,359,243 pounds; for 1865, 121,156,712 pounds; total, 382,319,173 pounds. Of this enormous aggregate, over 97 per cent. entered the port of London. A correspondent of the London Times of the 16th October, 1868, says: "China sends us every year more than 100,000,000 pounds of tea, and takes from us in the same period more than 100,000,000 yards of Manchester and Yorkshire fabrics. English steamers reach the very heart of China by ascending the great rivers Yang-tze-kiang and Peiho." It is in place here to state that in the second article of the treaty of 1844 at Wang-Hiya between the United States and the Chinese empire, it is stipulated that "if additional advantages or privileges of whatever description be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal, and impartial participation in the same." (Statutes at Large, vol. 8, page 592.)

The rapidity of transit, which is constantly stimulated by commercial rivalry and the advantage of speedy marketing, will send a large proportion of this carrying trade across our continent.

But we will soon develop a basis of oriental commerce from the mutual necessities and capacities of the United States and Asia grander than the accumulated masses of commercial power and thrift in the capitals of western Europe. The importation of teas and other Asiatic products must continue to increase at a rate proportioned to our increase in population and to the settlement of our public domain. In return for this immense mass of imports, the Pacific slope alone will export a surplus production of breadstuffs, also fruits of most exquisite quality, to meet the increasing demand of Asia. Our unrivalled fisheries on the Pacific

from the Gulf of California to the Arctic will afford to 400,000,000 Chinese, 50,000,000 Japanese, and many odd millions of East India islanders, an immense volume of cheap animal nutriment, superseding to a considerable extent even their favorite rice.

By our late treaty with China, concluded at Washington during the current year, provision is made for the construction of internal improvements in the Celestial Empire by American capital and enterprise. Already a company of American capitalists have been authorized by the Emperor of China to construct a line of submerged cable connecting the leading maritime cities. This will doubtless be followed by the introduction of railroads on an extended scale. The iron and machinery necessary for their construction and equipment will be supplied by American industry, and largely from the yet undeveloped enterprise of the Pacific slope. The transportation of this heavy material will give scope to an immense extension of our carrying trade, which an increasing demand in eastern Asia for our manufactures will still further enlarge.

The Pacific ocean is the sphere of the peculiar triumph of steam navigation, and the age of American enterprise in this direction is now opening. We are daily diminishing the disadvantages in our commercial rivalry with Great Britain, growing out of want of capital, and may now hope that upon the expanse of the Pacific our flag will soon be found covering a larger commerce than has ever yet been known on the Atlantic.

The pioneer enterprise of Pacific steam navigation is an American line known as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally organized to ply between New York and San Francisco, connecting with the Panama railway. In 1861 this company had 11 steamships on the Pacific, of comparatively moderate capacities, and assets amounting to $4,201,283 17. During that year the transportation both ways amounted to 22,806 passengers, 10,444½ tons of merchandise, and $41,202,985 45 in treasure. In 1868 the company employed 22 steamers of increased capacity, with four new ones building, showing assets above liabilities amounting to $25,000,000. The business of the previous year includes 31,897 passengers, 60,134 tons of merchandise, and $40,754,175 in treasure.

This company has lately established a branch line from San Francisco to Yokohama, in Japan, and to Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yang-tze-kiang, the Mississippi of China. The business of this branch is rapidly increasing, paying handsome dividends, the first five voyages each netting an average profit of $30,000. It imports large quantities of clothing to the 75,000 Chinese settled on the Pacific slope, and immense supplies of tea from China and Japan. This carrying trade, rapidly increasing, is destined to an indefinite expansion on the completion of the Pacific railroad, from local demand along its line, to say nothing of through freight to the eastern States and to Europe.

The experience of this company in Pacific navigation inclines them to prefer large side-wheel steamers to propellers, carrying 2,000 tons of merchandise, and 1,500 passengers, besides 1,700 tons of dead freight. These, with the expenditure of 40 tons of coal, average over 220 sea knots per day, making the 5,000 sea knots of the longer winter passage in three weeks, with proportionate reduction in the summer route, some 250 miles shorter. The late discovery of islands* in the

*These islands were first discovered in 1859 by Captain Brooks, of the Hawaiian bark Gambia, in latitude 28° 12′ north, and longitude 177° 12′ west from Greenwich, not having previously appeared on any chart. They stretch from the Hawaiian group in a general west-

Pacific, near the track of these steamers, by their coaling facilities, will render available for merchandise hundreds of tons on each voyage now absorbed by dead freight.

The earlier trips on this line from Yokohama to San Francisco were made within three weeks. It is but reasonable to expect that increasing experience and constant improvements in construction will reduce these voyages to the present average trips from New York to Liverpool, say 10 or 12 days, while the latter will be compressed within a week. Railroad men are already broaching the idea that the railroad transit from New York to San Francisco will shortly be made within 72 hours. This would require an average speed of 44 miles per hour, not including any time for stoppage. To accomplish this result, of course immense improvements must be made in railroad construction and equipment. But such improvements are not to be compared with the revolution wrought in the world's locomotive power by the substitution of railways for stage coaches, or to the improvements effected in railroads. We may therefore reasonably expect the transit from Yokohama to London, *via* San Francisco and New York, to be made within the time now required for Pacific voyages, say three weeks; at the opening of the Pacific railroad it will require about 40 days, some 15 or 20 less than are required by the most speedy European line. An opposition American line has already been established from New York to San Francisco, which is called the North American Steamship Company, and has four steamers in commission.

We are now rapidly recovering from the temporary depression of our shipping interests, owing to the depredations upon our commerce during the late civil war, and there is every prospect of a permanent and speedy advance in this, as in all industries affected by the same cause.

The special advantage, however, in controlling the trade of Asia lies in our mineral wealth. In 20 years we have probably added to the metallic circulating medium of the world about $1,250,000,000, 10 per cent. of which is silver. Of the world's annual product, about $200,000,000, we are producing more than one-half. It is true the decline of placer mining has been more rapid than the expansion of vein mining, and that consequently our aggregate annual production has diminished, yet this is no ground of apprehension to minds conversant with the subject. We are now recovering from the lethargy that followed the reckless speculations in the mining regions. Costly experience has been fruitful in lessons of practical wisdom, and in specific facts in regard to our mining resources. Schools of mining are being established, combining the accumulated science and skill of Europe with the ready tact and restlessness of American mind, and promising a greatly enhanced metallic production in the coming age of mining enterprise.

The practical results of the important facts suggested are beginning to be developed in a remarkable degree, and can only be fully appreciated in connection with some peculiar characteristics of Oriental society which have perplexed political economists from the days of Pliny to the present.

The industrial organization of eastern nations has secured, from time immemorial, heavy balances of trade in their favor, resulting from the inexpensive habits of their laboring population. The average wages of labor in Bengal do not exceed from three to three and a half pence per day, the average in southern and eastern Asiatic countries being about

northwesterly direction, are important as a "coaling station" for American China steamships, also for United States vessels cruising in these waters, and were formerly taken possession of for the United States by an American man-of-war on 28th of August, 1867, receiving the name of Midway islands. (*Vide* Ex. Doc. No. 79, 2d session 40th Congress, July, 1868.)

the same. When rice does not cost more than a half penny per pound, this sum represents the full share of animal comfort that is requisite to meet the limited aspirations of these down-trodden masses, and to maintain their effective laboring strength. Such labor is found inefficient when compared with the muscular force of civilized men; yet, after meeting all home demands, it secures a very large annual surplus for exportation. This export is not balanced by any commensurate import to meet the most lavish expenses of the small ruling class, to whose wants the demand for foreign productions is limited, the mere physical necessities of the masses being satisfied with the fruits of the soil. On the other hand, the staple exports of such countries—tea, silk, coffee, cotton, and spices—have, through the settled habits of civilized life, become articles of imperious necessity. Reciprocity of supply and demand, then, having but a limited application to the trade with Oriental nations, these balances must be paid in the precious metals, mostly silver. From this has resulted that puzzling financial problem, "the drain of specie to the east." From the time Pliny estimated the annual export of precious metals to the east at a sum equal to $4,000,000 for luxuries and female ornaments, this drain has continued, with occasional fluctuations, yet with general expansion, to the present time. If it had not enlarged beyond the estimate of Pliny, it would by this time have accumulated not less than $8,000,000,000 in Asiatic countries—a sum equal to double the national debt of England, and exceeding many times the entire stock of precious metals, both in Europe and America. But the gradual enlargement of this export for hundreds of years, and especially its enormous expansion since 1853, renders the conditions of the problem unmanageable, and its results indeterminate.

In volume 39 of the British Parliamentary Papers for 1866 is found a report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, urging the adoption of gold currency, as the annual absorption of silver by India is greater than the world's entire production. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, estimating the world's annual silver product at £10,000,000, stated that for the previous six years India had absorbed an average of £11,500,000, and during the year immediately previous £14,500,000, or from 15 to nearly 50 per cent. in excess of the annual product of the globe. Individual estimates are also given, slightly varying from the above, which are endorsed by the governor of Bombay. Dr. Nassau Lees, in his "Drain of Specie to the East," estimates that this drain will, from the necessities of local traffic alone, engulf some four or five hundred millions more of the world's silver, while other authorities estimate India's absorbent power as practically unlimited.

From these and other facts, it will be seen that the increase of trade with Asia involves an increased draught upon the world's stock of silver. What is especially remarkable, is the fact that Asiatic countries have so little to show by way of accumulation. In 1857, India had a circulation of $400,000,000 among a population of 180,000,000, or about $2 22 per capita; China and Japan having about $3 per capita; whilst France, with a population of 38,000,000, has a metallic circulation of $910,000,000, or $24 per capita. Yet western nations are still pouring their uncounted millions into this apparently fathomless abyss.

During 1866, European exports of specie to Asia amounted to $58,000,000, of which $56,250,000 were silver. The exports of the previous fourteen years amounted to $911,000,000, of which $787,000,000 were silver. Without attempting to account for this phenomenon upon any of the theories propounded by different writers, attention is invited to the elements of

power which our enormous production of gold and silver gives us in meeting this demand. During the year 1866, our direct shipments of treasure from San Francisco to Asia amounted to $6,633,418, being an excess of $101,211 over the shipment to England, seven times greater than the shipment to France, and nearly one-fifth of the shipment to New York. The president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in a report made in 1867, shows by facts and figures that the cost of laying down silver in China from San Francisco direct, in sailing-vessels, is less than one-half the cost of sending it by way of London, the freight and primage being in the latter case more than double the former, and saddled with a double insurance, besides commissions.

The establishment of the China branch of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has since enlarged the facilities of a prompt and safe transmission of treasure. It is not easy to estimate the full force of our advantage thus accruing in controlling the commerce of eastern Asia. The ultimate result cannot fail, as heretofore suggested, to be the establishment at San Francisco and New York of clearing-houses for the commerce of the globe.

The rapid and radical changes lately wrought in the relations of the different Asiatic powers present favorable opportunities for the extension of the commercial influence of the Union. The maps of that continent promise speedy reconstruction. The Eastern question of the last and present century has broadened its issues, and is involving world-wide interests in its solution. The Czar is becoming essentially an Asiatic potentate, and the drift of Russian civilization is eastward, to meet and join hands with our own across the Pacific. The laborious efforts of the Russian government to elevate its masses will be far more effective when once it shifts its capital towards the Pacific, which is soon to be the grand arena of commerce and industry.

England has also become an Asiatic power; leaving the Gallic and Germanic fragments of the Carlovingian Empire to struggle for the mastery of continental Europe, she stakes her power, perhaps her national existence, upon the stability of her Indian empire. Russia, having swept across the Kirguis steppe and conquered three-fourths of Turkestan, now holds a commanding position towards the Anglo-Indian frontier, which has been pushed across the Indus, absorbing Scinde and Punjaub, and now rests upon the summit of the Hindoo Koosh. Its right flank is further protected by a diplomatic ascendency over Thibet and Cashmere, which, by degrees, may pass into territorial sovereignty. Both parties are now struggling for the diplomatic control of the whole Iranian plateau.

Looking to eventualities, England has an army in India of 150,000 troops, of whom 70,000 are English; yet her main hope is in the reconstruction of Indian civilization, and in the consolidation of her empire by the construction of a magnificent system of railroads, involving an expenditure of $440,000,000. These are arranged with rare strategic skill, quadrupling the efficiency of her military force by multiplied facilities for concentration. Civilization is radiated downward, through strata of ignorance and superstition, the whole forming a unique political and social organism, the greatest colonial empire of history. It is scarcely concealed by British publicists that the main object of British rule is to transform Hindostan into a market for her manufactures, thereby drawing new aliment to her home industry. France has again entered the field of Asiatic colonial enterprise, and is already pressing the soil of Farther India, evidently with the good will of her English neighbors.

The Russians, in addition to their conquests in Turkestan, have advanced their Siberian frontier southward, at the expense of China. First the entire left bank of the Amoor was secured during the Taeping rebellion. Subsequently, Russia pushed her line southward, through Mantchooria, to the borders of Corea, within 800 miles of Pekin.

Amidst the complications of internal discord and external hostility in China, the military prestige of this republic loomed across the Pacific, developing a new and commanding interest in Asiatic affairs. A new line of policy has been adopted by the statesmen of the Celestial Empire, being nothing less than an abandonment of the isolation of forty centuries, the empire taking its place in the family of nations, and assuming the obligations and sharing the benefits of international comity.

The United States have ever recognized the sentiment of the brotherhood of mankind as the basis not only of our domestic institutions but of our foreign policy, not looking beyond our immediate continental relations, and having no motive for aggression. This general idea of our national character has been confirmed by our intercourse with the Chinese government, and our commercial transactions with their people. Under the auspices of America, China now seeks to secure position among the nations of the earth, and to escape the fate of other oriental states. This involves the reconstruction of her civilization, and the introduction of those improvements of science and art which have enabled European nations to dominate the immensely more populous regions of Asia. She desires now to introduce the latest processes of art without impairing the industry of her people; to increase facilities for manufacturing, agricultural, and mining enterprise, as the basis of a more extended and mutually profitable foreign and domestic commerce.

To enable the Chinese to realize such results, by assisting them in avoiding the complications of European diplomacy, in affording adequate moral support against ambitious schemes of foreign conquest, but above all in striking the key note of nobler social organization and individual manhood, this country will render a service that will add to the American name a glory not eclipsed by past achievements in civilization. Our claims to the regard of that people will of course unlock to us the doors of a more intimate commercial intercourse than has yet been accorded to any nation, an advantage not lessened by recollections of any injustice or aggression.

Through an established trading intercourse with China, exerting a powerful influence on her internal as well as her external trade, the commercial interests of America will gain permanent footing. The railroads which will soon intersect the Celestial Empire will act as feeders to our American Pacific steam fleet. These railways will reach the tribes of the interior, and develop commercial relations with people yet but partially known. Our steamers upon the Yang-tze-kiang, the Hoang-ho, and the Hoang-kiang, will bring down the products of Chinese industry, and in return carry to the furthest point of navigation cargoes of American mechanical, agricultural, and mining products, thus diffusing the blessings of a varied industry and an enriching commerce, not controlled by military conquest and colonial empire, but by the regular normal influences of fair dealing and intelligent enterprise.

In order to furnish some idea in concentrated form of the existing interests to be affected by the trans-Pacific commerce in connection with the progressive and active settlement of the public lands, inquiries within the last few months were addressed by the Commissioner to the governors of the several States and Territories, and the authorities of

371 municipalities. The results as far as received will appear in an accompanying paper.

From these, with other sources, it is estimated that there are now completed 40,000 miles of railroad, at a cost of nearly $2,000,000,000; that 20,000 miles additional are projected and in process of construction; that the earnings of the American people may be set down at $7,500,000,000 annually, and that the domestic trade is now nearly $6,000,000,000 a year.

Among the agencies which have secured the expansion of American power over this continent, the public land system, in effecting progressive and rapid settlement, stands pre-eminent. The ruling principle in its legal constitution and uniform administration has been the diffusion of democratic civilization, affording choice places for homes to multitudes of actual settlers in different latitudes, yet with climatic variations fading into each other with remarkable serial regularity.

The agricultural and mineral resources of the Union are supplemented by manufacturing facilities and diversified industries, in a vast territory not isolated in its parts, like those of Asia, by almost impassable mountains and irreclaimable deserts, but dominated by a matchless river navigation and extended artificial facilities of intercommunication. What will be the aggregate of domestic trade and the effect upon our foreign commerce when American resources have been developed! What system of statistics can embody the commercial and industrial movements of the rich and powerful States which our people, aided by immigration, will ere long plant in unbroken column across this continent!

There are submitted the following statements showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the land States and Territories up to June 30, 1868; the quantity remaining unsurveyed; also the area of public lands disposed of under the various laws, as illustrated under 22 different heads, since the commencement of the land system; estimates of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870; those for the surveying department for the same period. There are also herewith annual reports of the surveyors general of the 12 surveying departments, with accompanying documents; historical and statistical table of the United States of North America; also 29 separate maps of all the public land States and Territories, showing the extension of the lines of public surveys. Also herewith will be found a connected map of the United States from ocean to ocean, exhibiting the public surveys, land districts, sites of surveyors general and district land offices, prominent railroads and mineral deposits. Map of the world on Mercator's projection, indicating routes of trade from an early date, anterior to the Christian era, to the present time. Preliminary reports are also sent by the geologist engaged in extending explorations pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 20, 1868.

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

List of papers accompanying Commissioner's annual report.

No. 1. Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the land States and Territories up to June 30, 1867, during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1868; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

No. 2. Statement of public lands sold; of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor; number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862; of commissions received under the sixth section of said act; also land located with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof; and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the first half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1867, and ending June 30, 1868.

No. 3. Statement showing like particulars for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

No. 4. Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, showing the number of acres disposed of for cash, with bounty-land scrip, by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, and March 21, 1864, with aggregate of $10 homestead payments, homestead commissions; also locations with agricultural college and mechanic scrip, under act of July 2, 1862.

No. 5. Statement showing the quantity of swamp lands selected for the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1868.

No. 6. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1868.

No. 7. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860; and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under the act approved March 2, 1849.

No. 8. Statement showing the State selections under the "internal improvement" grant of 4th of September, 1841, on the 30th June, 1868.

No. 9. Exhibit of bounty-land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issue and locations from the commencement of the operations under said acts to June 30, 1868.

No. 10. Statement showing the selections made by certain States of lands within their own limits under agricultural and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and its supplemental acts of April 14, 1864, and June 21, 1866; also the locations made with scrip under said acts.

No. 11. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1868.

No. 12. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1868.

No. 13. Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 14. Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 15. Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

No. 16. Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department to supply deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

No. 17. Reports of surveyors general, A to L inclusive.

No. 18. Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants and private land claims in New Mexico.

No. 19. General tabular statement exhibiting the following: No. 1, States and Territories containing public land; No. 2, square miles and areas of States and Territories containing public land; No. 3, quantity sold; No. 4, entered under the homestead law; No. 5, granted for military services; No. 6, granted for agricultural colleges; No. 7, approved under grants in aid of railroads; No. 8, approved swamp selections; No. 9, quantity granted for internal improvements; No. 10, donations and grants for schools and universities; No. 11, locations with Indian scrip; No. 12, located with float scrip; No. 13, estimated quantity granted to wagon roads; No. 14, quantity granted to ship canals; No. 15, salines; No. 16, seats of government and public buildings; No. 17, granted to individuals and companies; No. 18, granted for deaf and dumb asylums; No. 19, reserved for benefit of Indians; No. 20, reserved for companies, individuals, and corporations; No. 21, confirmed private land claims; No. 22, quantity remaining unsold and unappropriated June 30, 1868.

No. 20. Historical and statistical table of the United States of North America.

No. 21. Set of twenty-nine maps of all the public land States and Territories, to wit: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.

Each map shows the extent of the public surveys where such have been extended; also the names of counties and resources, so far as furnished by the data on hand.

No. 22. Connected map of the United States from ocean to ocean, exhibiting the extent of the public surveys, localities, land districts, seats of surveyors general's offices and district offices; also localities of railroads of general interest and mineral deposits.

No. 23. Map of the world on Mercator's projection.

OBSERVATIONS ACCOMPANYING ANNUAL REPORT OF 1868 OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE ON FOREST CULTURE.

The extension of settlements west of the Missouri river, across the treeless prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, has recently attracted much attention to the value and importance of forests, not only as means of supplying fuel and lumber, but from the influence they are supposed to exercise upon the character of the climate and general well being of society. Observation and experience appear to establish the fact that as settlements have advanced over the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, as well as certain portions of Ohio, the protection afforded to the prairies in preventing fires has resulted in increased growth of timber, independent of the planting of orchard and shade trees, and a greater regularity and more equable distribution in the fall of rain. The destructive inundations, excessive droughts, and sudden changes of temperature, so well remembered by the early settlers of Iowa, and prevailing a quarter of a century ago, are diminishing every year in that prosperous State. Similar changes are noticed in the eastern portion of Kansas

and Nebraska, in the vicinity of Denver, and in the valley of Salt lake; in fact, in every locality where the improvements of settlers, even for so short a period as ten years, have resulted in adding considerably to the number of trees; attesting not only the extraordinary importance of the forest in rural economy, but the readiness of nature to second the operations of man in respect to climate, and other agencies affecting the productiveness of the soil. It were well if the lessons thus silently taught by these climatic changes, annually developing in our western States and Territories, were seriously heeded in every section of our common country, as there might even yet be time to avoid entailing upon succeeding generations the evils which the imprudent destruction of the forest in many portions of Europe has bequeathed to the people of the present day.

The extraordinary fertility of Spain in the time of the Romans, and during the Moorish domination, is a matter of history. In those early times extensive forests covered not only the numerous sierras, traversing the country from the shores of the Atlantic to the Mediterranean on the east, but many of the valleys and table lands; the attachment of the Moors to trees and groves having, in a great measure, preserved them from unnecessary removal. The tastes and theories of the Spaniards were so entirely different, that in the course of a century after the expulsion of their Moslem invaders, many districts of the peninsula were almost entirely destitute of trees; and so ruthless has been the havoc of the woodman's axe in that once favored land, that at the present time Spain is suffering more from the want of timber and woods than any other European country. Although there are doubtless other causes contributing to the decline of Spanish industry, the improvident destruction of trees and forests is generally regarded as one of the most prominent causes of the deterioration of the soil and the arid character of the climate. Sir John F. W. Herschel, in a recent work on physical geography, designating the absence of trees as one of the influences unfavorable to rain, says, "this is no doubt one of the reasons of the extreme aridity of the interior of Spain. The hatred of a Spaniard toward a tree is proverbial."

At the commencement of the French revolution, in 1789, the southern and southeastern parts of France, the slopes of the Alps and Pyrenees, and the valleys bordering on the sources of the Rhone and the Gironde, were celebrated for their prosperity, the salubrity of their climate, and fertility of soil. Arthur Young speaks in glowing terms of the great number of cattle and sheep grazing in the mountain pastures, and of the extreme beauty and productiveness of the vine-clad valleys. At the time of his visit the forest of Cévennes, skirting the valley of the Rhone on the west, had not been completely destroyed, and the mountain declivities still contained extensive belts of timber, all, or nearly all, of which have since disappeared, under the mistaken notion that the lands might be more profitably occupied as vineyards and gardens; the increasing demand for lumber also contributing additional incentive to enlarging the area of cleared land. The change that has taken place in the climate, and the increasing frequency of inundations, appear to have disappointed all these expectations. The removal of the woods has exposed the country to storms, cold, and drouths. Destructive torrents have excavated frightful ravines through many once flourishing vineyards, and carried enormous masses of rock, sand, and gravel into the lovely valleys, which, less than a century ago, challenged the admiration of the tourist. So desolating has been the influences of the changes brought about that the population of some of the departments, and the

amount of taxes collected by the government, have been decreasing from year to year. The olive, once cultivated successfully as far north as Avignon, by the increased severity of the climate, has been banished to the more sheltered localities of the coast; and the cottages and improvements of the departments of the Alps and the Pyrenees have greatly diminished in number. Other portions of the French empire have witnessed similar misfortunes, consequent upon clearings in the ancient forests of Ardennes, the Vosges, and other wood lands; and so general is the conviction upon the minds of the people and scientific men of France, that the unfavorable climatic influences experienced are mainly attributable to the mistake of having reduced the forest area too much for the amount of cleared land, that the legislative body in 1860, by an almost unanimous vote, passed a bill making provision for replanting 250,000 acres of new forest, and appropriated 10,000,000 francs in aid of the enterprise; having the previous year organized a police force for the protection of existing forests, and preventing unnecessary and injudicious clearings. Besides the appropriation made in 1860 for the planting of new forests, France expends annually over $2,000,000 in the management and protection of 2,700,000 acres of state forest. But the evils of an indiscriminate clearing of wood lands have not been limited to France and Spain. Almost every European country has experienced like inconveniences, and Italy, Belgium, and the German states, had restored many thousands of acres of forest before France commenced the work of replanting. In Germany the art or profession of forestry is one of high scientific attainment, and is always represented by men specially trained for the purpose; the object of maintaining the proper harmony between forest and cleared land being regarded as of the highest importance to the productive capacity of the soil, as well as in maintaining a continued supply of fuel and lumber. Austria alone maintains 13,000,000 acres of state forest; Prussia, 5,000,000, and Bavaria nearly 2,000,000, and to the conservation and restoration of these, liberal expenditures are annually made, and authors of distinguished abilities have enriched the forest literature of Germany by many able works.

The climate of northern Italy is said to have been so much injured by the destruction of timber that maize would no longer ripen in certain parts of the valley of the Po; and the cultivation of this crop ceased to be profitable until the restoration of the forest again diminished the occurrence of early frosts, of droughts, and hailstorms, and restored atmospheric conditions favoring its maturity.

Extensive clearings upon the crest and sides of the Apennines have been found to expose the country to the enervating winds from the African desert, not only seriously affecting the sanitary condition of the exposed localities, but greatly injuring the harvests and vineyards of Parma and Lombardy. In some of the provinces these winds have become so destructive as to sweep off whole crops of grapes and grain, and even to blow the tiles from the houses; disasters never witnessed, it is said, until after the removal of the Apennine forests.

"There are parts of Asia Minor, of northern Africa, of Greece, and even of Alpine Europe," says the Hon. G. P. Marsh, "where the operation of causes set in action by man has brought the face of the earth to a desolation almost as complete as that of the moon; and though, within that brief space of time men call the 'historical period,' they are known to have been covered with luxuriant woods, verdant pastures, and fertile meadows, they are now too far deteriorated to be reclaimable by man; nor can they become again fitted for human use except through great

geological changes or other mysterious influences or agencies of which we have no present knowledge, and over which we have no prospective control."

From the 27th of September to the 4th of October of the present year, (1868,) the sources of the Rhine, Rhone, Reus, and Tessin, became so swollen by continued rain and the melting of the mountain snow by the constant blowing of the warm south wind, as to convert all those streams into roaring torrents, sweeping away mills, manufacturing establishments, villages, farm-houses, railroad tracks and bridges, vineyards, and live-stock, detaching from the mountain sides vast masses of rock, sand, and gravel, and filling densely populated valleys with the accumulated debris, destroying human life, and inflicting devastation upon many hitherto prosperous communities of Switzerland, amounting in estimated damages of from fifteen to fifty millions of dollars. This terrible inundation is said to be without precedent in the region of the Alps, in the extent of the injury done, and the breadth of surface over which its ravages prevailed. Well-informed persons in Switzerland explain the calamity as being due to the same causes which have produced similar but less destructive disasters in Spain, in Italy, and in southern France; and aver that evils such as are now experienced by the present inhabitants of the mountain districts of southern Europe were unknown to their ancestors, before the Alps and Pyrenees were so extensively denuded of their forests.

Mr. Marsh has collected nearly all the historical facts bearing upon the question, in his excellent work published in 1864, entitled "Man and Nature," and from the great variety of the illustrations presented there appears to be but little room to doubt the general accuracy of the position assumed, that the climate of a country is influenced in a most important respect by the extent and distribution of its forests. Not only are floods and torrents of more frequent occurrence after the removal of the woods, but the regularity of the rain-fall being destroyed, inundations are succeeded by droughts, and streams and springs become alike irregular in the quantities of water discharged.

The author of the "Economie Rurale" furnishes an account of the subsidence and subsequent increase of the waters of Lake Valencia in the valley of Aragua. Prior to the visit of Humboldt in 1800, the volume of water had been diminishing for half a century, exposing from time to time the surface of numerous islands, entirely covered by water at an earlier period. The distinguished traveller made the phenomenon a subject of careful examination; proved the unsoundness of the usually received hypothesis of a subterraneous outlet, and did not hesitate to explain the gradual depression of the level of the lake as the result of the numerous clearings made in the valley during the latter half of the preceding century.

In 1822, Boussingault visited the locality and found that instead of retiring, the waters of the lake had been sensibly rising for several years. A number of sugar and cotton plantations, on land formerly constituting a part of its bed, had become submerged, and the islands above the surface at the time of Humboldt's visit had disappeared. No apparent reason existed for this, as no particular change in the seasons had been noticed. Boussingault proceeds to state that during the war for independence by the South American colonies, the fertile valley of Aragua, became the theatre of bloody struggles, desolating its fields and exterminating its population. The large plantations, which during the preceding fifty years had been wrested from the domain of the forests, were abandoned, and in the tropical climate of Venezuela, the ten or a dozen

years that had elapsed had sufficed to cover them a second time with trees and shade; the rise of the water of the lake keeping pace with the encroachment of the forest. Other instances are mentioned by the same writer, of large clearings in Venezuela and New Granada being accompanied by a similar disappearance of the waters of adjacent lakes, while in districts always bare of trees, or where the forest had never been disturbed, no such changes had occurred. This eminent scholar maintained that the lakes of Switzerland have sustained a like depression of level since the too prevalent destruction of woods, and arrives at the general conclusion that "in countries where great clearings have been made there has most probably been a diminution of the living waters which flow upon the surface of the ground, and that very restricted local clearings may diminish and even suppress springs and brooks, without any reduction in the total quantity of rain."

Marschand relates the circumstances of the Sorne and the Doubs, streams in Switzerland from time immemorial furnishing an abundant water-power for the manufacturing establishments on their banks, becoming so deficient in the supply of water, after cutting the woods near their sources, as no longer to furnish the required power, so that in one case steam had to be introduced, and, in the other, the factory was stopped entirely. Instances are related of celebrated springs disappearing with the cutting of woods in their vicinity, and commencing to flow again on replanting the forest.

Hummel mentions a striking instance of the influence of forests on the flow of springs, as witnessed at Heilbronn. The woods on the hills surrounding the town are treated, it appears, as a copse, being used only for supplying fuel; they are cut at intervals of 20 or 30 years, and planted or allowed to shoot up again from the roots. Regularly after each cutting the springs of Heilbronn fail; but as the young shoots increase in size, the water flows more freely, and at length bubbles up again in all its original abundance until the next cutting takes place.

Writers who have investigated the subject do not entirely agree upon the point whether the removal of woods diminishes the annual fall of rain, or merely destroys its equability; some authors maintaining that a country deprived of forests suffers a consequent decrease in the annual precipitation of rain and dew, while others incline to the belief that the changes produced in the climate consist wholly in its greater irregularity both as to moisture and temperature; that the annual rain-fall, although the same in quantity, is precipitated in floods, frequently doing great damage, the beneficial effects to vegetation soon disappearing, to be followed by spells of drought equally as destructive as the preceding freshet. These results, to a greater or less extent, are believed to follow in all latitudes, in mountainous countries or in level valleys, modified, nevertheless, by the peculiarities of climate and topography; a moist climate, like that of England, being less affected by a scarcity of trees than a dry one, like that of Spain, and a comparatively level country less injured than one that is hilly or mountainous, on account of the latter offering greater facilities to the action of torrents. For this latter reason, Scotland has suffered much more from the destruction of her ancient forests than either England or Ireland, and the southern and eastern departments of France more than the interior.

But the conservative influence of trees is not confined to mountainous and warm countries. The climate of the Schelde valley and the plains of Bavaria and of Austria, was so much injured by immoderate clearings, in the judgment of those having the best opportunities of deciding correctly, that extensive areas have been replanted, with the favorable effects, it is said, anticipated by the projectors of the enterprise.

It is a common remark on the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in localities where encouragement has been given to the growth of young timber, that the winds are less annoying of recent years than at the first settlement of these States; and the observation explains an important office of the forest, in exercising a modifying influence on the climate. Acting as a barrier against the force of the wind, it diminishes its desiccating effects in summer, and moderates its depressing and chilling influence during winter. The climate of a country destitute of trees must necessarily be more variable than would be the case with large belts of woodland distributed over it; for the winds having unobstructed sway upon its surface from all points of the compass, may send down the thermometer in the morning by setting from the north or northwest, to rise in a few hours after, in consequence of a southern breeze, to a temperature corresponding to a warmer latitude. Hence extensive clearings render the climate of a country more changeable, more subject to alternate freezing and thawing, and the winds having a freer sweep, the winters will be subject to severer frosts, and the summers to a higher temperature; to increased evaporation and more frequent drought. These results will be experienced more or less in all sections of a country in which large clearings have been made, some particular districts, however, being less affected than others, from the contiguity of large bodies of water, or from other topographical peculiarities; the effects of felling the forest being most decidedly felt in the interior expanse of a country which, from a variety of causes, presents a surface specially liable to the action of the wind. When it is remembered that the warm waters of the torrid zone are carried from the Gulf of Mexico, from the Indian ocean, and the Philippine islands, by regular currents across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, retaining a temperature sufficiently high to soften the climates of the western coasts of Europe and America, even to the latitude of the Arctic sea, the extraordinary effects of atmospheric currents moving over extensive plains or prairies, unobstructed by forests, will be easily realized.

The influence of large masses of trees on the temperature of a place is probably not limited to their action in resisting the force of the wind. The roots of the trees absorb water from the earth, frequently from the depth of many feet, which is exhaled again in a rarefied form through the leaves, the change from a denser to a rarer medium requiring an increased amount of caloric, which, becoming latent, leaves the surrounding atmosphere cooler to the extent of the caloric absorbed. The action of the roots and leaves being dormant during the winter season, the refrigerant effects produced by the transpiration of the leaves is mostly confined to the warm weather of summer. On the other hand, the conversion of the carbon and other elements, obtained from the atmosphere by inhalation through the leaves, and from water absorbed by the roots, into the various secretions of the plant and ultimately formed into wood, is attended with the evolution of heat by liberating the latent caloric contained in the carbonic acid gas.

Respectable authorities differ as to the action of trees on temperature in mid-winter, when the vegetable functions are dormant; some contending that at such times no heat is developed and that the interior of a tree differs from its exterior only in being further protected from the external air, while others ascribe to living trees a specific heat of their own by which they maintain a temperature higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere during the cold weather of winter, and a lower temperature during the hot weather of summer, the internal warmth of the tree being nearly, although of course not quite, uniform. According to the first theory, the greater moderation of the temperature of a

forest in extremely cold weather is due merely to the mechanical resistance offered to the motion of the air, and not to any action of the trees as living organisms.

Further investigation is necessary to determine this and many other points relating to the action of trees and forests in their influence upon the humidity and temperature of the atmosphere; the whole subject, as a matter of scientific inquiry, being one of comparatively modern date, and the action of large bodies of trees in equalizing the fall of rain, in modifying the tendency to drought on the one hand and deluging storms on the other, is not sufficiently understood. A growing tree is a good conductor of electricity, and it seems very probable that an extended surface covered with such conductors would influence the electrical condition of masses of vapor passing over it. At all events it cannot well be doubted, even from what has been experienced in our own country, that a less regular distribution of moisture takes place after, than prevailed before the felling of the woods.

The impression is a very general one in the older States that both droughts and violent rain-storms are much more frequent than was formerly the case, while in some of the western States and Territories, where timber has been increasing in quantity, the uniform testimony appears to be that the climate is improving in regularity, both as to moisture and temperature.

Such is the experience in large portions of Illinois and Iowa, in the eastern part of Kansas and Nebraska, and in the valley of Salt lake. But if the experience of the various sections of our own country should be thought insufficient to justify any positive opinion on the subject, that of other and of older nations should at least admonish us that the utility of the forest is a question of very great importance, involving consequences, favorable or unfavorable, of the highest moment; that its removal in localities where it may be too abundant, and its preservation and reproduction in districts where it has been too much reduced, or has been entirely wanting, should receive the thoughtful care of every proprietor and every one interested in the welfare of his country; that the indiscriminate felling of every grove from the fallacious idea of converting the land to more profitable uses, the carelessness of suffering accidental fires to destroy hundreds of acres of timber every year in the older States of the Union, are acts of improvidence, the consequences of which will only be realized when their far-reaching effects shall have become fully developed in calamities such as have compelled other nations to bestow upon the subject the consideration due only to the gravest matters of human concern.

Meeting with a wide expanse of forest, extending inland from the Atlantic for hundreds and even thousands of miles, the first European settlers of this continent contracted habits of indifference to the value of trees that continues characteristic of a generation already upon the threshold of a scarcity that cannot fail to be attended with most serious inconvenience; not merely in reference to those climatic effects to which we have been referring, and which fortunately may be repaired in a comparatively few years, but in reference to the equally if not more important consideration of a destitution of fuel and lumber. It is high time that the preservation and enlargement of our forests were invested with something of the importance these subjects receive elsewhere; and it will be an interesting problem whether in republican America, where the right of every person to use his own property according to his own judgment and pleasure, meets with so few limitations, habits can be formed, regulations and restraints imposed, by the voluntary adoption

of our people, countervailing the temptation of immediate profits, from considerations looking to the welfare of coming generations.

In France and Germany the government has taken the matter in hand, and stringent laws are passed and enforced regulating the matter of felling trees and preventing the depredation of animals, not only in regard to the state forests, but to those belonging to private individuals, and heavy penalties are visited upon those who violate these regulations.

Where the breadth of woodland is deficient additional groves are planted, the clearing of private woods conducted under the direction of the state foresters, and every precaution taken so to proportion the amount of woodland and cleared land, as the nature of the climate, topography of the country, and the wants and necessities of the people seem to require; and that these highly important interests may not suffer from the ignorance of those intrusted with the management, schools are established for the purpose of furnishing the necessary instruction in reference to all the interesting problems connected with forestry. Forest schools have been established at Aschaffenburg, in Bavaria, at Tharandt, near Dresden, at Hohenhein, near Stutgard, at Newstadt, Ebers-wald, near Berlin, at Eisenach in the Thuringian forest, at Berdiansk in the Russian Steppes, at Eldena in Pomerania, at Nancy in France, as well as at other places in the German states.

Some of these institutions are specially devoted to forestry, while others are properly agricultural schools of high grade, at which forestry is one of the departments. In all of these the professors are men of the highest attainments, and the students admitted are usually young men having already made considerable proficiency in collegiate studies and of good standing as to intelligence and moral character.

In the Bavarian school the training extends to over five years, one half of which must be given to a practical apprenticeship in the state forests. Lectures are delivered on the principles of forestry, culture, and management of forests, forest utility and technology, protection of forests, forest nursery, vegetable physiology, including forest botany, forest zoology and entomology, forest microscopy, national or state forestry, forest literature and taxation, special forest mathematics, and climatology, including the influence of forests on climate. Connected with many of these schools are botanic museums containing specimens of wood of every known variety of tree or shrub, and of every insect injurious to trees, and of the larvæ and chrysalides of such insects.

The different branches into which the general subject is divided at these schools, in each of which students are subjected to a rigid examination, indicate an interest and profound attention in reference to forests that can scarcely be appreciated in this country.

The forest service of France consists of 849 conservateurs and inspecteurs, the highest grades receiving salaries of from 8,000 to 12,000 francs a year. Under these are the "gardes generaux," numbering 3,500, performing the work of the various government forests all over France. The whole service is under the supervision of the "Bureau Central de l'Administration Général des Forêts," in Paris. The influence of these schools, and the valuable books from time to time contributed to the literature of Europe by their professors and students, have created a profound interest among all classes, and as the subject is better understood, the stringent regulations adopted by the governments of France and the German states received with greater respect and are more easily enforced.

What is the proper proportion of forest and cleared land in a country is a question that depends upon the two considerations of the demand

for fuel and lumber, and the conservative influence of woods and trees in modifying extremes in climate, in maintaining greater uniformity in the flow of springs and rivers, preventing frequent droughts and freshets, and the consequent evils resulting from these.

More than a century ago Mirabeau estimated the forests of France at 42,000,000 acres, or about 32 per cent. of the whole area, which Mr. Marsh, considering the surface and climate of France, regards as about the proper quantity for permanent maintenance. The extent of woodland in 1860 has been stated by Troy at 19,769,000 acres; but Mr. Simmonds, one of the commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the various classes of the Paris Universal Exhibition of last year, reported to the British government the wooded surface of France, in 1867, at 27,000,000 acres, or nearly 21 per cent. of the whole, or six per cent. more than the estimate of Troy for 1860. The true proportion is probably between these estimates, and it may be assumed that in 1860, when the government appears to have commenced replanting the French forests, the percentage of woodlands had been reduced to at least 20 per cent. This would indicate a reduction annually, during the preceding century, of about 160,000 acres.

The conviction of the French people, at the present day, appears to be that their forest area is deficient, and government and people are alike striving to increase it, not merely from considerations looking to an adequate supply of fuel and lumber, but from a prevalent opinion that a sparsity of woods has injured the climate. Mr. Simmonds reports the annual product of the French forests at 20,000,000 cubic metres of wood, equal to about 5,500,000 cords, while the imports of wood and lumber from Norway, Russia, Germany, and Italy, amounted in 1865 to the value of 154,000,000 francs, or $31,000,000, being $17,000,000 more than the imports amounted to in 1855. These are the statistics presented in the report made to the British government, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, as appears in the Blue Book recently published. The amount given as the annual product of 27,000,000 acres is so very small as to suggest the probability of a typographical error. At the same time it is sufficiently apparent that the present policy is to preserve and enlarge the forest surface, and the praiseworthy efforts made in that direction, and the liberal appropriations voted in support of the object, are not so much for the benefit of the generation by which they are made, as for those that are to succeed.

The wood-lands of Prussia, according to the report of the English commissioners, amount to 32,000,000 acres, and those of Sweden to about the same quantity; Austria has 35,000,000; Italy 11,000,000 acres. According to the estimate of Rentzsch, the Swedish forests cover an area of 52,000,000 acres, which is evidently more correct than the quantity assumed by Simmonds. The forests of Norway are about equal in extent to those of Sweden, and together embrace more than 100,000,000 acres, chiefly of coniferous trees, and furnish vast quantities of wood and lumber for the British islands, France, Spain, and Portugal. The wooded surface of Great Britain falls short of 4,000,000 acres, or about five per cent. of the whole area; Spain has about the same percentage of forest, and Portugal still less, while Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and Italy have 15 per cent. of woodlands. European Russia has extensive forests in Finland and other northern divisions of the empire; but the vast plains stretching from the Baltic to the Caspian sea are very inadequately supplied, and a large portion of the Steppes are as destitute of trees as our own western plains. Of the whole surface, exceeding an area of 2,000,000 square miles, 380,000,000 acres may be assumed as

covered with timber. The entire forest area of Europe, according to the careful calculations contained in the prize essay of Rentzsch, a second edition of which was published in Dresden in 1862, cannot exceed an aggregate of 600,000,000 acres, or about 25 per cent. of the whole surface, the greater portion of which is in the northern half of the continent, and mostly in the condition of "primitive forest." If the 300,000,000 inhabitants in Europe used wood in the proportion that it is consumed in the United States, and exercised as little concern in the preservation of forests as is done here, the supply would be entirely exhausted in less than half a century.

In Germany, and generally in Italy, Switzerland, France, and Great Britain, the woods of the present day, except on the tops of mountains, are no longer in the condition of native forests, many of them having been planted by hand.

Such is particularly the case in Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Cassel, and some of the smaller principalities of Germany, and in portions of the Austrian empire.

Rentzsch computes for the woodlands of Germany now existing something more than 26 per cent. of the whole surface; and efforts are made by the different governments to retain about this proportion in forest, that quantity being deemed amply sufficient, by proper cultivation, to furnish the wood and lumber required, as well as to meet demands of the climate.

In Austria and Prussia the supply of wood is sufficient to meet the home demand and furnish considerable quantities for exportation; the former having exported wood and lumber in 1865 amounting to the value of fifteen millions, while the exports from the latter, at the same time, through the port of Dantzig alone, amounted to the value of nearly three and a half millions.

The trees mostly cultivated in that part of Germany lying north of Austria, the section in which sylviculture, as an art and a science, has been most cultivated and practiced, belong to the pine family, the soil and the climate being found better adapted to that class of forest trees than to others.

In more limited quantities the birch, beech, oak, and maple are planted; some of the governments awarding premiums to individuals for successful efforts in cultivating groves of the last two.

Pine trees are allowed to grow from 60 to 80 years, when they are felled and the ground replanted. In large forests the land is divided into 60 or 80 equal divisions, one of which is cleared and planted every year. The trees are raised from seed sown either in the spring or fall of the year, in small plats in sheltered spaces, and at the age of two or three years are transplanted into rows, crossing at right angles, from five to six or seven feet apart each way.

Grown so close together, they shoot up in long, straight stems, almost without branches, to the top; averaging at the end of 80 years from 50 to 70 feet in height and from 9 to 15 inches in diameter within three feet of the ground, and continuing nearly of the same thickness frequently to half the height of the trees, thence tapering gradually to stems of but a few inches through, averaging in solid contents from 14 to 20 cubic feet. In good soils and under excellent management, better results are sometimes obtained; but the above are thought to be medial estimates applicable to a large number of localities. Experience has shown that the most rapid growth of wood in the pine takes place during the first 80 years of its age; more being gained at the end of that period by cutting down the old and planting a new forest than by suffering the

first to remain another period of equal length. During the first few years the ground is kept clean of weeds, after which the trees monopolize the soil; no logs or brush or pieces of decayed wood are allowed to remain on it to furnish a harbor for insects. When the period for clearing has arrived, all the trees and stumps are removed and the wood is converted into the uses most profitable to the proprietor; trees of 80 years' growth generally furnishing saw-logs to the height of 50 feet and over. Planted at the distance of six feet apart each way, an acre of land will accommodate 1,200 trees; and if it were customary in our country to saw timber as small in the stick as they do in northern Germany, would be worth in many of our States and Territories from $2 to $4 per tree, and at the end of 80 years from $2,400 to $4,800 per acre; equal to an annual average increase in value of from $30 to $60 for every acre thus cultivated. Considering the trifling care required by a field of growing trees after the first half dozen years from transplanting, this would certainly be as profitable a crop as any of those generally raised by our farmers; and although it is not now usual with us to make sawed timber out of logs so small as eight and ten inches through, yet from present indications the time is less than 80 years distant when lumber in most parts of the United States will be as scarce as it is this day in Germany, and even more expensive; for while we are rapidly consuming and destroying existing supplies, we are as yet making comparatively little or no efforts to meet the demands of the future.

When deciduous trees are cultivated, the most prevalent practice is to plant them with the pine in the alternate rows, or rather in the centre of every alternate square made by the crossing of the rows, in which position both classes are suffered to remain until their branches begin to interfere, and the hard-wood trees have attained such a size and habit of growth, that the annual shoots produced on their tops may always be ripened before the approach of weather sufficiently cold to injure them, usually from 10 to 20 years, according to the severity of the climate and the vigor of the trees; after which the pines, or nurse-trees, are cut down and the whole of the ground surrendered to the others, leaving them 10 or 12 feet apart, according as the rows in the first instance were five or six feet distant.

This plan is very generally pursued with the oak, and sometimes, though not always, with the beech and birch, the object of this mode of culture being to improve the climate of the forest. The evergreens retaining the radiation of heat from the ground, protect the oaks from the winds, and soon cover the ground with a matting of needles, forming an excellent material for and enriching the soil much more than the growing trees impoverish it.

Hard-wood trees are generally suffered to stand a longer time than pines, the length of time, however, depending upon the uses for which the timber is wanted. If fuel is the object a shorter period than 80 years is generally adopted, as all trees are found to produce wood faster when young, than they do at a more advanced age. A difference of treatment also prevails in reference to the distance apart they are allowed to grow, some foresters planting them closely and suffering them to draw each other up, as it is sometimes worded, into tall straight stems, without many branches. Others regarding the leaves and branches as too necessary to the health and vigor of the tree to be sacrificed to the number and symmetry of the stems, commence thinning out as soon as the lower branches begin to interfere with each other, and regulate the distance in this way, continuing to thin out from time to time as the increased growth of the branches causes further interference.

As soon as the lower branches begin to show symptoms of decay at their extremities, they are cut off close to the stem. It is said this pruning should take place before the branches are over an inch in diameter at the point of union with the tree, even if no decay has appeared at the extremities. When the next tier of branches begins to decay they, too, must be cut away like the first; this process of thinning out when healthy branches interfere, and pruning when decay manifests itself, being continued until the trees have attained an average height. This mode of culture is perhaps more common in England and Scotland than on the continent, and it is quite likely that no uniform rule prevails in either place, forestry as a scientific study not being sufficiently developed to challenge invariable acquiescence on the part of its votaries, but the general principle of growing deciduous trees at such distances apart that their healthy branches may not interfere with each other, and pruning such branches when signs of decay appear at the extremities, probably indicates the true theory in reference to distance and pruning.

The plan has been recommended by English writers of determining in the first instance upon the number of full-grown deciduous trees that can stand upon a given surface to advantage, and plant them in their proper places at the start, filling up the intervals with pines and firs to serve as nurses. As these latter increase in size and their branches touch the hard-wood trees, they are to be thinned out, or their limbs pruned away so as to leave the others sufficient room to clothe themselves with branches on every side, and allow the leaves a full exposure to the sun. Finally when the hard-woods have attained sufficient size to require the whole of the ground the evergreens are cut down and removed.

Different varieties of trees, if allowed all the room their branches will cover, will stand at different distances apart, the pines and firs requiring least room and the oak the most. Whether it is at all necessary to permit each deciduous tree grown in a forest to extend its branches laterally to the same distance that it would in the open ground, or whether such a mode of culture is the speediest for producing wood, are questions in regard to which there is room for difference of opinion. It is doubtless true that in reference to a given number of trees the greater the number of healthy leaves the more rapid the production of wood; but it hardly follows from this that upon a given space in the forest just large enough to furnish full development to one free-growing oak, two trees would not produce more wood in a given time, although each might suffer somewhat from a deficiency of light and leaves; and probably the most profitable system is one pursuing a middle course between too great a repression of the branches on the one hand, and too great a freedom of expansion on the other. In the natural forest unusually large trees are generally found somewhat isolated, being surrounded for considerable distances by dwarfed and smaller growths, while at the same time it is common enough to find those of medium size, quite large enough for all practical purposes, growing in dense clumps less than a dozen feet apart with the ends of their branches interlocking, three or four of them occupying a space not larger than that monopolized by the giant of the forest, containing more wood in their united trunks, with the additional advantage of having produced it in a less number of years. Experience will probably demonstrate that for all ordinary uses for which lumber is required, from 15 to 20 feet is sufficient distance for every variety of deciduous trees, and half that distance for pines and firs; they are frequently grown at less distances than these, while mature trees are often cultivated at distances varying from 20 to 30 feet. Close planting produces a slender tree with few branches. It appears also to produce a more vigorous growth, each tree seemingly making an effort

to reach above its fellows in pursuit of increased light and air, thus, as it were, drawing each other up. Planting at greater distances yields trees of shorter stems and more spreading habit, and as the materials forming the wood are elaborated in the leaves, it is reasonably supposed that the rapidity of its growth is in proportion to their abundance. Each mode has some advantages that ought not to be overlooked, and the most successful culture will perhaps be found in blending both in such manner that each may contribute its own influence without too much impairing the efficacy of the other. The seed of the pine and fir tribe ripens from the beginning of October till January, according to locality. The cones should be gathered as soon as ripe and put in a secure place until perfectly dry, when the seed may be extracted. In many parts of Europe it is sown broadcast in a small plat of rich sandy loam, well mellowed, and allowed to grow up in a dense mass, the young trees forming nearly straight stems and roots, which at the age of two or three years are replanted. As the land to receive them is frequently very hilly and has been used for forest from time immemorial, ploughing is often dispensed with, one person with a hoe following along a line marked out in regular distances, making the holes for the young pines, which another following after distributes, while a third puts them in place and presses the earth around the roots. They are sometimes taken from the bed where they have been grown from the seed with a fork, fifty or a hundred being taken up at a time. Cultivating them in such a dense mass prevents the formation of numerous roots and decreases the liability to injury from transplanting. The hole to receive the young tree is sometimes made with a kind of auger instead of a hoe, the straight root placed in and the hole filled up. In land of a sandy or gravelly subsoil, moist and loose from the constant mulching of a thick coating of needles and cones, this may be a very excellent method, but would hardly answer upon land converted for the first time into a forest. Another mode is to plant the seed in the nursery in drills so far apart that the plants at the end of the first season may not touch each other. The seeds are carefully distributed and covered to the depth of not more than half an inch for the smaller kinds; and that they may be brought into close contact with the soil a roller is drawn over the bed, rendering the surface smooth and compact. The sowing is done in the fall or as early in the spring as the ground is in condition for working. To protect young pines or firs from the hot sun during the first season, and to preserve a uniform moisture, the ground is covered with straw, leaves, and twigs. When the plants are two years old they are removed to the place where they are to remain, some persons transplanting them at once at the distance they are finally to grow, others in rows four or five feet apart either way, thinning out the alternate rows when the trees become too thick, leaving the residue at the distance of eight or ten feet. The transplanting of evergreens should not be deferred beyond the second, or, at most, the third year from the seed. If older than three years when transplanted they rarely succeed well as timber trees. No pruning is required for evergreens; the only attention necessary after transplanting is to keep the ground clean of weeds and replace such as may fail. Deciduous trees are in like manner generally raised in a nursery and cultivated for several years previous to transplanting.

Seeds that ripen before the ground freezes should be planted in the fall, as many refuse to germinate after they have become dried.

Deciduous trees will bear transplanting at a more advanced age than firs and pines, and if the ground is deep and mellow, with sufficient moisture, may be set out even when six and seven years old.

Some foresters avoid transplanting altogether by putting the seed at

once in ground intended for their final growth, having previously prepared it in the same manner as for a crop of grain, whenever, from the nature of the surface, it is susceptible of such treatment; planting about four feet apart for every variety of tree, and removing the alternate rows whenever the size of the trees requires it, and during the first few years running the plow, harrow, or cultivator between the rows, both ways, when the nature of the ground admits of this, otherwise using the hoe to keep down the weeds, until the accumulation of leaves, with the shade of the trees, will be sufficient to prevent their growing.

When the rows are four feet apart the removal of every alternate one will leave the rest of the trees at eight feet, which for evergreens is sufficient. For hardwood trees the same process may be repeated at the end of a certain number of years, leaving the standing trees 16 feet apart, which for most purposes is sufficient, and abundantly so if the wood is wanted only for fuel. After that a further thinning out may be done here and there around choice trees intended for special purposes, regulating the matter according to pleasure. This method is recommended by many persons as presenting the fewest objections, and as furnishing the speediest growth of wood. Planting closely at first is said to be a protection against wind and drought, and injury from transplanting being avoided the trees continue growing without interruption. Depositing several seeds in each hill requires a subsequent thinning out, but has the advantage of insuring at least one healthy and well formed plant to each hill, and all the others should be pulled up. In good land, kept mellow and clean by proper cultivation, trees make a very rapid growth, and the amount of fuel obtained by cutting out the alternate rows is said to be very considerable, being worth more than several crops of grain, much more than paying for the labor expended. Some cultivators intermingle different varieties of trees, somewhat after the manner of a native forest, while others cultivate only the particular kinds believed to be best adapted to the soil and climate, and from which it is thought the greatest profits may be derived in the shortest time.

Turning attention to our own country, we find the price of wood of every description increasing from year to year throughout the whole area included between the Atlantic and Mississippi river, once a region of immense forests. Throughout this whole extent of surface, except in a few localities, the more valuable varieties of timber are almost entirely exhausted; the immense supplies required for domestic use and to meet the export demand being almost wholly obtained from some half dozen different points, where the work of destruction has not yet been completed.

The area of the United States east of the Mississippi may be stated in round numbers at 555,000,000 acres, of which, in 1860, there were included in farms as improved land 142,043,377, and as unimproved 174,098,762 acres, or a total acreage in farms of 316.142,139 acres. The number of acres included in farms in 1868, east of the Mississippi, will not vary much from 320,000,000, of which 170,000,000 may be estimated as improved land, and 150,000,000 as unimproved, leaving a residue, as lands not embraced in farms, of 235,000,000 acres, composed (1) of United States lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, amounting to about 45,000,000 acres; (2) of swamp and overflowed lands, granted to the States under acts of Congress and not yet reclaimed; (3) waste and worn out lands in some of the southern States; and (4) the rocky and sterile ridges of the Appalachian mountains from Maine to Georgia and Alabama. The amount of swamp land yet unreclaimed in the States east of the Mississippi, including the extensive marshes of southern Florida, embraces a considerable area, and is comparatively not valuable

as timber land; and when it is considered that the highest peaks of the mountains named are bare of trees, and the highest ridges for many miles contain but a stunted and scanty growth, it will at once appear that of the 235,000,000 acres not included in farms, not more than one fourth, or about 60,000,000 acres, can properly be classed as timber lands. Of the 150,000,000 acres unimproved, included in farms, much the greater portion may be assumed as covered with timber, some of it valuable for lumber and other portions only for fuel.

But a certain portion must be deducted for prairie and for other descriptions of unimproved property, included within farms, such as waste and marsh. It will not be too much to deduct one fifth of the whole, or about 30,000,000 acres; leaving as timber east of the Mississippi about 180,000,000 acres available for fuel and lumber. It is true, there are perhaps in the older States small "wood lots," enclosed and classed as "lands improved in farms," but the aggregate thus enclosed is small, rarely sufficient even to meet the wants of their proprietors, and not available for general market purposes. The above estimate would give about 32 per cent. of the whole area east of the Mississippi as forest. Much of it has, however, already been picked over, and all the really valuable trees taken off; other large portions never contained first-class qualities of timber, and in still other portions the trees are dying out from injury by fire, through the careless habits too prevalent among us; from the browsing of animals suffered to run at large, and from change in the climate, rendering it less humid now than when the forest was untouched. When these circumstances are taken into consideration, it will not be difficult to realize that the good timber lands in the portion of the United States to which our attention has been directed are in fact very limited, and that it is a tolerably high estimate to set them down at 100,000,000 acres. The sawed and planed lumber in the States east of the Mississippi in 1860 amounted to the value of $78,000,000, representing, at the ruling price of lumber at that time, 450,000,000 cubic feet. The sawed and unplaned lumber used for fencing, houses, barns, and bridges, must have amounted to a still greater quantity, and it will not be too large an estimate to set down the quantity of wood consumed by the multitude of mills in those States in the manufacture of all kinds of lumber at 1,500,000,000 of cubic feet; and when to this is added the quantities otherwise prepared, such as hewed timber, staves, hoop poles, &c., excepting cord wood, the quantity will not fall far short of 2,000,000,000. If each family in the United States uses annually on an average but four cords of wood as fuel, it will equal an aggregate of 4,000,000,000 of cubic feet for the population east of the Mississippi; showing a working up into fuel and all kinds of lumber and wood material of at least 6,000,000,000 of cubic feet. Taking the timber tracts throughout the eastern portion of the country, good and bad, and they will not average more than 6,000 solid feet to the acre; hence 1,000,000 acres must be cleared every year to furnish the wood required in all branches of manufactures, carpentry, fuel, fencing, and railroad ties. But, besides what is annually consumed for the above-named purposes, vast forests are destroyed in sections remote from transportation facilities, where timber is disproportionately abundant, by girdling the trees. In 1860, the amount of improved lands in farms, in the region under consideration, was, as already stated, 142,043,377 acres, and in 1868, by estimates based on the increase from 1850 to 1860, with deductions on account of the civil war, 170,471,928 acres, showing an increase of 28,428,551; three sevenths of which may be supposed prairie, and four sevenths wood land. This gives us an annual clearing of 2,000,000 of acres of timber. When the immense quantities lost every year from the other causes heretofore men-

tioned are taken into the account, it may be realized that our forests are disappearing with alarming rapidity; that while the demand for all descriptions of lumber is annually increasing, the districts furnishing the supplies are rapidly diminishing in number and extent, indicating but too clearly that even at the present rate of consumption, 50 years will not have passed away before every forest will have disappeared from that portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi. West of that river the prospect is still more unfavorable from existing supplies of woods. From the Missouri river westward to the Rocky mountains, from the southern to the northern boundary, the general characteristic of the country is that of a vast, treeless plain. Between the Rocky mountain chain and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges, extensive tracts exist, destitute of trees, leaving a narrow belt between the last-named ranges and the Pacific ocean, of first-class timber lands. Between the eastern foot-hills of the Rocky, and the crests of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains, are many tracts containing a fair quantity of timber; but considering the vast extent of the territory between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, and the unlimited quantities of fuel and lumber required by the mining enterprises growing up there, the supply is very inadequate to the demand. What makes the matter still worse, the public domain on the Pacific, in the States of California and Oregon, and in the Territory of Washington, is being denuded of forests by trespassers, the lumber being sent to South America, China, and Japan, and even to European countries, so that long before the population shall become even moderately numerous in the regions to which these forests should furnish the required supplies, spoliation will have brought about a destitution almost as great as exists east of the mountains; and it may be said of the country west of the Mississippi, as of that on the east, that unless the forests now existing are better protected, and the system of planting new ones speedily commenced, scarcely a tree will be left at the end of 40 years, except in remote and inaccessible localities.

There is not, perhaps, an acre of wood land now existing in the United States convenient to railroad or water transportation that should be permanently cleared. When the timber has been taken from a tract it should be immediately enclosed with a substantial fence to prevent the depredations of cattle, sheep, and hogs, all of which should be carefully excluded. It is thought best when a clearing is made to take off everything, in order that the new growth may be of the same age. All the old logs and decayed pieces of wood should be removed, so that nothing may remain as a harbor for destructive insects. If cattle are excluded, a few years will witness a new crop of young trees, some of which will be crooked and unhealthy, presenting but few chances of becoming valuable for any purpose. These should be removed at once for the benefit of the others. Here and there spots will be found too densely covered. These should be thinned, and the extra plants transplanted to spots that are deficient. When the young growth comes up sufficiently thick all sprouts springing up from the old stumps should be cut away, as being less valuable than plants growing from seed. In the course of a few years another thorough examination should be made, and the trees again thinned out, so that the distance between them may average from six to eight feet. In case of evergreens this will generally be sufficient, at least for a half dozen years more, when further thinning may take place, if thought advisable. If the forest is of hard wood trees, six and eight feet will not be sufficient distance. As soon as their branches begin to interfere the number of trees should be further reduced, so as to insure sufficient light and air to those remaining. In these operations good practical judgment is required to select for removal such

trees as are of inferior quality or defective form, in order that those finally remaining may be the best specimens furnished by the new growth. In this way as much improvement is effected in the quality of trees as in that of cereals and garden vegetables, which it is well known undergo a complete change by cultivation.

The new forests of Germany, which have grown up under the controlling care of intelligent foresters, are worth from three to five times as much as an equal number of acres of native woods. Besides the improved quality of timber produced in this way, its greater rapidity of growth is equally marked. In a native forest of young trees, where too many occupy the ground to grow to advantage, the result of the struggle continued for many years is that a few succeed in outgrowing the rest, which thence become stunted and worthless, but that all have suffered more or less injury and much impediment in growth.

Chevandier experimented on growing trees by irrigation, and found that by keeping up a uniform moisture by infiltration from running brooks the yield of wood in the pines may be increased in the ratio of seven to one, and the profits in that of twelve to one.

To hasten the growth of wood on the flanks of a mountain he divided the slope into zones 40 or 50 feet wide by horizontal ditches closed at both ends, two and a half feet deep and three and a half wide, to retain the water from rains and force it to filter through the soil gradually, instead of running off upon the surface. By this treatment he obtained from pines and firs shoots double the dimensions of those growing on soil of the same character where the water was allowed to run off without obstruction.

At the Exposition of 1855, Chambrelent exhibited young trees which in four years from the seed had grown to the height of 16 and 20 feet and the diameter of 10 and 12 inches. One of the effects of suffering cattle and sheep to run in a forest is the removal of the underbrush and lower branches of the trees, permitting the winds to sweep through more freely, and parch the earth much more than would otherwise be possible by the most severe droughts; thus depriving the growing trees of a moisture that may oftentimes be too deficient without this additional drawback. The tread of quadrupeds exposes and bruises the roots of trees, from which many of them die every year or are rendered feeble in growth and dwarfed in size. It is not doubted that by carefully studying the habits of trees, great improvements may be accomplished in their cultivation, even beyond the best results yet obtained in Europe, and if the matter were promptly taken hold of by intelligent capitalists, the superior pine lands of Maine, and other New England States, of Northern New York, and Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and some of the southern States, from which the timber has been taken, might be in a very few years again covered with young trees, producing timber 50 years hence of better quality on an average, and in greater abundance, than the previous yield; and considering the continual advance in the price of lumber during the last 20 years and the greatly increased price it is sure to command before the close of the present century, but few better investments could be made than to purchase these lands and subject them to the intelligent supervision of trained and practical foresters, bestowing upon them the same care and attention that are found in the best cultivated forests of Europe.

Let it be remembered that during the last 20 years the price of lumber has doubled in nearly all the business centres of the United States; that the surface from which the supplies are obtained are diminishing rapidly every year, while the demand, on the other hand, is as constantly increasing; that greater inroads are annually made, not only into our

own but into all other native forests, while little or no precautions are taken to bring forward the young trees under circumstances favoring a vigorous growth. Nearly everywhere, except in some of the oldest European countries, chance and accident are allowed to have their sway, under the influence of which at least a century will be required to render the young groves available for the purposes of commerce; and in the great majority of instances when the timber is once removed the land is cleared and converted into farms, and the forest surface permanently diminished. Let this process continue 40 or 50 years longer, and where then are our supplies to be obtained?

Before that period has arrived our own forests will have disappeared, and those of Canada, Norway, and Sweden will be speedily approaching the same fate.

Already Quebec furnishes to European ports every year nearly or quite 100,000,000 cubic feet of lumber of various descriptions, besides consuming immense quantities in the building of ships, sloops, and schooners; and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia export probably one half as much more.

The number of acres culled over annually in the forests of British North America, to supply its lumber trade with Great Britain, and to furnish the materials for the construction of the sail and steam vessels built on the St. Lawrence and in the eastern provinces, must amount to many thousand, and the sphere of these enterprises is becoming more extensive yearly. The construction of every new railroad opens up new sources of supply by facilitating transportation from previously inaccessible forests.

Forty years ago the Saul timber (*Shorea robusta*) of British India, extending in immense belts along the base of the Himalaya mountains, and through Central India, was supposed to be inexhaustible. It is one of the most valuable and durable timbers to be found, and almost the only one in that country capable of standing the climate for railway uses, yet it is already so scarce as to be hardly procurable, and the East India Railway Company has been obliged to import sleepers from Norway for the construction of its road.

France, Spain, Holland, and Great Britain resort to the mountains of Scandinavia for spars and masts, for building-timber and for fuel, and before the end of the present century the United States may be compelled to supply itself from the same source; but the forests of Norway and Sweden cover only about 100,000,000 acres, and cannot supply both continents for a very great length of time. The timber for the British navy and commercial marine is contributed by her own oak forests, by those of Africa, North America, the East and West Indies, British Guiana, and Australia; and Puget sound, on our own western coast, sends ship-timber and lumber to both shores of the Pacific and of the Atlantic. Our live-oak, one of the best ship-timbers in the world, abundant enough at one time to have supplied, with prudent management, our navy yards and shipbuilders for generations, may be for all practical purposes considered as exhausted. Our walnut timber, one of the best cabinet woods we have, will soon share the same fate. It is already so scarce that New York manufacturers are obliged to send to the forests of Missouri to recruit their supplies, the expense of transporting it from great distances by rail rendering it nearly as expensive as mahogany, which latter wood, with other valuable varieties found in the West Indies and some of the Central and South American states, sharing the same fate of improvident destruction without any efforts at reproduction, has in like manner disappeared from wide areas which less than a century ago were almost entirely covered with it, every year becoming less abundant, and, consequently,

to be had only at an increased expense. Next we may expect a scarcity in our ash and hickory timber so much sought after by the manufacturers of agricultural machines and implements, so important an item in our manufacturing industry. Everywhere throughout the New World, and over much the greater portion of the Old, man has pursued and is pursuing the same prodigality in the destruction of forests, apparently considering them as inexhaustible as the supplies of air and water, and taking as little heed as to the ultimate consequences of his depredations as if all uses for trees were to end with his own generation. This apparent indifference to the welfare of future generations invoked the indignant protest of the far-seeing Palissy more than three centuries ago, and led him to exclaim—

"When I consider the value of the least clump of trees, or even of thorns, I much marvel at the great ignorance of men, who, as it seemeth, do now-a-days study only to break down, fell, and waste the fair forests which their forefathers did guard so choicely. I would think no evil of them for cutting down the woods did they but replant again some part of them; but they care not for the time to come, neither reck they of the great damage they do to their children, which shall come after them." * * * * * * *

"I have divers times thought to set down in writing the arts which shall perish when there shall be no more wood, but when I had written down a great number I did perceive that there could be no end of my writing, and having diligently considered I found there was not any which could be followed without wood."

The proportion of woods to cleared land in the part of the United States east of the Mississippi cannot vary much from that existing in France in 1750, according to Mirabeau's estimate. The French people persisted in the work of destroying for nearly a century longer, and the present generation are now at great expense and labor endeavoring to repair the injuries inflicted by the mistaken policy of their fathers by inviting forests to return again to the declivities of the Pyrenees and French Alps, from which they have been removed to make room for pasture lots and vineyards. Although the topography of the eastern portion of the United States may render it less liable to disasters such as have visited the mountainous regions of Europe, the evils which may be safely enough predicted from further denudation of the surface without replanting new forests will greatly outweigh all the advantages that might be thought to result from increasing the proportion of arable land. The changes in the climate that have been already experienced from this cause, to say nothing of the increasing scarcity of wood and lumber, are entailing annual losses of no inconsiderable amount. Forty and fifty years ago the peach flourished in the latitude of northern Pennsylvania and Ohio and southern New York. The early settlers on the Connecticut reserve, without any extra care or attention, raised more uniform crops of this fruit than can be done at the present day in southern Virginia except in a few favored localities. Not only has the peach become a very uncertain crop in all of these States and others within the same latitudes, but the apple and pair frequently fail of late years from the same causes. Half a century ago it was a very unusual occurrence in these States for a wheat crop to become winter-killed, or to have the soil blown away from the roots by the winds. Now-a-days, in most sections of the States named, hardly a crop escapes more or less injury from these causes. The removal of so large a proportion of timber in so many different places has opened the country to the freer play of the wind, and setting from the south early in the spring, oftentimes thawing suddenly deep coverings of snow in the more northern States, which would otherwise pass off gradually without causing the destructive freshets now so frequently witnessed. The elevated temperature brought by the warm south winds prematurely swells the fruit buds, and a north or northwest wind a week or two later kills the crop. Doubtless such circumstances some-

times occurred before the forests were so much reduced, just as storms and tornadoes occasionally happen in the most densely wooded regions; but there are few aged persons of reflection, residents of the States referred to, who will not readily admit that they are much more frequent now than formerly, and that the climate is much less regular now than it was in their earlier years. Besides, it requires no arguments to convince any one that the less obstruction there is to the action of the wind the more sensibly will its influence be felt; and it needs only to be further considered that it is almost constantly shifting its course, to satisfy all the conditions of the proposition that a country stripped of its forests is thereby necessarily subject to increased variability of temperature, and experience and observation also establish the fact that a country thus denuded is also less regular in reference to humidity. These influences are likely to be still further increased by clearing the forests of northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and from still further reducing the wooded surface of the southern States.

If the losses experienced from the causes just named were properly considered, and an estimate made of the amount to be added to the sum thus annually abstracted from our resources on account of increased prices paid for lumber, and for every article into which it enters, the fact would be easily realized that clearing a country of its forests is an act that has its natural limits, which cannot safely be exceeded, and is not one requiring mere physical effort, but presents many nice problems that can be rightly determined only by the exercise of an intelligent judgment; and that the highest excellence in the productive capacity of a country depends upon a certain proportion between its arable and wooded surfaces, the proper distribution of these surfaces, and their position in reference to each other, points to be determined by a consideration of the prevalent climatic and topographical features and the necessary requirements of fuel and lumber.

When the proper ratio has been reached it must be maintained; a new growth, properly cared for, must be allowed to take the place in continual succession of the one removed, and the productive forces and industrial enterprises of a country will depend very much upon the degree of intelligence and skill exhibited in management of these relations.

The wood-lands existing at the present time in the eastern part of the United States, although not too abundant in the aggregate, are not as well distributed as the conditions of the climate and the demands for wood, as fuel and for manufacturing purposes, require them to be; and if new forests were planted where they are needed they might safely be further reduced at other points. Some regard should be had in these matters to the character of the soil. It is evident that a very indifferent soil can render but a poor return for the loss of its forests, and as many trees, particularly the conifers, grow remarkably well even on a light sandy soil, it would in general be much better economy to continue such lands in forests; and the time is speedily coming when a hundred acres in forest properly managed, in almost any part of the country, will yield to its proprietor no inconsiderable return. Although trees cannot be brought to a size rendering them useful for lumber and fuel in the course of a few years, yet their conservative influence upon the climate is a result that, fortunately, requires no great length of time to bring about. A young forest of 10 or 12 years' growth, if well taken care of, will furnish a very valuable shelter, and a sufficient number of them rightly distributed over a country will produce most of the effects contributed by larger trees, and will be continually improving. Nor should the length of time required to bring trees to maturity deter persons from under-

taking the work of producing them. If the early settlers of Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and other new States had suffered discouragements of that kind to control them, the many promising young groves, contributing so much to the value and beauty of so many homes in those States, would never have been planted. If the enterprise of planting a few acres of forest each year by each proprietor of a farm too scarce of good timber were commenced and continued for 10 or 20 years, the good that would be accomplished would be incalculable; and, after all, 30 or 40 or 50 years—a very insignificant period of time in the age of a country—are long enough to produce trees of a size sufficient for nearly every purpose. Emerson, in his "Trees of Massachusetts," mentions a white pine measuring, 30 years after being planted, 80 feet in height and 3 feet in diameter. He states that 10 white pines planted at Cambridge in 1809 or 1810, were, in the winter of 1841 and 1842, of an average diameter of 20 inches at the ground; and that another pine growing in a rocky swamp, measured seven feet in circumference and 62½ feet in height, at the age of 32 years. Mr. Marsh relates, as coming under his own observation, the case of a young pine planted in 1824, in the State of Vermont, which in 1860, at the time he measured it, had grown to the diameter of 2 feet 4 inches at 4 feet from the ground. It had been occasionally watered, but received no other special treatment. Professor Hayden, while making his geological survey of Nebraska, examined young cottonwood trees 10 years old, from the seed, measuring 50 feet in height and 4 feet in circumference; others of the same age, 2 feet 11 inches in circumference and 30 feet high; at eight years old, 2 feet 8 inches in circumference; at four years old, 18 inches in circumference and 20 feet high; and at seven years old, 2 feet 6 inches in circumference. Soft maple of 10 years' growth, 2 feet 8 inches in circumference, 30 feet in height; at seven years old, 2 feet 1 inch in circumference and 15 feet high. Common locust of 10 years' growth, 2 feet 5 inches in circumference, and 15 to 20 feet in height; five years from seed, 23 inches in circumference. Black walnut, 10 years from seed, 13 inches in circumference and 15 feet high. Box elder 10 years old, 2 feet 2 inches in circumference. Equally good results have been obtained in Kansas; and in the valley of Salt lake, where irrigation is practiced, a much more vigorous growth is said to have been produced, but not being in possession of the actual measurements, we are, unfortunately, unable to report them for the benefit of other experimenters.

In the prairies of Illinois the black and white walnut, wild cherry, red elm, white and red cedar, soft maple, silver maple, and cottonwood, planted 15 to 30 years ago, are doing finely, while the common locust has been so much preyed upon by the borer as to render it much less valuable than the other varieties above named. In some of the counties of Illinois a species of willow, known there as the European white willow, has become very popular. Cuttings planted 25 years ago are said to measure 10 feet in circumference above the spread of the roots; and a farmer in Macoupin county raised a plant in two years from the cutting 18 feet high and 13 inches in circumference. Planted closely, this willow attains the height of 70 and 80 feet. Grown alone, it assumes a low and branching form. It has given satisfaction as a timber tree and for hedging. Planted for a hedge the cuttings are set 6 to 15 inches apart, and are cultivated and kept clear of weeds for four or five years, at the end of which time it makes an impassable fence against cattle.

Most of the settlers by whom these experiments were first made have lived to see the success of the enterprise; and if every young man, in

commencing his career as a farmer in a section of country without trees or where they are becoming scarce, were to commence by planting each year even a few dozen of the varieties most valuable in his neighborhood, increasing the number as experience ripened into greater skill, he would in the majority of instances, before reaching an advanced age, have the satisfaction of realizing the benefits his example and his perseverance were conferring upon the community, and contributing to the value of his realty. Let the inexperienced gather a few dozen walnuts and hickory nuts in the fall of the year, as soon as fully ripe, and plant them in moist soil, in shallow beds, not more than six inches deep, leaving them exposed to the frosts and thaws of winter, which crack the shells. and they will sprout up the following spring; or they may be planted in boxes filled with good rich soil, taking care not to cover the nuts more than five or six inches in depth, and to leave the boxes in an exposed place, so as to receive the full action of the frost. The plants may be suffered to remain in the box until they are transplanted, which may be several years, or as long as the roots have sufficient room. Raising the young plants in pots or boxes is one of the most desirable methods, from the facility it affords of taking up and transplanting without injuring the roots; and if it were not impracticable in operations conducted upon a large scale, it would be advisable to pursue it in all cases. Beeches, elms, oaks, hickories, pines, walnuts, firs, and the ash can all be safely managed by any one, however inexperienced, by raising them for the first few years in boxes or pots, having them always convenient for inspection. Raised in this manner they suffer no interruption in their growth by transplanting if set in good, rich, and mellow soil, loosened to sufficient depths to be easily penetrated by the tender roots. In many European countries the sides of every highway are lined with planted trees, their extending branches meeting and interlocking in the middle, adding not only to the beauty of the landscape, but, when numerous, performing many of the offices of large forests. It is one of those customs that might be imitated in many portions of our own country with much advantage. The cultivation of forest trees, wherever the experiment has been tried in the west, has been eminently successful. Doubts are entertained by some as to the feasibility of continuing their cultivation beyond the 98th meridian, over what are usually denominated the Great Plains, from an apprehension that the climate is too dry and the soil in many places too sandy to render it practicable. We are satisfied, however, that experience will prove this notion to be entirely erroneous.

Indeed most of the planted forests of Europe are upon soil not in any respect superior to that of our western plains, and many upon soil greatly inferior to it in almost any portion. The plains of northern Germany, extending from Berlin to the Baltic and the German ocean, including the Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia, Pomerania, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mark Brandenburg, and the kingdom of Hanover, are in many parts covered with deep sand, lying upon the surface so light and loose as to be moved about by the action of the wind like the billows of the sea. Yet in these sandy plains the Prussians have under cultivation some of the finest pine forests in Europe. So on the western coast of France, and extending inland for many miles, there are extensive sand ridges, rising sometimes to the height of 300 feet, covered with dense forests, and the vast sand dunes of Gascony, rolling inland from the sea and threatening destruction to the whole province, have been fixed and rendered harmless with the maritime pine, over 100,000 acres of which have been planted under the direction of Bremontier and his successors. Although these pines are planted in pure sand resting on an impermea-

ble stratum, forming a soil for centuries considered incapable of cultivation, they are flourishing finely, and are redeeming from what was supposed a hopeless sterility one of the most extensive wastes in Europe.

The dune lands and sand plains of that continent, estimated as equal to about twice the area of Maryland, or as covering more than 13,000,000 acres, most of them naturally as arid and as sterile as the Llano Estacado of northwestern Texas, are being everywhere brought under cultivation by planting them with the pine.

In France, Belgium, and Holland the *Pinus maritima* has been most successfully used, a tree resembling the pitch pine of the southern States, from which large quantities of turpentine and resin are manufactured. Other varieties of the pine and fir are used on the sand plains of Denmark, Prussia, and Austria.

The birch and tamarisk are likewise used. The Steppes of southern Russia have been compared to our western plains, containing large proportions of sand, but different in composition from the "landes" of Gascony or the Belgine campine, constituting a soil covered for the most part with vegetation. Nevertheless there are scattering belts of sand as deep and shifting as in the wastes of Holland or the plains of Poland.

As in the case of our own plains, it has been questioned whether the Russian steppes were ever covered with trees—some geologists affirming that they never were. They are alike also in their earliest historical incidents; the nomadic Scythians, with their moving flocks, finding a parallel in the equally roving Indian and buffalo of our western plains; incidents that may furnish a very rational solution for the present treeless condition of plains and steppes. Both are alike subject to storms and drought, and are in a great measure uninhabited.

The Russian government has attempted the wooding of the steppes, and already has many thriving plantations at Odessa and other points. Experiments with the pine are said to meet with very flattering success generally; but Rentzsch mentions the case of an Odessa landholder who attempted to fix the sand of a certain tract in the steppes, covering the rocky ground to the depth of a foot and forming moving hillocks with every change of the wind, who tried acacias and pines in vain, but succeeded completely with the Japan varnish tree, (the *Ailanthus glandulosa*.) This is a rapid growing tree, and has been extensively planted in the steppes within the last 20 years, at present forming large forests; and Mr. Marsh is of the opinion that the tamarisk and the varnish tree will at least partially supersede the arundo and the maritime pine, which have fixed so many thousand acres of drifting sand in western Europe. The tamarisk referred to is supposed to be the *Tamarix gallica*, or French tamarisk, a very elegant shrub of 12 or 15 feet in height. The maritime pine and the varnish tree flourish as well on the inland sand plains as on the coast dunes.

The forest of Fontainebleau grows in a soil composed of 98 per cent. of sand, "and as it is almost without water, it would be a drifting desert but for the artificial propagation of forest trees upon it." (See Levergne, Economie Rurale de la France, quoted by Marsh.) The trees cultivated in the Fontainebleau forest are the oak, the beech, and the pine, and they attain to extraordinary size. There are few spots on our western plains where the soil is not naturally superior to that of this celebrated forest, so destitute of water that its great aridity has been assigned as one of the causes why birds are seldom seen in it.

Certainly if trees can be successfully cultivated in this forest on the drifting sand plains of Gascony, of northern Germany, and the Russian

steppes, there is not the remotest reason why forest culture should fail on any part of the great American plains, the favorite haunts of the buffalo for centuries on account of their nutritious grasses.

Sandy deserts and plains, even the most arid and sterile upon the surface, often contain abundant supplies of water at no great depth beneath.

At the altitude of 600 feet the summits of the sand dunes, or ridges of sea sand, on the western coast of Africa are found to be quite moist a little below the surface, and in the dunes of Algeria water is so abundant that it is always easily procured by digging wells even at the highest points. Throughout the great desert of Sahara French engineers are constantly bringing water to the surface by means of artesian wells, sunk at a very moderate depth. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have wells along the line of their road, supplied with pumps worked by wind, and have rarely met with difficulty in obtaining water in abundance at the depth of from 10 to 50 feet. A stratum of loose sand and gravel underlies nearly the whole surface of the plains, generally within 10 or 12 feet of the top, very often within two and three, and always contains sufficient moisture to nourish any tree or plant. The roots of trees penetrate to much greater depths than this, and have been known to descend 50 feet through compact clay. The roots of an ordinary sized tree will frequently be found 10 feet below the surface, and where a moist stratum underlies it at or near that depth, it will readily be reached by the roots of young forest trees, and furnish sufficient moisture.

It may be found advisable to commence planting such varieties of trees as require least moisture, when the uplands are cultivated, on the plains west of the 98th or 100th meridian. The nut pine, or piñon, *(Pinus edulis,)* flourishes in New Mexico and Colorado on the tops of the highest buttes of the cretaceous limestone, sending its roots deep into the ground, and seemingly preferring the driest soil, even, it is said, receiving injury from irrigation.

It is probable this tree would grow with a little attention in the most sandy and barren spots on the plains. It is easily cultivated from the seed, as has been tested by numerous experiments in and around Denver, and in the valley of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico. It attains a height of 40 to 60 feet, and although not so valuable for lumber as many other varieties of the pine, it is, doubtless, the best for fuel of any of the pines, and not inferior for that purpose to many of the hard wooded trees. The North American white pine, *(Pinus strobus,)* as it grows in nearly every variety of soil, from the banks of the Saskatchewan, in latitude 54° north, to the State of Florida, and from Maine to the Rocky mountains, attaining everywhere in the forest a tall straight stem from 120 to 160 feet high, would probably succeed in nearly every part of the plains, and being a rapid grower and easily cultivated it is worthy of trial.

The experiment might also be tried of raising the sugar pine of California, (the *Pinus Lambertiana*) one of the finest of timber trees, and always found growing upon the most sterile and sandy ridges of the coast and Sierra Nevada mountains.

The pitch pine *(Pinus rigida)* and the southern pine *(Pinus Australis)* grow in the poorest and driest soils throughout the Carolinas, and in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and might be tried, as they are of easy cultivation and generally of rapid growth. The *Ailanthus glandulosa*, having proved such a great success in the sandiest parts of the Russian steppes, should receive a trial. It grows rapidly, makes a fine polish as a cabinet wood, and may readily be propagated by root cuttings. When the wood becomes well seasoned it makes very good fuel. It has been introduced

into this country as an ornamental tree, and is quite commonly met with in the States east of the Mississippi. In the bottom lands or near streams the cottonwood, black walnut, locust, butternut, or white walnut, elm, birch, box-elder, chestnut, ash, hickory, and horse chestnut, should be planted. Close planting at first would, perhaps, be advisable for protection against wind and sun. Mulching to the depth of three or four inches with dried grass or hay, or other like substance, would have the effect of retaining moisture, keeping down weeds, and would greatly promote the growth of trees. Sufficient water to irrigate several acres of trees and other products might be obtained at most points in the plains by wells and windmills, pumps similar to those in use by the Pacific railroad company. All the trees above named, except the piñon, are much benefited by irrigation, and with the cottonwood, the ailanthus, and the locust, fuel could be produced in a very few years.

The redemption of sterile and desert lands is one of the growing ideas of the times. The French have restored to fruitfulness many arid tracts in the Algerian desert, and Mehemet Ali has already planted over twenty millions of trees in the valley of the Nile, thereby greatly extending its cultivable area. The Sahara is being dotted over with date groves, planted within the last twenty years, and irrigated from artesian wells.

The Emperor of Russia has undertaken the reclamation of the steppes, and the disciples of Brémontier are redeeming from worthless sterility the sandy wastes of western France and central Europe. In all these cases the agent relied upon to induce a return of fertility and verdure is the forest. In the middle ages, we are informed by Müller, who quotes from Willibald Alexis, "a great pine forest bound with its roots the dune sand and the heath uninterruptedly from Danzig to Pillau. King Frederic William I was once in want of money. A certain Herr Von Korff promised to procure it for him without loan or taxes, if he could be allowed to remove something quite useless. He thinned out the forests of Prussia, which then indeed possessed little pecuniary value. But he felled the entire woods of the Frische Nehrung, so far as they lay in the Prussian territory. The financial operation was a success. The King had money, but in the elementary operation which resulted from it the State received irreparable injury. The sea winds rushed over the bared hills; the Frische Haff is half choked with sand; the channel between Elbing, the sea and Königsberg is endangered, and the fisheries in the Haff injured. The operation of Herr Von Korff brought the King 200,000 thalers. The State would now willingly expend millions to restore the forest again." (Man and Nature, p. 486, n.)

If one-third the surface of the great plains were covered with forest there is every reason to believe the climate would be greatly improved, the value of the whole area as a grazing country wonderfully enhanced, and the greater portion of the soil would be susceptible of a high state of cultivation.

In view of what has been said it is recommended that an amendment be made to the homestead law requiring each settler, on proving up at the end of five years, to make proof of having planted and cultivated a certain number of trees, living, and at least three years old from the seed or from setting out at the time of the application for a patent. The labor of tree planting being first enjoined as a requisite to obtain a title, would fix the attention of settlers to the subject, and discovering the feasibility of the enterprise, they would soon prosecute it from the consideration of its evident advantages to themselves and the whole community. An additional inducement might perhaps be presented by a general law, offering an additional number of acres to each settler who

should successfully cultivate for a given number of years a certain number of acres in forest.

The production of a thriving forest at some point west of the 100th meridian, as it would establish the fact of its practicability, would, without doubt, contribute greatly to the value of that part of our domain. Whether an enterprise of the kind, under the auspices of the government, would be likely to realize the expectations of its projectors, would depend very much upon the character of the persons who might be charged with the duties and responsibilities of the undertaking. It is scarcely to be doubted that the artesian well system might be rendered a great success on the plains. All the conditions appear favorable. The rain-fall in the vicinity of the mountains is as great as in many portions of central Europe; and the melting snows on the highest crests feed the stream flowing from the sides of the mountains until late in the summer. The quantity of water thus flowing towards the plains is very great, but much the greatest quantity sinks in the sand within 50 or 100 miles of the foot of the mountains, and as the strata dip eastward, the water follows the same course, descending until it reaches an impermeable bed, and it seems very reasonable to suppose that there are reservoirs at various points beneath the surface of the plains that could be utilized by such wells. Even the water that falls on the plains themselves, not by any means inconsiderable, soon sinks into the parched and sandy soil, in much larger quantities than those carried off by drainage or evaporation. If this matter were thoroughly tested and the fact established, the confidence it would inspire as to the reclaimability of the least inviting portion of the plains would be very great, and would result in the rapid settlement and improvement of that part of our national territory.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

CONDENSED EXHIBIT FROM REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE IN ANSWER TO CALLS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER UPON STATE, COMMERCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

During the past summer letters were addressed to the governors of the different States and Territories requesting the latest and most reliable information in regard to population, real and personal estate, capital invested in manufactures, commerce, and commercial facilities, cities and towns. A number of replies have been received containing very full and satisfactory statements. Some parties promised similar statements not yet received, while a few regretted their inability to furnish the desired information for the reason that no legal provision had been made for the collection of such statistics.

This latter fact develops a deficiency in legislation which it is suggested should be supplied. The advance of statistical science and the perfection of its processes are among the cheering indications of the increasing subjection of the elements of social life to a pervading general intelligence which is prompt to detect and remedy any false movement of social and political forces.

The operations of commerce and industry are daily making new demands for the latest and most reliable information not only of current

transactions in different parts of the world, but for the movement of the steps of social progress by frequent statistical inquiries embodying the tangible results of the productive and distributive forces in action. The necessity for these more accurate and prompt statistical arrangements is becoming more keenly felt throughout society, and we may expect in this branch of social organism greater and more valuable results than hitherto.

Circulars were also addressed to the municipal authorities of 371 towns and cities calling for the latest statistics of civic character and growth. A large number of these have elicited responses developing results which amply remunerate the labor of the correspondence. The leading points of this extensive correspondence have been compiled and are herewith presented.

Especial attention is invited to the letter of Charles G Nazro, esq., president of the Boston Board of Trade, which I have inserted entire, believing its admirable statements and luminous arguments will secure general attention and careful perusal. Interesting communications will be found, also, from the presidents of the Boards of Trade of Providence, Rhode Island; Louisville, Kentucky; Omaha, Nebraska, and Little Rock, Arkansas.

MAINE.

Governor J. L. Chamberlain referred the call from this office to Hon. John A. Poor, of Portland, a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the material and social interests of the State. Mr. Poor has prepared a very able and exhaustive review of the resources of Maine, bestowing great pains and admirable intelligence upon his work. It is regretted that the limits of this report will not admit the insertion entire of this able paper. I am happy, however, to present its satisfactory conclusions, as follows: The population of Maine has increased from 96,520 in 1790 to 628,279 in 1860, according to the United States census reports. The rate of increase, however, has been declining with each decade from 57 per cent. to 7 per cent. During the current decade, however, this rate of increase seems to have been enhanced, as seen in the increasing ratio of the electoral vote cast at the successive State elections. On an estimate of 7 per cent. increase Mr. Poor fixes the population at 673,177 in 1868. It perhaps reaches 700,000. The value of personal and real estate he estimates at an average of $500 to each person, making an aggregate of $344,035,000 on the gold valuation of 1860; adding at least one-third for premium, he fixes the present currency value at $458,713,330.

The capital invested in manufactures increased from $22,044,020 in 1850 to $38,193,234 in 1860. For 1868 the estimated capital is $40,000,000, with an annual product of $81,287,695.

Of railroads there are in Maine 12 lines, with an aggregate length of 577½ miles, costing $21,499,441. Seven new lines are in process of construction, with an aggregate length of 314½ miles and an estimated cost of construction of $9,276,000. A number of additional lines have been projected, which will add 275 miles to the foregoing aggregates.

These artificial communications are but supplementary to admirable natural facilities for commerce in the extensive ocean and river navigation so well represented in this paper. Over 100 towns on the sea-coast are able to own, build, and sail ships on the ocean.

In 1868 there are 42 towns and cities with a population of 3,000 and upwards. Of these Portland has about 30,000 inhabitants, with a real and personal estate of $21,860,000. Bangor has a population of 20,000, and real and personal estate valued at $6,015,601. Lewiston has 11,000

inhabitants; Biddeford, Bath, and Augusta, 10,000 each; Rockland, Saco, Calais, Belfast, Auburn, Westbrook, Brunswick, Ellsworth, and Camden, from 5,000 to 8,000 each.

Augusta, Maine—D. Williams, mayor; August 29, 1868.—This city is the capital of the State, and is situated at the head of navigation on the Kennebec. Population, 12,000; real and personal estate, $5,650,000; capital invested in manufactures, $5,000,000, mostly of cotton and lumber. Has considerable river and coasting trade. Accessible by rail to all parts of the country. The Kennebec, rising in Moosehead lake, the largest sheet of water in New England, affords great facilities for floating lumber, and an immense water-power for manufacturing.

Biddeford, Maine—Ferguson Haines, mayor; November 16, 1868.—Population, 11,000; real and personal estate, $4,515,538; capital in manufacturing, $2,500,000, mostly cotton and woollen fabrics, machinery foundry work, lumber, boots, shoes, &c. Annual product, $6,000,000. Commerce mostly coastwise. Tide-water reaches the heart of the city by the Saco river. Railroad communications extensive.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester, N. H.—James A. Western, mayor; October 10, 1868.—Population, 28,000. Manufactures, cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, annual product 66,200,000 yards, besides 2,000,000 bags, the whole being worth $14,925,000, on a working capital of $6,700,000. Hosiery, paper, machinery, locomotives, carriages, &c., annual product $3,045,000. Aggregate capital invested in manufacturing, $7,640,000. Total annual product, $17,970,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. Oliver Warner, secretary of the commonwealth, by direction of his excellency Governor Bullock, under date of August 15, 1868, gives the following replies to the inquiries propounded in my circular letter:

Population of Massachusetts in 1868 estimated at 1,305,242; valuation of property, personal and real, $1,300,000,000.

Capital invested in manufacturing, $200,000,000. Value of annual product, $500,000,000. Leading articles: cotton, woollen, and linen fibres and fabrics, leather and its manufactures, iron, wire, anchors, agricultural implements, straw goods, &c.

Railways, 66 companies; 1,343 miles, mostly finished; capital, $79,300,000. No canals; rivers devoted more to manufacturing than to navigation.

Cities, 14; towns, 321. Of these, 96 have 3,000 inhabitants or more; 46 have 5,000 or more; 21 have 10,000 or more, and 11 have 20,000 or more.

ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Boston, August 29, 1868.

SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 26th instant, requesting answers to certain queries propounded therein, was duly received.

You state that a leading daily journal estimates that the daily result of the productive labor of Massachusetts equals a million of dollars, and thereupon request me to express my opinion on the following points:

1st. As to the entire accuracy of the above estimate.

2d. If so, does it include all branches of business pursued in the State; or,

3d. Is it restricted to agriculture, mining, fisheries, manufactures, and other pursuits which either confer original values by producing the raw material or develop latent values by mechanical processes?

In answer to the first interrogatory, I think it falls far short of the actual value of the daily product. Our last tabular statement was made up to the 1st of May, 1865. This statement was carefully prepared by the secretary of our commonwealth from returns furnished by each city and town in the State, under an act of the legislature requiring such returns to be made every ten years. By that table I find that the industrial products for the year ending May 1, 1865, exhibited a grand total of $517,240,613, being over a million and a half of dollars for each working day in the year, with a capital of $174,499,950, and giving employment to 271,421 persons engaged in manufacturing, and 68,636 in agricultural pursuits, making together 340,057 persons. The increase during the last decade is about 75 per cent. over the former one, and as three years have elapsed since the date of the last return, we should add at least 25 per cent. to obtain the result at the present time, so that the amount at the present moment should be estimated at $650,000,000, or $2,000,000 each working day. If I understand your second query correctly, it asks if mercantile or other pursuits not directly connected with the production of raw material or the enhancement of its value by labor or mechanical skill are included.

If this is the right understanding, I should answer no, except so far as necessary to bring the products to market, &c. And this I think answers your third question, to which I would further say that these tables include every kind of manufactured product, including agricultural productions, ship-building, coastwise freights, erection of buildings, fisheries; in short, every industrial pursuit, except commerce, banking, and business of like nature, and also excluding the value of farms, lands, and buildings.

I believe that the foregoing has answered your questions, and any remarks that I might add would only be speculation. Should peace and prosperity continue throughout our land, and particularly if a settled policy should be pursued by our government in regard to the redemption of the bonds in gold, so that foreigners as well as our own people could feel that the obligations would be met in good faith and that they could invest their money with perfect security; and also a steady policy be adopted towards the national banks, by which that most excellent system by which they are now regulated shall be made permanent, and thereby a uniform currency be fully established, I think the ratio of increase of productions in Massachusetts will be much larger during the present decade than it was during the previous one; but if an unsettled policy should be adopted, and it shall not be known whether the government will pay 50 or 100 cents on the dollar, or whether our national banking system shall be made permanent or broken up, it is impossible to predict the effect upon the industrial interests of the land, except so far as to expect great injury to them.

If I can be of any further assistance in this matter, I pray you command me freely.

Most respectfully,

CHAS. G. NAZRO,
President Boston Board of Trade.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON.

Nantucket, Massachusetts—F. A. Chase, secretary of the board of selectmen.—Population, 5,000; value of real estate, $703,738; personal estate,

$1,300,641. Whaling vessels, 6; tonnage, 1,253.60. Coasting vessels, 7; tonnage, 1,065.64. Fishing vessels, 15; tonnage, 1,022.91. Total, 28 vessels of 3,312.15 tons. Annual product of American fisheries, $150,000. Manufacturing establishments, 37; hands employed, 60 males and 180 females; capital invested, $60,000. Annual product, $81,534. Farms on the island, 111, with 6,165 acres improved, value, including buildings, $140,735, and employing 250 hands. Of the 8,513 acres of unimproved lands, 500 acres are not susceptible of improvement; 705 acres are in woodland, worth $9,500. Cereals produced during the year, 8,729 bushels, worth $12,524. Potatoes, 4,850 bushels, worth $4,900. Other crops, $31,717, including 1,583 tons hay. Value of horses, mules, and cattle, $44,112. Value of butter and milk sold, $8,797. Value of dressed meats, $34,875.

Worcester, Massachusetts—Samuel Smith, city clerk; August 19, 1868.—Population in 1865, 30,000; in 1868, 38,000. Capital employed in manufacturing in 1865, $5,000,000; in 1868, $8,500,000. Branches of manufacture in 1865, 120; in 1868, 150. Leading articles: boots and shoes, clothing, machinery, iron manufactures, cotton and woollen fabrics, agricultural and mechanical implements, fire-arms, &c. Annual product in 1865, $15,000,000; in 1868, $25,000,000. Real estate, $25,000,000; personal estate, $10,500,000; total, $35,500,000. Five railways centering here give great facilities for transport of raw material and manufactured products. No water communications. The city is called "the heart of the commonwealth."

Northampton, Massachusetts—H. R. Starkweather; September 22, 1868.—Situated on the Connecticut river, 17 miles north of Springfield; Connecticut River railroad and New Haven and Northampton railroad pass through the town. Population, 9,300. Real estate, $4,825,000; personal estate, $2,786,000; total, $7,611,000. Three national banks, capital $1,050,000. Capital invested in manufacturing, $1,370,000, embracing cotton and silk fabrics, iron castings, cutlery, agricultural implements, sewing machines, baskets, paper, &c.

Cambridge, Massachusetts—Charles N. Saunders, mayor; October 13, 1861.—Population, 36,000. Personal estate, $11,728,900; real estate, $22,364,900; total, $34,093,800. Value of wharf property and buildings, $2,000,000. Annual arrivals of vessels, 1,500, giving rise to a commercial business of $5,000,000. Water frontage, 5 miles.

There should be added to the above official aggregates of real and personal estate at least $2,000,000. Annual increase of valuation from 10 to 12 per cent; ranks next to Boston in wealth; large manufacturing interests embracing soap, books, glass, furniture, machinery, oil, &c.

Holyoke, Massachusetts—George C. Ewing, selectman; October 13, 1868.—Population, 11,000; real estate, $3,140,070; personal estate, $1,665,910; total, $4,806,980; capital invested in manufacturing, $7,185,000, mostly cotton and woollen fabrics, and threads, paper, machinery, &c., situated near Hadley falls, on the Connecticut, with immense water-power which is in rapid process of utilization.

RHODE ISLAND.

Hon. John R. Bartlett, secretary of state, under date of 11th September, 1868, gives the following statistics of this State:

Population by State census in 1865, 184,965. An estimated addition of 3 per cent. would give a population of 190,510 in 1868. It is probably 200,000.

Real estate, $275,659,000; personal, $42,317,963; total, $317,976,963.

These official figures are far below the truth. Many estimate it at double those aggregates.

Capital invested in manufactures in 1865, $32,646,630; in 1868, $35,911,290. Manufactured products in 1865, $103,106,395; in 1868, $113,417,034; chief articles: cotton and woollen fabrics, iron, sugar, refinery, jewelry, silverware, &c.

Miles of railway in the State, 158. Capital invested, $18,219,073. No canals or navigable rivers. The foreign commerce chiefly with Africa and the West Indies. The coasting trade is very large.

Towns and cities, 34, of which 24 are intersected by railroads. Of these 16 have a population each of over 3,000. Providence has 64,000, and Newport 12,688.

Banking capital, $22,616,250; deposits in savings banks, $17,751,713; insurance stock companies, $1,950,000. The secretary believes that the investments of the like character by people of Rhode Island in institutions of other States are far greater than in their own.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,
Providence, October 19, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have given the subject referred to in your letter to me under date of September 4, 1868, careful consideration. I am unable to procure the answers in detail as requested. The census reports fail to report on the subject in the form you requested them to be answered. I therefore proceed to give you an answer made up in the same manner, and based upon similar reports to that presented by the Boston Board of Trade.

By the census of Rhode Island for the year ending on the first day of June, 1865, the products of agriculture, manufactures, and fisheries was in value..... $111,118,886

I add the same percentage for increase as was added in Massachusetts, say 25 per cent., for instance, in 3 years... 27,779,721

Giving a total for the year ending July 1, 1868..... $138,898,607

If we allow 300 working days in the year this would give a daily production in the State of Rhode Island of $462,996. The value of the products in 1865, for the year ending June 1, was $601 to each inhabitant in Rhode Island, and $408 to each inhabitant in Massachusetts.

My impression is that, in the estimates presented for Massachusetts, and also for Rhode Island, the figures given show the value of the raw material used in producing the same.

The present price of labor is very much above the average of any year or of any ten years preceding 1865, and it is not improbable that the amount paid for labor may not be nearly as great in each of the above States as the sum named in this communication.

This is not a prosperous period in the general manufacturing or merchandising business of the country. We want a few years of peace and good crops to restore confidence, make trade profitable, and give the country a sound currency on a good basis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS D. SMITH,
President of the Board of Trade, Providence.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner Gen. Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Providence, Rhode Island—Edwin M. Snow, city registrar; September 29, 1868.—Population, 64,000. Real estate, $50,000,000; personal estate, $42,000,000. Number of manufacturers, 705; capital invested, $11,837,548; annual product, $33,690,994, embracing cotton, woollen, and India-rubber fabrics, castings, machinery, soap, &c. Commerce is mostly confined to the coasting trade, yet with a considerable importation of coal from Nova Scotia, lumber from New Brunswick, iron from Great Britain, and salt from Turk's island and the West Indies. Arrivals of vessels during the year ending June 30, 1868, 5,416, embracing 156 from foreign ports. Domestic imports by sea, 287,210 barrels flour, 2,259,399 bushels grain, 142,681 bales cotton, 1,125 tons hay; very large quantities of the same articles are brought by rail. Railway connections with all parts of the country; daily lines of propellers to New York and Philadelphia. Manufactures the principal source of its wealth. Surrounded by a number of manufacturing villages using capital owned here.

CONNECTICUT.

Meriden, Connecticut—Charles Parker, mayor; October 12, 1868.—Population, 10,000. Real estate, $7,864,730; personal estate, $3,644,070; total, $11,580,000. Capital in manufacturing, $2,764,000; in national banks, $1,000,000; insurance companies, $500,000; one savings bank with deposits amounting to $428,804. Railway and telegraphic communication with all parts of the country; direct water communication with New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Providence, and Portland.

NEW YORK.

The governor of New York, in answer to the inquiries of my circular, sends copies of executive documents, from which and from other sources it is estimated that the population of the State cannot fall far short of 4,500,000.

The board of assessors for 1868 have equalized the assessment of real property at $1,377,403,886, and of personal property at $438,685,254; total $1,766,089,140. The true value may be safely rated at over $4,500,000,000. The report of the State engineer, for 1867, shows 55 railway lines, with an aggregate length of 3,663 miles, and a paid-up capital of $113,530,395. In 1868 the State owned 900 miles of canal, with an annual income, from tolls, of $4,088,057 84; showing a movement of freight for the year of 5,667,537 tons, valued at $279,194,381. No other returns of foreign or domestic commerce were given.

Troy, New York—F. B. Hubbell, esq., city clerk; September 5, 1868.—Situated at the head of navigation on the Hudson river. Sailing crafts owned, 227; steamers and tugs, 28; connected with Lakes Erie and Champlain by canals. One line of steamers and two lines of barges to New York. Sloops and schooners ply to different New England ports, and as far south as Philadelphia. Extensive railroad connection with all parts of the country. Capital invested in manufactures $9,000,000, about two thirds of which are in blast furnaces, iron and steel manufactures. Among the other manufactures are malt liquors, boots and shoes, clothing, hoop-skirts, prepared lumber, &c. The manufacture of shirts, and paper and linen collars and cuffs, amounted, in 1866, to $1,429,458, paying a United States revenue tax of $85,767 18. Manufactures of the city employ 9,000 males and 7,000 females; annual product $20,000,000. Population 41,000; real estate, $10,000,000; personal estate, $6,000,000.

Rochester, New York—Henry L. Fish, mayor; August 29, 1868.—Incor-

porated as a city in 1834; situated five miles from Lake Ontario, on the Genesee. Good harbor. Surrounded by a rich agricultural country whose principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, and potatoes. Water-power extensive, and largely occupied by flouring-mills. Erie and Genesee canals pass through the city, as well as several lines of railway, giving extensive communications with all parts of the State. Population, 70,000, and rapidly increasing. Value of real estate $40,000,000; personal estate, $10,000,000. Capital employed in manufacturing, $15,000,000, embracing all branches of mechanical industry. Fifty churches and a large number of benevolent institutions. Three daily and two weekly journals. City presents great attraction as a residence.

Niagara Falls, New York—Alexander McNaughton, president; September 22, 1868.—Population, 3,500. Real estate, $1,051,950; personal estate, $146,950. Capital invested in manufactures, $3,500,000. Immense water-power lying idle for lack of capital.

Lansingburg, New York—William Allen, jr., president; September 29, 1858.—Population, 6,000. Has no city charter.

Kinderhook, New York—William R. Merrick, president; September 28, 1868.—Population, 1,200. Real estate, $273,700; personal estate, $660,187. Capital employed in manufactures, $200,000, mostly cotton fabrics, boots, shoes, hoop-skirts, &c. River Hudson and railroad within five miles.

Lockport, New York—C. Stag Mack, city clerk; October 3, 1868.—Population, 17,000. Real estate, (true value,) $10,709,967; personal estate, $858,676. Manufacturing capital, $2,165,000, mostly flour, iron-work, woollen fabrics, lumber, cooperage, building-stone, furniture, glass-ware, malt liquors, &c. Commerce by railway and canal involved the carriage of 280,405 tons, being an increase of 86,000 tons over last year. Retail dry goods sales, $225,000 per annum.

NEW JERSEY.

His excellency Governor Ward, under date September 16, 1868, gives the following statistics of the State: Population, 820,000. Personal and real estate, $513,000,000. Railroads completed, 780 miles. Capital, about $78,000,000. Canals, 125 miles. Several navigable rivers. Towns and cities 519, of which 25 have a population of 3,000 and over.

Hudson, New Jersey—G. D. Van Riepen, mayor; September 30, 1868.—Population, 18,000. Real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Manufacturing capital, $460,000. Several railroads passing near the city.

Jersey City, New Jersey—Charles O'Neill, mayor; September 14, 1868.—Population, 45,000. Real estate, $23,089,875; personal estate, $7,892,940. Has the best water front on the west bank of the Hudson, offering to all classes of vessels the best harbor against tides, gales, and ice. Depot of Cunard steamers located here. Is the terminus of several trunk lines of railroad, and of the Morris canal.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. F. Jordan, secretary of state, under date September 25, 1868, furnishes the following statistics:

Population, 3,500,000. Real estate, $892,762,052 60; personal estate, $202,829,941 40. Miles of railroad completed, 4,632; in progress, 200; capital invested, $266,250,000; railroad lines, 115. Lines of completed canal, 13; aggregate length, 931 miles; capital invested, $54,600,000.

Cities in the State, 17, viz: Alleghany, Allentown, Altoona, Carbon-

dale, Chester, Corry, Erie, Franklin, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Meadville, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Reading, Scranton, Titusville, and Williamsport. Incorporated boroughs, 405.

Erie, Pennsylvania—Orange Noble, mayor; October 14, 1868.—Population, 20,500. Real estate, $14,642,070; personal estate, $1,200,000; total $15,842,070. Manufacturing capital, $1,500,000. Commerce amounts to $5,000,000 per annum, mostly transactions in iron ore, coal, lumber, salt, grain, &c. It is the terminus of four lines of railroad and of the Erie canal. Great efforts are now being made to enlarge the variety and extent of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city, and a new spirit of enterprise has been awakened. As a place of residence, Erie, with its picturesque surroundings, its educational and religious institutions and its benevolent enterprise, presents superior attractions.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Delaware—Edward Betts, president Board of Trade; October 7, 1868.—Population, 35,000; present annual increase, 2,000. Real estate, $18,000,000; personal estate, $13,000,000. Capital employed in manufactures, $11,500,000, embracing iron and woollen, ship-building and machinery, castings, powder, chemicals, paper, cotton and woollen fabrics, leather and its manufactures, breadstuffs, cooperage, carriages, wagons, brick, fertilizers, railroad rolling stock, stoves, furniture, lumber, copper and brass works, malt liquors, &c.

The custom-house reports direct imports of guano, plaster, and lumber, and direct exports of flour, powder, and lumber. Exports from the city, mostly its iron production, amount to $15,000,000 per annum. Vessels registered 134, tonage 20,753, mostly employed in the coasting trade.

Wilmington is situated at the junction of the Christiana and Brandywine rivers, and has lately been extended to the Delaware with a river frontage of 12 miles, affording excellent harbor facilities. It is 68 miles from the ocean; has extensive railroad connection with all parts of the Union, especially with the eastern commercial centres.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Maryland—Robert T. Banks, mayor; October 16, 1868.—Population, 325,000. Real and personal estate, $225,000,000. Imports in 1867; $12,280,067; exports, domestic, $12,156,697. Foreign merchandise re-exported, $181,473; total exports, $12,338,080. No statistics of manufacturing capital accessible. The manufacturing interests very large, embracing cotton and woollen fabrics, iron, brass, and copper work, flour, tobacco, sugar, canned oysters, vegetables, &c. Railroad facilities unsurpassed. Domestic commerce enormous and increasing. Foreign commerce rapidly increasing. Lines of steamers to Liverpool and Bremen; very large shipping and ship-building interest.

Cumberland, Maryland—Henry McKean, city clerk; August 29, 1868.—Population, 12,000. Real and personal estate, $3,600,000. Capital invested in manufactures, $400,000. Local trade, $600,000. Coal shipped, 1,000,000 tons. Railroad communications by Baltimore and Ohio and Connellsville roads; on Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Two national banks, capital, $150,000.

VIRGINIA.

Hon. J. M. Herndon, secretary of state, under date September 14, 1868, gives the following estimate of statistics:

Population, 1,205,914. Real estate, $790,000,000; personal estate, $40,000,000. Miles of railroad completed, 1,325; in progress, 600; total, 1,925; capital paid in, $30,000,000. Miles of canal, 273¾. Eastern Virginia has great facilities for trade from the number of rivers, creeks, and inlets navigable to the head of tide-water for large vessels and for smaller vessels to a considerable distance inland. The disorganized condition of industry and commerce incident upon the close of the war forbids anything like an accurate estimate of resources.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Hon. J. M. McMorten, State auditor, under date August 15, 1868, sends the following statistics:

Population, 434,700. Real estate, $86,894,762; personal estate, $32,597,938; total, $119,492,640. This aggregate does not include railroad property. Manufacturing capital not less than $6,000,000. Principal articles salt, iron, glass, and leather. Railroads: miles completed, 373; under construction, 200; total, 573. Capital invested in railroads in the State, $22,214,525.

River navigation: Ohio, 269 miles; Kenawha, 90 miles; total, 359 miles. Aggregate river and railroad communication, 932 miles; towns and cities, 134, of which four have over 3,000 inhabitants, viz: Wheeling, South Wheeling, Parkersburg, and Martinsburg.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington, North Carolina—Benjamin Durfee, clerk and treasurer; September 28, 1868.—Situated on Cape Fear river, 30 miles from its mouth. Surrounding country sandy, with pine forests intermingled with rice swamps. The latter produce immense quantities of rice, which is largely shipped from this port. Settled in 1730, and at first called New Liverpool; named Wilmington in 1739 in honor of Spencer Compton, earl of Wilmington. In 1758 the real estate was $30,000. In 1762 the population was 1,000. First newspaper published in 1764. The present merchants mostly northern men. Extensive railroad connections, with 150 miles of river navigation. Large shipments to northern and foreign ports.

Population 16,500, having doubled in 20 years. Real estate, $8,000,000; personal estate, $3,000,000. Manufacturing capital, $975,000. Export of pitch, turpentine, &c., nearly half a million barrels in year 1868, prior to September 1; also during the same time nearly 1,700 bales cotton, 52,993 bushels of peanuts, 1,300,000 feet of lumber, and over 3,000,000 shingles. Steamers arrive and depart every day. Large shipments to England and West Indies of lumber, naval stores, &c. Never visited by yellow fever but once. Fine attractions as a residence. Promise of commercial eminence.

GEORGIA.

Savannah, Georgia—James Stewart, clerk of council; August 24, 1868.—Population, 40,000. Principal products of vicinity, cotton, rice, lumber, and turpentine. Four lines of steamers to New York, with ten first-class steamers; trips tri-weekly. One line to Philadelphia; two large steamers; trips tri-weekly. Tri-weekly line to Baltimore; two steamers. Three steamers, weekly trips to Florida ports, and five steamers to

Georgia ports. Five steamers soon to run to Liverpool. Shipping to all parts of the world. Extensive railroad connections north and south. Savannah promises to be the great cotton port of the south. Exports during the year ending June 30, 1867: cotton, 258,089 bales, 119,252,301 pounds, worth $37,495,173; rice, 4,242,000 pounds, worth $363,300; lumber, 35,156,000 feet, worth $765,000; manganese, 87 tons; domestic fabrics, 12,393 bales, worth $1,858,950; wool, 1,221 bales, worth $91,575; naval stores, $129,612; sundries, $519,821. Total value of exports, $41,221,488. Tonnage entered and cleared, 820,991.

Macon, Georgia—George S. Obear, mayor; November 6, 1865.—Population, 13,000. Real estate, $5,000,000. Cotton received in 1867, 79,752 bales, worth $7,088,579. Sales of merchandise $8,388,936 besides cotton; one national bank, capital $100,000; private banks, $400,000. Large manufacturing interest, including flouring mills, machinery, cotton-spinning, &c. Five railroads, (870 miles,) with a net annual income of $1,484,023. Situated on the Ocmulgee, which is navigable to this point by small steamers; is the geographical centre, and will soon be the railroad centre of the State; noted for elegant private residences.

FLORIDA.

His excellency W. W. Gleason, acting governor, under date October 21, 1868, sends the following statistics: Population, 160,000. Real estate, $13,239,601; personal estate, $12,744,860; total, $25,984,461. Manufacturing capital, $1,600,000.. Lumber produced worth $10,000,000 annually. Miles of railroad completed, 393; projected and partially constructed, 408; total, 801 miles. The routes completed cost about $20,000 per mile. The coast of Florida is largely indented with inlets and rivers, navigable for craft drawing from 10 to 20 feet. Eighteen navigable rivers give facilities to internal trade, embracing 2,000 miles of steam navigation. A system of internal navigation from Fernandina to Key West, including 40 miles of auxiliary canal, is in process of construction. Other river improvements in progress. Four towns—Key West, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and Pensacola—have a population of 3,000 and upwards. The other principal towns are Appalachicola, Marianna, Quincy, Monticello, Cedar Keys, Ocala, Gainesville, Lake City, Fernandina, Pilatka, and St. Augustine.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Alabama—Thomas O. Glasscock, mayor; October 13, 1868.—Population, 13,065. Real estate, $4,914,000; personal estate, $1,200,000. Manufacturing capital, $300,000. Receipts of cotton, 70,000 bales; receipts of corn, 300,000 bushels. Five railroads terminate here, with an aggregate length of 422 miles. Steam communication with all points on the Alabama river. Merchandise sold during the past year, $6,000,000. Montgomery is the capital of the State; has a rich agricultural country around it; offers great inducements for the investment of capital and for immigration.

Selma, Alabama—W. B. Gill, mayor; September 18, 1868.—Situated on Alabama river, 400 miles from Mobile. Population, 2,556 white and 4,163 colored; total, 6,719. Black population decreasing. Real estate, $4,500,000; personal estate, $500,000. Manufacturing capital $45,000, mostly railroad machinery, foundries, sash and blinds, carriages, employing 150 hands. 50,000 bales cotton and 7,000 tons coal shipped per annum. Lime trade amounting to 22,000 barrels. River navigation

extensive, and railroad connections with the whole country. Surrounded by splendid agricultural and mineral resources. The free school system has been introduced since the war, with great acceptance.

MISSISSIPPI.

His excellency Acting Governor Ames, under date September 20, 1868, regrets his inability to give any information except that the aggregate of real estate in 1866 was $114,000,000.

Columbus, Mississippi—Levi Donnell, mayor; September 14,1868.—Population between 5,000 and 6,000. Real estate, $1,135,000; manufacturing capital, $62,000, mostly woollen and grist mills, carriage manufacturing, &c.

Grenada, Mississippi—R. D. McLean, mayor; September 1, 1868.—Population, 3,000. Real and personal estate, $375,000. Merchandise sold in 1867, $300,000. No manufactures. Two large female colleges and five churches. Two railroads and the Yallabusha river furnish ample facilities for trade and transportation.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Louisiana—E. L. Bowen, assistant secretary; August 19, 1868.—Population, probably not less than 250,000, of all colors. Real estate, $107,021,475; personal estate, $26,648,770. Exports for year ending August 31, 1868: Cotton, 681,692 bales; tobacco, 15,052 hogsheads; sugar and molasses, 2,807 hogsheads and 27,088 barrels; flour, 285,704 barrels; pork, 10,240 barrels; bacon, 3,459 hogsheads; lard, 93,787 kegs; beef, 8,116 barrels; wheat, 83,824 bushels; corn, 1,949,664 bushels; value of produce from the interior, $127,459,561. Imports of specie, $3,267,351.

TEXAS.

Galveston, Texas—Isaac G. Williams, mayor; September 16, 1868.—Population, 26,000; at the close of the war it was 5,000. Real and personal estate, $16,200,000. Capital in manufacturing, $675,000. Bales cotton received per annum, 101,915. Annual imports of merchandise, $584,183, of which $84,571 was re-exported with $7,033,092 of domestic staples, making a total export of $7,117,663. Annual entries from foreign ports, 79; tons, 24,386; domestic ports, 1,351 vessels, of 492,711 tons; total, 1,430 vessels, of 517,097 tons. Capital in cotton presses, $3,545,000. Four miles city railroad finished; cost $500,000. Galveston, Houston and Henderson railroad, capital $1,000,000, includes two miles of bridge to Galveston island. Galveston and Brazos canal, 14 miles; cost $270,000.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Arkansas—John Wassel, mayor; August 24, 1868.—Situated on Arkansas river, 250 miles from its mouth. River navigation, about 700 miles. Population, 10,000. Real estate, $3,315,207; personal estate, $278,247. Trade chiefly in cotton. Great facilities for manufacturing, but little used as yet. The city quite healthy—called the Forest City.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Tennessee.—Annual report of Chamber of Commerce for 1868, compiled by W. L. Trask.

Population, 60,000. Surrounded by an extensive fertile region, and excellent water-power; abundance of iron and coal. Railroad communication with all parts of the Union. Large steamboat trade.

KENTUCKY.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,
Louisville, September 28, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Under date of September 2, 1868, you addressed our board for views, or rather statistical information, in regard to the State of Kentucky. Having no systematically compiled data to judge from, we find it difficult to answer your interrogatories in as concise and methodical manner as desirable. In fact, the questions are somewhat foreign to us, and, like a good deal of other statistical matter, must result in mere aggregates of value as well as of labor.

The eastern States have had a uniform system of labor and mechanics for many years, while ours, covering a good deal of territory, is more diffuse, and during the past five years it has undergone a great change—that is, from slave to free.

Your first query is, "What is the aggregate annual value of the unskilled labor expended in Kentucky in agriculture, &c.?"

In answer, in general terms, I can estimate the population of Kentucky to be 1,195,000. This is probably below the full number, though the belief is entertained, owing to the cause above mentioned, that the population has not materially increased since 1860. Say that one in ten devotes his time to pursuits as indicated in the first proposition, and this labor is employed at an average of $1 per day, equal to $119,500 per day. This is a low estimate.

The second proposition, as to the annual value of skilled labor, &c., the deduction can be estimated at 1 in 25 of the population; say 50,000 at $2 per day, or $100,000 per day.

The third, as to the aggregate annual profits of all kinds of merchandising, can also be estimated at 10 to 12 per cent., or about $7,250,000 in the State.

The fourth is as to the aggregate annual value of the salaries of clerks, &c. The pay of clerks varies from $300 per annum to the sum of $2,500. The average may be put down in total at $3,000,000.

The fifth proposition is asking the aggregate of the net profits of railroads, steamers, and other lines of communications. This embraces, like all others, a very wide range, and in reply we can state that the Nashville railroad's net profits are $900,000 per annum, and the Louisville and Frankfort railroad some $250,000. The others are much less. Steamboating has not been very profitable or heavy during the year, and the net profits would not reach more than $200,000.

The sixth query relates to banking and insurance companies, asking for their annual profits. The actual capital employed in Louisville is about $15,000,000, to which must be added many local agencies and the balance of the stock, which might be $3,000,000 more, and you could estimate the net profits at 10 per cent.

The result of the productive labor of this State, aside from manufactures, should certainly equal that of Massachusetts, and I conceive that

the estimate made by the president of the Boston Board of Trade must be either very extravagant or it embraces everything and makes only supposable values. The value of the imports into Louisville during the year were nearly $200,000,000, with exports exceeding $160,000,000, with no estimate whatever of the balance of the State.

It is a fact, however, that very many counties in the State do not produce to exceed five per cent. over and above what they consume.

Hoping that the foregoing, crude as it is, may prove of some service in helping you to form your data, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully yours,

C. H. CLARKE, *Secretary.*

J. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Annual report of Board of Trade of Louisville, Kentucky, 1868.—Population, 150,000. Banking capital, $12,076,741. Imports of cotton, 156,602 bales; exports of cotton, 158,945 bales. Corn imports, 462,224 sacks; exports, 323,178 sacks. Coal imports, 20,486,042 bushels; exports, 13,978,110 bushels. Cattle, imports, 40,787 head; exports, 10,494. Hogs, imports, 195,669 head; exports, 7,386 head. Sheep, imports, 86,597 head; exports, 17,296 head. Fruit, imports, 68,722 packages; exports, 14,566 packages. Flour, imports, 114,420 barrels; exports, 97,050 barrels. Hay, imports, 95,686 bales; exports, 74,821 bales. Pig-iron, imports, 14,156 tons; exports, 3,351 tons. Lumber, 45,156,789 feet; exports, 4,131,808 feet. Shingles, imports, 70,109,333; exports, 48,870,875. Lead, 15,812 pigs; exports, 4,403 pigs. Oats, imports, 187,740 bushels; exports, 40,352. Sales of tobacco, 40,313 hogsheads; value, $4,631,861. Wheat, imports, 171,837 bags; exports, 45,433 bags. Annual imports, $197,904,569; exports, $161,494,569. Steamers built, 80; tonnage, 31,845; value, $2,081,000. Manufacturing establishments, 570; capital, $16,313,000; hands employed, 12,681; annual product, $40,091,745.

OHIO.

His excellency Governor Hays, under date August 31, 1868, gives the following statistics: Population, 2,800,000. Real estate, $1,400,000,000; personal estate, $700,000,000; total, $2,100,000,000. Railroad companies, 35 main lines, 2,805 miles; employés, 18,778; capital stock, $92,528,515. Canals, 830 miles. Lake and river navigation, 650 miles. Turnpike and plank roads, 3,000 miles. Towns and cities of 3,000 inhabitants and upwards, 50.

Springfield, Ohio—C. M. Nichols, editor of Daily Republican; October 16, 1868.—Population, 16,000. Real estate, $2,516,615; personal estate, $2,900,510. Manufacturing capital, $3,000,000, producing building stone, lime, agricultural implements, brass, iron, and copper-work, flour, clothing, furniture, carriages, &c. Five railroad lines. Two daily, six weekly and one semi-monthly journals.

Delaware, Ohio—J. D. Van Deman, mayor; September 19, 1868.—Population, 6,500. Real and personal estate, $7,000,000. Manufacturing capital, $1,000,000, producing machinery, dressed lumber, flax-tow, linseed oil, carriages, clothing, boots, tinware, &c. Two railroad lines. Three banks. Two colleges, with 700 students. Fine sulphur spring in the city, making it a popular summer resort.

Toledo, Ohio—C. A. King; August 19, 1868.—Population, 30,068. Real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Two canals. Six railroad lines. Situated eight miles from Lake Erie, on the Maumee. Exports for 1867,

$185,145,096; imports, $167,786,626. Two daily lines of screw-steamers, one tri-weekly, and one weekly; immense sail tonnage. Breadstuffs received in 1867: flour, 668,604 barrels; wheat, 2,150,875 bushels; corn, 5,747,005 bushels; oats, 1,038,293 bushels; barley, 223,474 bushels. The second primary wheat market of the world. Black walnut lumber received, 48,000,000 feet; pine lumber, 112,425,250 feet; total lumber, 160,425,250 feet.

Chillicothe, Ohio—George P. Shaefer, mayor; September 10, 1868.—Population, 15,000. Real and personal estate, $6,000,000. Manufacturing capital, $500,000, including woollen fabrics, spirituous and malt liquors, paper, &c. Railroad communication extensive. Surrounded by a very rich agricultural region. Large domestic commerce. Beautiful situation and vicinity.

Cleveland, Ohio—S. Bohrer, mayor; October 17, 1868.—Population, 85,284. Real estate, $52,000,000; personal estate, $29,676,500; total, $81,676,500. Value of commerce, viz: lake, $175,936,590; rail, $684,976,136; canal, $4,144,600; total, $865,057,326. Vessels entered, 4,894; tonnage, 1,540,500; vessels cleared, 4,946; tonnage, 1,530,484. Lake vessels owned, 202; tonnage, 44,875; canal boats, 177; tonnage, 9,175. Manufacturing capital, $44,000,000, principally petroleum, iron, machinery, dressed stone, cooperage, agricultural implements, &c. Capital in coal trade, $3,000,000; tons received, 669,000; forwarded, 334,000. Iron ore received, 290,957 tons; sold by Cleveland offices to other lake ports, 420,000 tons; pig, scrap, and other iron manufactured, 55,000 tons. Petroleum trade: capital, $3,000,000; annual receipts of crude oil, 750,000 barrels; refined oil produced, 590,000 barrels; forwarded, 496,000 barrels. Lumber trade, capital, $1,000,000; lumber received, 142,500,000 feet, of which 103,374,000 feet were forwarded. Receipts and shipments of shingles, 128,685,500; lath, 73,382,000; staves, 19,458,000; hoops, 4,635,000.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Illinois—J. B. Rice, mayor; September 3, 1868.—Population, 300,000. Real estate, $350,000,000; personal estate, $150,000,000; total, $500,000,000. Capital invested in manufactures, $60,000,000, embracing agricultural implements, malt liquors, leather, brass, lead, iron, and copper work, tobacco, musical instruments, machinery, &c. Ship canal from Lake Michigan to Illinois river. Lake tonnage owned, 289,765. Twelve trunk railroad lines. Annual receipt and shipment of lumber, 1,401,645,124 feet; 217,433,388 lath; 927,969,775 shingles; 2,916,851 hogs; 517,361 cattle, 176,851 barrels pork; 27,241,225 pounds lard; 7,168,427 pounds tallow; 82,325,522 pounds cut meats; 51,261,165 pounds hides; 22,512,716 pounds wool; 15,399,031 pounds lead; 100,069,727 bushels grain; 84,621 barrels beef; 3,566,831 barrels flour. The city contains 18 elevator warehouses with an aggregate capacity of storage for 10,680,000 bushels of grain, and 30 miles of dockage.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Michigan—William W. Wheaton, mayor.—One of the oldest western cities; growth solid and healthy; no city of its size so lightly taxed, owes less money, has better credit, is more efficiently and cheaply governed, or enjoys a more profound security of life and property; has an unrivalled system of sewerage and sanitary police, and excellent supplies of pure water. Public school expenditure, $90,000 per annum; fire department, $66,372; police, $60,000. Admirable religious, literary, and

humanitarian institutions; forty-eight churches; excellent harbor. Population, 75,000. Real estate, $47,150,560; personal estate, $40,863,677; total, $88,014,237. Capital employed in manufactures, $18,360,000, embracing lumber, iron, leather, furniture, tobacco, spirituous and malt liquors, ships, copper, brass, and iron work, clothing, wooden-ware, musical instruments, &c. Twelve lines of steamers to this port.

WISCONSIN.

Honorable Thomas J. Allen, secretary of state, under date September 15, 1868, gives the following statistics:

Population, 1,000,000. Real estate, (actual value,) $300,000,000; personal estate, $100,000,000; total, $400,000,000. Railroad, miles in operation, 1,013, costing $40,161,533. Perhaps 1,000 miles of river and lake navigation. Towns of 1,000 inhabitants and over, 60; of 3,000 and over, 22; Milwaukee about 90,000, Racine, Kenosha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Janesville, Beloit, Madison, Green Bay, and Watertown, contain populations varying from 8,000 to 14,000.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin—Edward O'Neil, mayor; October 5, 1868.—Has the best harbor on the great lakes. Population, 90,000. Surrounded by a very rich wheat country, and is reported the largest primary wheat market in the world, being the depot of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and part of Iowa. During 1867, $45,000,000 worth of produce was marketed here, and 91,924 tons merchandise were received from the east, exclusive of such coarse freight as coal, plaster, salt, &c. The mercantile transactions of 1867 amounted to $110,675,000, according to official statements. Port arrivals, 4,396; tonnage, 1,713,043; departures, 4,343; tonnage, 1,699,825. Railroad communications on a grand scale, with lake and river navigation to the Atlantic, thus giving Milwaukee direct business relations with the grand commercial cities of the world. Regular lines of steamers to Buffalo, Oswego, and other prominent lake ports. The school census, August 31, 1868, shows 33,660 persons for whose education legal provision had been made, of whom 10,481 were in actual attendance upon public schools, besides 6,409 in private schools; cost of public schools, $73,819 20 per annum.

MINNESOTA.

His excellency Governor Marshal, under date September 23, 1868, gives the following:

Population, 440,000. Real estate, $55,155,000; personal estate, $24,333,000; total, $79,488,000. Railroad, miles complete, 552; river navigation, 700.

St. Paul, Minnesota—J. D. Ludden, secretary Chamber of Commerce; September 23, 1868.—Situated at the head of Mississippi navigation, latitude 45° north, longitude 93° west, 2,140 miles from Gulf of Mexico, and 700 from Lake Itasca, is the State capital. Population, 20,000. Real estate, $2,155,161; personal estate, $956,418; total, $3,112,179. Sixty-five steamboats came to the port in 1867, most of them running regularly. Fifteen thousand miles of river navigation and extensive railroad communications. Wholesale trade in 1867, was $8,000,000; in 1868, $12,000,000. Leading imports: agricultural implements, 11,063 packages; apples, 20,937 boxes; buffalo robes, 35,000; coffee, 835,830 pounds; corn, 100,057 bushels; castings, 16,103 packages; flour, 132,874 barrels; hoop-poles, 2,000,000; lath, 2,300,000; lumber, 9,200,000 feet; malt, 47,863 bushels; oats, 252,185 bushels; wheat, 150,000 bushels; wool, 86,347 pounds. Exports: flour, 108,500 pounds; hides, 154,800; hoop-poles, 1,500,000;

wheat, 107,338 bushels; wool, 106,979 pounds; staves, 2,000,000. St. Paul has great manufacturing advantages, such as good water-power, cheap food, accessible raw material, &c. Need of more capital, especially banking capital. Building enterprise very active. General feeling of confidence in the future.

Stillwater, Minnesota—C. J. Butler, mayor; October 23, 1868.—Located at the head of Lake St. Croix, the highest point accessible by Mississippi steamers. Population, 4,500. Real estate, $1,500,000. Sends 120,000,000 feet pine logs to market per annum. Saw-mills representing $1,000,000, turn out $1,000,000 per annum. General business prosperous, and rapidly increasing. Steamboat arrivals about 25 per week. Railroad communications established and increasing.

Saint Anthony, Minnesota—Winthrop Young, mayor; September 29, 1868.—Population, 4,500. Real estate, $1,175,300; personal estate, $325,000; total, $1,500,300. Capital invested in manufactures, $525,600, including lumber, sash, doors, furniture, paper, flour, iron castings, &c. Value of annual product, $1,407,744. Water-power on this side of the Mississippi estimated at 120,000 horse-power, but a small portion of which is yet used. Connected with Minneapolis across the river by a suspension bridge; extensive railroad connections. Boats sometimes come to the falls, but St. Paul, nine miles below, is practically the head of main navigation. The river above the falls is navigable for light craft, 70 miles to Sauk rapids. Timber cut in the forest during the winter and floated down the river. Inexhaustible deposits of good building rock in the vicinity. State University with 200 students located here.

Mankato, Minnesota—J. S. Wiswell, mayor; September 15, 1868.—Situated on the Minnesota river, which gives navigation to St. Paul, on the Mississippi. Population, 3,500. Real estate, $1,000,000; personal estate, $425,000; manufacturing establishments, 39; capital, $577,000; annual product, $731,800, consisting of flour, machinery, lumber, furniture, carriages, farm implements, woollen fabrics, oil, lime, dressed building-stone, malt liquors, &c. Sales of merchandise and manufactures in home market, $648,000. Exports of grain, flour, peltries, lumber, hops, wool, and hides, $329,000. The country around has inexhaustible supplies of timber and building-stone.

IOWA.

Davenport, Iowa—M. Donahoe, mayor; August 21, 1868.—Population, 20,000. Real estate, $3,250,000; personal estate, $1,750,000. Manufacturing capital, $1,000,000, principally lumber, flour, woollen fabrics, malt liquors, agricultural implements, furniture, soap, candles, vinegar, carriages, bagging, &c. Extensive railroad communications and continually enlarging. Surrounding country highly cultivated, especially in grain and fruits.

Dubuque, Iowa—Solomon Turck, mayor; September 2, 1868.—Settled permanently in 1833, incorporated as a city in 1841. For twenty years the annual increase of population has averaged 1,000; the present population being 24,000. Annual product of the neighboring lead mines for 30 years has averaged $250,000 of ore; but the commerce of Dubuque has largely outstripped this trade, showing an aggregate for 1867 of $16,000,000, including general merchandise, groceries, provisions, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, &c. From 15 lumber yards 31,000,000 feet of lumber were shipped. The shipments of flour were 91,000 barrels, and of wheat 2,000,000 bushels; the corn crop of northern Iowa being mostly converted into pork, 16,000,000 pounds of which, and 23,000 live hogs, were shipped from Dubuque during 1867. Value of articles manufac-

tured during 1867, $3,194,000. Population of this city has increased in a grater ratio than that of the State. In three months a railroad bridge will be completed at a cost of $750,000. This will place the city in immediate railroad communication with all parts of the country east of the Mississippi. Dubuque has two lines of street railroads, 19 churches, one of which cost $97,000; 61 public school teachers, with 3,000 pupils, and $150,000 invested in school buildings. It promises to be one of the most attractive cities of the great northwest.

NEBRASKA.

Under date August 31, 1868, his excellency Governor Butler gives the following statistics:

Population, 100,000. Real estate, $10,760,796; personal estate, $25,796,895. Manufacturing capital, $236,740. Railroad finished, 375 miles; in progress, 90 miles. River navigation, 350 miles. Towns of 3,000 inhabitants, 21.

OMAHA *September* 28, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your favor of the 10th instant, I have the honor to state that the following estimates in response to your inquiries are based upon a careful examination of the books of our assessors and upon the best judgment of some of our most prudent and cautious business men.

1. The aggregate annual value of unskilled labor expended in the State of Nebraska in the production of raw material is not far from $9,000,000.
2. The aggregate annual value produced by skilled labor in the different branches of manufacture devoted to the development of secondary values is about $6,600,000.
3. The estimated annual aggregate profit of all kinds of merchandizing is $4,000,000.
4. The estimated aggregate of salaries of clerks and all other business agents is $3,600,000.
5. The annual profit arising to railroads, canals, steamers, stages, and other lines of communication, cannot be arrived at with any certainty of approximation.
6. The annual profits of our inland marine transportation, including chartered vessels, will reach $60,000.
7. The annual profit of banking (we have no home insurance) companies is estimated at $125,000 net.

Perhaps a fair estimate of the annual product of skilled and unskilled labor would be $15,000,000 in the aggregate.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. KING,
President Board Trade.

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

MISSOURI.

Under date September 21, 1868, his excellency Governor Fletcher sends the following:

Population, 1,300,000. Real estate, $339,493,359; personal estate, $115,378,536. Miles of railroad complete, 1,165; under construction, 555. Towns and cities, 765; towns of 3,000 inhabitants and upward, 15.

Brunswick, Missouri—L. Benecke, president Chariton County Board of Immigration; September 5, 1868.—Situated on the Missouri near the mouth of Grand river. Population, 2,500. Real estate, $1,000,000; per-

sonal estate, $500,000. Capital employed in manufacturing, $150,000, chiefly tobacco and woollen fabrics, admirable commercial facilities in an extensive system of railroad communication and the navigation of the Missouri Grand rivers.

St. Ferdinand, Missouri—Charles Castello, mayor; November 7, 1868.—Population, 1,000. Real estate, $250,000; personal estate, $50,000. Capital in manufactures, $25,000, viz: boots, shoes, harness, furniture, wagons, &c.

KANSAS.

Leavenworth, Kansas—C. R. Morehead, jr., mayor; September 8, 1868.—Manufactures embrace tobacco, soap, candles, woollen fabrics, iron work, &c. Sales of merchandise, per annum, $6,500,000. Situated on Missouri river, with fine railroad communication. Laid out in 1854.

CALIFORNIA.

Under date September 8, 1868, his excellency Governor Haight sends several public documents, from which the following statistics are taken, partly from estimate from the reports of former years.

Population, 600,000. Real estate, $111,585,339 24; personal estate, $99,527,147 51: total, $211,112,486 75. These aggregates, being official assessments, were of course largely below the truth. Property exempt from taxation, in addition to the above, was returned to the amount of $17,764,741 60.

Nevada, California—Charles H. Mead, city assessor; October 26, 1868.—Population, 5,000. Real estate, $925,000; personal, $625,000. Principal industry: mining. Shipments of gold by express, $1,800,000. Lumber largely produced; considerable manufacturing.

Sacramento, California—Charles H. Swift, mayor; September 29, 1868.—Population, 17,500. Real estate, $6,000,000; personal estate, $5,000,000. Manufacturing, $950,000. Freight annually landed at the wharves, 250,000 tons, one-half of which goes to the interior, principally by railroad. Daily steamer lines to San Francisco. Terminus of Central Pacific railroad; also of the Sacramento Valley railroad.

San Francisco, California.—From "Cronise's Natural Wealth of California," forwarded by his honor the mayor of San Francisco, and other documents of reliable character, it is estimated that the population of this city is not less than 150,000. Real estate of San Francisco county, $57,882,113; personal estate, $51,152,613 88; total, $109,034,726 88. Port arrivals during 1867, 2,677; tonnage, 909,025; being an excess of 520 arrivals and 160,752 tons over the previous year's aggregates. Freight charges on import cargoes, $6,940,592. Exports of merchandise and produce, $22,465,903—an excess of $5,162,885. Exports include grain shipments worth $13,000,000; treasure exported, $41,676,292; total export, $64,142,195.

NEVADA.

His excellency Governor Blasdell, under date September 25, 1868, sends the following:

Population, 40,000; other estimates reaching as high as 60,000. Real estate, $15,000,000; personal estate, $10,000,000; total, $25,000,000, (true value.) Manufacturing capital, $2,500,000, including quartz mills, saw mills, iron foundries, &c. Railroad, miles finished, 150. Forty towns and cities, of which only 2 have over 3,000 inhabitants.

UTAH.

J. A. Smith, under date August 25, 1868, sends the following:

Population, 120,000. Real and personal estate, $12,000,000. Manufacturing capital, $1,630,000, mostly cotton and woollen mills, lumber, flour, &c. Towns and cities, 137, of which 8 have 3,000 inhabitants.

MONTANA.

His excellency Acting Governor Taft, under date September 8, 1868, sends the following:

Population, 38,875. Real and personal estate, $9,400,000. Manufacturing capital, $1,765,000; annual product, $19,075,000—mostly quartz mills, foundries, flour, lumber, malt liquors, wagons, refined gold and silver, &c. Towns and cities, 37. Helena has 7,000 inhabitants; Virginia City, 3,000. Acres under cultivation, 243,427. Missouri river navigable to Fort Benton for steamers of from 200 to 300 tons burden.

The surveyor general at Helena, under date October 20, 1868, gives substantially the same figures as above.

Helena, Montana—J. S. Slater; November 12, 1868.—Population, 8,500. 5 banks; 4 churches; 1 high school and several primary schools; 3 weekly, 2 tri-weekly, and 3 daily newspapers; 9 wholesale and 75 retail stores; 6 hotels. The city is supplied with pure water brought several miles in pipes. Buildings very creditable, $50,000 having been invested during the past year in building improvements.

Virginia City, Montana—L. Danvers, mayor; September 8, 1868.—Population, 3,000. Real and personal estate, $1,625,028. Annual amount of commerce, $2,500,000. Product of gold since July, 1865, $50,000,000. Distant from Fort Benton, 275 miles; from line of Union Pacific railroad, 300 miles.

WYOMING.

Cheyenne City—O. T. B. Williams, esq., publisher of Rocky Mountain Star.—Population, 3,000. Real and personal estate, $300,000. Railroad, miles finished, 480. Manufacturing capital in the Territory, $550,000. Excellent wagon road to Fort Laramie. Good road also making from Fort Sanders to the Sweetwater country. Quite a number of creeks afford excellent facilities for irrigation. Twelve hundred head of sheep in the Territory, and 10,000 more coming. Soil adapted to culture of small grain, and extensive preparations for farming next season. The only difficulty arises from Indian hostilities. Country well adapted to stock raising; atmosphere pure; climate salubrious; scenery magnificent. Population of Territory, 20,000.

DAKOTA.

Fort Fetterman, Dakota Territory—William N. Hutchinson; October 16, 1868.—Situated on south side of the Platte; surrounding country healthy; winters long and springs short and windy; country rolling and vegetation very imperfect, the soil being mostly alkali; grasshoppers destructive; Platte unfit for navigation, fringed occasionally with cottonwoods, box-elders, and willows; wild game abounds; face of the Territory mountainous; iron ore and coal abound.

The following replies have been received since the compilation of the above:

NEW JERSEY.

Rahway, New Jersey—John F. Whitney, mayor; November 20, 1868.—Population, 7,500. Personal and real estate, $3,202,000. Manufacturing capital, $507,000; 19 trains per day to New York, 20 miles distant. Accessible at high tide to vessels drawing 8 feet.

OHIO.

Zanesville, Ohio—A. R. Cassidy, mayor; November 14, 1868.—Population, 20,000. Real estate in 1858, $1,870,874; personal in 1867, $2,435,196; estimated real and personal estate in 1870, $7,000,000. Manufactures extensive. Surrounded by coal and iron country. Muskingum slack water navigation to the Ohio. Two main lines of railroad, transporting 88,000,000 pounds freight per annum.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown, District of Columbia—Charles D. Welch, mayor; November 24, 1868.—Population, 12,000. Real estate, $5,326,475; personal estate, $1,284,505, including $1,000,000 manufacturing capital. Flour manufactured, 300,000 barrels per annum. Coal shipped, increased from 216,792 tons in 1863, to 458,153 tons in 1867. Terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and head of Potomac navigation. Extensive railroad communication projected south of the Potomac with southern and western States.

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, November, 1868.

Tabular exhibit of railroad statistics, in so far as returns have been sent to the General Land Office, in answer to Commissioner's circular dated July 15, 1868.

Name of road.	Capital actually invested.	Annual earnings.	Annual expense of operation, repair, and renewal.	Total miles of road.
Alabama and Florida	$2,697,266 00	$359,793 94	$238 831 56	112.500
Adirondack	2,079,058 83	18,465 28	11,651 51	25
Albany and Susquehanna	5,415,929 58	484,228 19	428,513 48	140
Albany and West Stockbridge	2,411,055 75	Not reported.	195,033 17	38
Atlantic and Great Western* / Cleveland and Mahoning*	58,713,750 35	5,531,338 92	5,473,521 53	505.680
Avon, Geneseo, and Mount Morris	217,344 58	27,573 67	10,446 97	15.050
Bellefontaine	4,420,000 00	1,376,369 53	973,217 22	203
Blossburg and Corning	250,000 00	Not reported.	Not reported.	15.640
Buffalo, Corry, and Pittsburg	1,119,074 41	49,159 47	42,754 51	36.670
Buffalo and Erie	5,109,932 80	2,346,281 80	1,948 481 17	88
Buffalo and Washington	89,015 20	Not reported.	Not reported.	170
Baltimore and Ohio†	25,072,406 41	11,771,875 72	6,740 21 53	523
Boston, Clinton, and Fitchburg	940,278 25	99,971 10	86, 22 91	50
Boston and Maine	4,609,254 16	1,62 , 676 66	1, 2,971 90	145
Burlington and Missouri River	5,541,684 49	466,745 27	285,328 11	206
Cayuga and Susquehanna	589,110 00	127,041 79	176,013 61	34.610
Central Ohio	1,541,000 00	888,080 09	910,059 66	154
Cincinnati, Dayton, and Eastern* / Cincinnati and Sandusky* / Columbus and Springfield*	796,596 44	679,999 71	6 9,543 28	211.720
Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton* / Dayton and Michigan* / Cincinnati, Richmond, and Chicago*	11,883,724 80	2,344,423 34	1,746,019 89	77.760
Cincinnati and Zanesville	1,669,361 00	354,347 36	213,635 39	139.805

*Operated by one organization. † Report for 1865.

Tabular exhibit of railroad statistics, &c.—Continued.

Name of road.	Capital actually invested.	Annual earnings.	Annual expense of operation, repair, and renewal.	Total miles of road.
Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati	$4,690,859 37	$1,903,438 54	$1,339,094 63	248.220
Cleveland and Pittsburg	5,391,775 00	2,138,043 92	1,498,162 08	270.440
Cleveland and Toledo	5,000,000 00	2,427,354 06	1,243,750 66	173.370
Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati	369,673 56	141,457 96	115,605 01	65.750
Columbus and Indianapolis Central	2,890,200 00	1,164,317 92	751,659 46	230.000
Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula	5,000,000 00	2,547,381 56	1,571,127 09	136.217
Carrollton and Oneida	98,000 00	3,555 62	7,059 44	12.085
Cincinnati and Indiana	2,500,000 00	Not reported.	Not reported.	31.200
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	16,203,038 22	6,083,138 05	3,353,398 99	400
Connecticut River	1,936,970 87	629,165 01	414,219 74	50
Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific	15,313 822 84	3,574,033 71	1,995,034 68	409.750
Concord	1,665,826 73	826,634 52	546,721 22	95
Central, (of New Jersey*)	15,730,264 92	3,350,397 93	1,878,021 67	182
South Side*				
Chicago and Alton	11,108,520 59	3,892,861 48	2,149,128 06	280
Central of Georgia	3,500,000 00	2,220,947 88	1,357,140 41	132
Detroit and Milwaukee	7,265,758 42	1,761,308 14	992,519 10	192
Dayton and Union	244,288 00	113,991 86	97 481 81	33.572
Dayton and Western	309,276 65	147,475 01	169,657 47	44.841
Danbury and Norwalk	435,537 50	150,200 96	86,832 39	23
East Tennessee and Virginia	3,382,090 51	501,698 03	418,113 96	130
Elmira, Jefferson, and Canandaigua	500,000 00	282,878 75	310,287 92	46.840
Elmira and Williamsport	1,000,000 00	400,000 00	515,273 76	78
Erie Railway*	49,247,769 70	14,317,213 14	10,674,921 86	467
Rochester and Genesee Valley*				
Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg*				
Fitchburg and Worcester	275,000 00	90,294 73	73,521 50	26
Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central (1860)	860,769 88	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not rep'd.
Greenville and Columbia, S. C	3,081,213 52	269,787 47	169,973 90	143
Georgia Railroad and Banking Co	4,325,858 66	1,003,723 66	511,834 28	171
Hudson River*	17,505,037 26	5,267,100 23	4,054,495 89	150
Troy and Greenbush*				
Hudson and Boston	194,197 03	151,921 97	34,500 84	17.330
Hartford and New Haven	3,642,932 29	1,685,334 59	1,080,509 45	62
Housatonic Railway	2,141,875 78	534,544 69	382,149 39	124
Iron	289,100 00	61,727 50	51,105 52	14
Junction, (Cincinnati and Indianapolis)	1,962,195 75	516,040 88	516,040 88	71.500
Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis	5,997,448 63	1,039,547 77	673,121 01	204
Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw	1,134,241 40	83,389 15	43,537 06	115
Little Miami*	5,358,600 00	1,815,388 77	501,449 70	212.610
Columbus and Xenia*				
Dayton and Xenia*				
Long Island	4,206,820 00	693,016 13	243,827 40	122
Lake Erie and Louisville	1,211,700 00	48,971 31	36,324 58	38.450
Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington	2,330,559 24	510,319 02	357,101 90	174
Louisville and Nashville	11,973,374 54	2,158,874 57	1,348,405 90	85
Middletown, Unionville, and Water Gap	271,374 87	Not reported.	Not reported.	13
Montgomery and Erie	276,520 96	Not reported.	Not reported.	10.270
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana*	17,560,698 82	4,747,219 11	2,886,387 50	520.800
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo*				
Marietta and Cincinnati	14,256,253 42	1,203,634 68	1,012,225 50	298.800
Memphis and Little Rock	777,106 30	Not reported.	Not reported.	131.120
Mobile and Great Northern	1,164,000 00	201,654 21	174,837 24	72
Mississippi and Tennessee	2,197,029 61	512,760 92	304,913 44	99
Milwaukee and St. Paul.	19,715,000 00	5,683,608 59	3,665,685 82	825
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien*				
Iowa and Minn. Div'n Mil. and St. Paul*				
Minnesota Central	1,555,972 25	45,497 19	27,507 69	120
Mobile and Ohio	11,307,059 92	2,449,286 09	1,390,398 46	472
New York Central	36,594,405 52	13,979,514 00	10,869,712 93	593.750
New York, Housatonic, and Northern	216,660 14	Not reported.	Not reported.	39.750
New York and Flushing*	325,000 00	113,680 57	23,753 83	20
North Shore*				
New York and Harlem	10,055,381 92	2,688,120 86	1,736,660 45	130.750
New York and New Haven	7,720,846 97	2,330,894 65	1,633,649 65	62.250
Northern, (of New York)	493,707 45	252,365 74	237,561 53	21.250
Norwich and Worcester	2,613,654 21	750,678 17	500,149 74	66
New London Northern	1,698,846 90	327,476 59	251,889 86	100
Naugatuck	1,690,395 45	494,026 47	280,597 98	57
New Haven and Northampton	1,843,301 99	79,855 72	47,631 53	85
New York, Providence, and Boston	2,568,000 00	617,543 78	363,292 70	62
New Britain and Middletown	105,387 88	Not reported.	Not reported.	3.190
New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western	4,693,425 00	370,209 83	259,872 37	80
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.	6,512,448 80	1,770,862 40	789,014 94	146
North Pennsylvania	6,538,359 59	892,056 87	514,840 84	54
Northern Central	11,315,510 51	3,690,868 16	2,478,709 45	366
North Missouri	7,319,893 21	797,344 89	732,508 15	305
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain	5,071,900 00	908,654 51	685,463 32	118

* Operated by one organization.

Tabular exhibit of railroad statistics, &c.—Continued.

Name of road.	Capital actually invested.	Annual earnings.	Annual expense of operation, repair, and renewal.	Total miles of road.
Oswego and Rome	$925,998 89	$111,195 71	$55,797 00	28.580
Oswego and Syracuse	1,300,774 73	256,528 24	173,390 17	36.290
Ohio and Mississippi	27,647,335 47	3,339,258 07	2,115,297 92	340
Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati	1,983,140 97	1,275,161 49	1,282,079 82	145
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago	25,478,860 66	7,586,620 44	4,962,117 10	641.250
Plattsburg and Montreal	Not reported.	48,776 43	Not reported.	23
Pittsburg and Connellsville	2,765,747 44	498,180 90	325,208 25	75.080
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore	10,219,072 26	2,506,800 85	1,602,776 48	98
Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	1,500,000 00	518,591 58	384,272 34	Not rep'd.
Pennsylvania* / Philadelphia and Erie*	47,847,256 14	18,673 916 30	14,091,172 50	1,070
Philadelphia and Reading	27,685,657 25	9,106,496 23	6,602,953 87	185
Providence and Worcester	1,802,246 59	692,946 59	542,517 35	43
Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill	4,204,866 39	742,851 62	531,889 33	122.365
Petersburg, Va	1,411,762 08	220,232 44	126,570 36	63
Rockville, Conn	184,573 97	28,610 14	20,039 09	4.080
Albany and Vermont* / Saratoga and Schenectady* / Rensselaer and Saratoga* / Saratoga and Whitehall*	6,945,392 47	1,423,000 43	1,186,484 17	105.220
Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg	4,000,724 40	1,146,471 78	638,783 97	189.630
Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac	2,287,187 49	301,077 34	248,421 91	75
Richmond and Petersburg	922,822 39	136,456 71	82,633 09	22
Raleigh and Gaston	1,500,000 00	290,832 55	211,022 36	97
Shore Line, Conn	749,422 05	285,348 63	218,169 91	50
Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark	2,968,474 18	410,667 68	291,875 40	125.396
Schoharie Valley	81,481 80	8,769 83	5,744 83	4.370
South Side, Va	3,726,590 12	330,090 36	323,230 42	Not rep'd.
Staten Island	354,132 24	268,894 77	242,258 76	13
Sterling Mountain	495,105 77	59,733 46	28,214 65	7.600
Syracuse, Binghamton, and New York	3,182,489 26	522,314 86	292,591 40	81
Southwestern, Ga	3,802,326 84	1,006,953 20	535,454 55	207.500
Southwest, Pacific	1,000,000 00	118,970 83	112,219 99	89.500
Troy and Boston	2,277,344 12	509,582 28	321,190 79	34.910
Toledo, Wabash, and Western	20,999,000 00	3,809,353 58	2,786,882 32	522
Terre Haute and Indianapolis	1,988,150 00	1,134,539 84	675,337 13	73
Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	7,057,255 91	574,462 86	387,457 63	117
Troy Union	762,237 78	Not reported.	Not reported.	2.140
Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley	538,495 41	Not reported.	Not reported.	82
Utica and Black River	952,731 82	149,783 57	68,707 93	86.250
Virginia Central	6,018,317 53	554,510 64	418,862 9[illegible]	205
Vermont Central	Not reported.	1,783,991 44	1,300,862 9[illegible]	184
Vermont and Massachusetts	3,466,429 51	461,423 81	398,329 13	69
Virginia and Tennessee	7,190,550 41	764,147 93	487,130 13	204
Warwick Valley	172,576 67	51,630 19	31,014 26	10.330
Western and Atlantic, Ga	Not reported.	1,273,191 35	687,462 22	138
Western Union	6,963,352 12	775,075 59	610,423 64	181
Wilmington and Weldon	3,670,000 00	583,836 98	278,891 96	180
Wilmington and Manchester	3,367,361 11	463,288 62	249,148 20	171
Westchester and Philadelphia	1,761,212 95	330,135 61	189,798 33	27
Worcester and Nashua	1,522,200 00	449,383 28	298,022 72	46
Total 162 companies	788,179,238 79	203,543,847 76	140,025,862 11	19,738.431

* Operated by one organization.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
General Land Office, November —, 1868.

REPORT OF F. V. HAYDEN ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE MISSOURI VALLEY.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the accompanying preliminary report of geological surveys during the season of 1868, preceding it with a brief outline of the physical geography of the Missouri valley.

Nearly all the vast area west of the Mississippi may be divided into mountain and prairie, for very soon after passing westward from Leavenworth, there is very little timber to be seen except that which skirts

the streams. This consists mostly of cottonwood; a few low oaks or pines are found on the dry hills, and here and there an elm or ash. The whole surface is undulating; ridge on ridge and hill on hill as far as the eye can reach. This combination of mountain and prairie may be said to comprise what is generally known as the Rocky Mountain region. As we proceed westward we find that the ascent is gradual, at first not more than one foot per mile, gradually increasing until we approach the mountain elevations, when the grade of ascent becomes 40 to 50 feet per mile. If we examine in their order some of the barometrical profiles which have been made along the lines of the routes explored for the Pacific railroad, we can readily ascertain the gradual ascent towards the mountain elevations.

Leaving St. Louis westward, we gradually ascend, passing over a prairie country for the most part, for the distance of nearly 800 miles, and when we have reached an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea we come abruptly to the lofty rugged peaks which compose the various series of elevated ridges. Examining the map of the country west of the Mississippi, published by the War Department, we observe that the immediate Rocky Mountain region is not composed of merely a single lofty upheaved ridge extending across the continent, but a vast series of ridges or ranges, which taken singly do not seem to have any definite trend, but when viewed in the aggregate extend across the map in a direction nearly northwest and southeast, forming a zone or belt 500 to 1,000 miles in width from east to west.

From longitude 96° westward to the foot of the mountain ridges the country traversed exhibits the true typical prairie, no timber being found to any extent, except that which skirts the streams. From thence to the Pacific coast we have what may be called the true mountain portion, which is composed of a vast number of ridges of elevation, interspersed with beautiful valleys, many of which are remarkable for their fertility. Some of the valleys are quite large and surrounded by the mountain ridges as by gigantic walls.

If we examine the barometrical profile constructed by Governor Stevens, from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the foot of the mountains westward, we find that the former locality is 828 feet above the sea level. Near the mouth of the Yellowstone 670 miles to the westward, we find that the elevation is 2,010 feet above the sea, and that we have made a gradual, almost imperceptible ascent of in that distance 1,172 feet, or an average of nearly two feet to the mile. As we approach the base of the mountain ridges the ascent continues to increase, and when we reach the valley of Dearborn river, 448 miles further west, we ascertain that this locality is 4,091 feet above the sea level, and that in the distance of 448 miles we have ascended 2,081 feet, or nearly five feet to the mile. The valley of Dearborn river is just at the foot of the mountains, and to that point the country traversed belongs to the true type of the western prairie. Again, if we examine the profile commencing at Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, we find the elevation at that point to be 1,327 feet above the sea level. Thence proceeding westward to the sources of Lodge Pole creek, at the base of the Laramie range of mountains, we have made an ascent, while thus passing over the prairie region, of nearly 5,000 feet. We thus see that in the distance of 550 miles we have reached an elevation of 3,000 feet higher than our starting point, by an ascent of five feet to the mile.

Again glancing at the profile extending from Fort Leavenworth westward, we observe that at the Missouri river the elevation is 904 feet above the sea. At the base of the Laramie range of mountains, 659

miles west, the elevation is 6,716 feet. To illustrate the increased rapidity of ascent as we approach the vicinity of the upheaved ridges, we see that the elevation at the forks of the Platte is 3,000 feet above the sea, making an ascent from the Missouri river to this point, a distance of 413 miles, of 2,096 feet, or about five feet to the mile. From the forks of the Platte to the foot of the Laramie mountains, a distance of 413 miles, we find an increased elevation of 3,716 feet, or 15 feet to the mile. After reaching the base of the elevated ridges, the ascent is more or less abrupt, sometimes rising to the height of 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the open prairie country around.

We might continue our remarks in regard to the profiles still further southward with similar results, but we have said enough to indicate the beautiful unity in the physical development of the western portion of our continent. We have shown that the whole country west of the Mississippi to the Pacific may be regarded as a vast plateau, and that it was gradually elevated until the crust of the more central portions was strained to its utmost tension, and that it then burst, and slowly were evolved the lofty ranges which, taken collectively, soon pass under the name of the Rocky mountains.

So far as my own observations have extended, there appear to be two types of mountain elevations—namely, those elevations which have a granite nucleus and form long continuous lines of fracture with far less inequality of outline, and those ranges which are composed of erupted rocks, which are very rugged in their outline and irregular in their trend. The Black Hills, the most eastern outlier of the main mountain range, present an excellent illustration of the first type. Very little was known of these mountains until they were explored in the summer of 1857 by an expedition placed by the War Department under the command of Lieutenant G. K. Warren, United States army, to which expedition the writer was attached as geologist and naturalist. A preliminary report of the results of this exploration was presented to the War Department under the title "Explorations in Nebraska and Dakota in the years 1855-'56 and 1857."

The Black Hills lie between the 43d and 45th degrees of latitude and the 103d and 105th parallels of longitude, and occupy an area about 100 miles in length and 60 in breadth. According to Lieutenant Warren, "the shape of the mass is elliptical and the major axis trends about 20° west of north. The base of these hills is 2,500 to 3,000 feet above the sea, and the highest peaks 6,700 feet. The whole range is clasped, as it were, by the north and south branches of the Big Shyenne river, the most important stream in this region. The north branch passes along the northern side of the range, receiving very many of its tributaries and most of its waters from it, but takes its rise far to the westward of the range near the sources of Powder river in the "divide," between the waters of the Yellowstone and those of the Missouri."

The south fork also rises in the same divide, flowing along the southern base of the range, and also receives numerous tributaries which have their sources in it. These two main branches unite about 30 miles east of the Black Hills, forming the Big Shyenne, which flows into the Missouri, about 60 miles above Fort Pierre. The Moreau, Grand, Cannon Ball, and other rivers flowing into the Missouri north of the Shyenne and south of the Yellowstone, rise in a high tertiary divide north of the Black Hills, and are for the greater part of the season quite shallow and sometimes nearly dry; but the Little Missouri derives a portion of its waters from the Black Hills through a number of small branches which flow from the northwestern slope.

We thus see that the Black Hills do not give rise directly to any important stream, if we except the Little Missouri, a few branches of which flow from springs near the base of the hills, but afford a comparatively small supply of water from that source.

We will now allude for a moment to what we believe to be the economical value of the timber in the Black Hills to the people now rapidly settling Dakota Territory. As we have previously remarked in this chapter, these hills occupy an area about 100 miles in length, and about 60 in breadth, or about 6,000 square miles. I think it is safe to say that at least one-third of this area, or about 2,000 square miles, is covered with excellent pine timber, or 1,280,000 acres. How is this timber to be made available? As I have before remarked, the two forks of the Shyenne river, as it were, clasp the Black Hills; the two branches passing along close to the northern and southern borders of the hills. From four to six months of the year these streams are quite high. The logs could be cut and transported to the sides of these streams during the dry season, and when the streams are high in the spring of the year they could be taken down into the Missouri river with a good degree of safety and ease. At least, that is my impression. In a report made to Lieutenant G. K. Warren, March 15, 1856, I made use of the following language in reference to this matter:

'The Black Hills, which appear in the distance, and derive their name from their dark and gloomy appearance, contain an inexhaustible quantity of the finest timber, mostly pine, which will doubtless remain undisturbed for many years to come. I will, however, propose a plan for obtaining this timber, and rendering it useful to future settlers; though I do it with some hesitation, lest it may seem visionary. The left fork of the Shyenne passes through the northern portion of the Black Hills, and even there is a considerable stream, from 30 to 50 yards wide. In the spring the river is much swollen, and the current exceedingly rapid, and the timber, if cut and hauled to the banks of the river, might be floated down into the Missouri with considerable safety and ease."

At the time the above was written I had seen but little of the Black Hills, and nothing was known of the geography of the forks of the Shyenne.

The geological structure of the Black Hills may be mentioned briefly in this connection. The nucleus or central portion is composed of red feldspathic granite, with a series of metamorphic slates and schists superimposed, and thence upon each side of the axis of elevation the various fossiliferous formations of this region follow in their order to the summits of the cretaceous; the whole inclining against the granitoid rocks at a greater or less angle. There seems to be no unconformability in these fossiliferous rocks from the Potsdam inclusive to the top of the cretaceous.

From these facts we draw the inference that prior to the elevation of the Black Hills, which must have occurred after the deposition of the cretaceous rocks, all these formations presented an unbroken continuity over the whole area occupied by these mountains. This is an important conclusion, and we shall hereafter see its application to other ranges, and also to the Rocky mountain range taken in the aggregate.

Proceeding in a southwest direction from the Black Hills we find that there are ample proofs of the connection of these hills with the Laramie mountains, through a low anticlinal which can be followed for many miles. It is sometimes concealed by the recent tertiary beds, but it reappears at different points. By the Laramie mountains we designate those eastern ranges which extend from the Red Buttes southward to the Arkansas. This range when examined in detail is composed of a large number of smaller ranges, all, so far as I have observed, of the true granitic type. The trend of the whole group is very nearly north and south, northward as far as Fort Laramie, where they make an abrupt

flexure around to the west and northwest, and gradually cease and die out at the Red Buttes. From this point westward and northward there is a space from 20 to 40 miles in width, destitute of mountain elevations, though the strata exhibit evidence of dislocation or crust movements.

Geologically the Laramie range is also composed of a granitoid nucleus, with the fossiliferous formations, silurian, carboniferous, red arenaceous beds, (triassic,) jurassic, cretaceous, and in many places lignite tertiary, inclining from each side of a central axis at various angles. It is from these mountains that the numerous branches of the Platte have their sources, extending a distance of nearly 400 miles. From the observations which I have made in this range, it seems to me that the conclusion is plain that all the above-named rocks in a nearly or quite horizontal position were continuous over the whole area at present occupied by it some time during the tertiary period.

The most important outlier of the Rocky mountains, on the eastern slope, is the Big Horn range, which, though somewhat irregular in the shape of its mass, has a general trend nearly northwest and southeast. It occupies an area about 180 miles in length and 50 in breadth, near latitude 43° 30′, and longitude 102°. The line of fracture seems to have partially died out as it were toward the south or southeast, and to have made a gradual flexure around to the west, the whole range soon losing its granitoid character, and becoming entirely composed of more modern eruptive rocks. The eruptive portion continues westward until it joins on to the Wind river range near the sources of Wind river, at the southern end of the Big Horn mountains. We can trace a single anticlinal across the prairie connecting these mountains with the Laramie range at the Red Buttes, on the North Platte. We also know by the position of the sedimentary beds upheaved along the mountains that these mountains also form a connection with the Wind river range, by the gradual flexure westward of the eruptive rocks. The central portion of these mountains is also composed of granite and granitoid rocks, with the same series of fossiliferous formations, inclining at various angles from each side of the axis of elevation, as are seen around the Black Hills and along Laramie mountains. Some of the more lofty peaks are from 8,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea, and are covered with perpetual snow. We think that the evidence is quite conclusive that up to the time of the accumulation of a large portion of the lignite tertiary beds all these formations, from the silurian to the true lignite strata inclusive, were in a horizontal position, extending continuously over the whole area occupied by the mountains; but as they were slowly elevated the central portions were removed by the erosive action of water. The eruptive portion which unites the Big Horn range with the Wind river mountains is exceedingly picturesque, presenting the appearance of a connected series of basaltic cones; and so rugged and inaccessible are they that the persevering trappers have never been able to penetrate them in their hunting explorations.

Like the Black Hills, the Big Horn range does not give rise to many important sub-hydrographical basins. The largest stream in this region, and one which gives name to the mountains, rises in the Wind river range, passes through the Big Horn mountains, and unites with the Yellowstone about 70 miles to the southward. Before reaching the mountains it takes the name of Wind river, and assumes the name of Big Horn after emerging from them. This range, however, constitutes quite an important feeder to the Yellowstone. Powder river, which rises in this range by numerous branches, drains a large area mostly lignite tertiary, and pours a considerable volume of water into the

Yellowstone, near longitude 105½° and latitude 46½°. Tongue river is the next most important stream, which, though not draining so great an area as Powder river, empties into the Yellowstone a much larger volume of water.

The Medicine Bow and Sweetwater mountains appear to be of the same character for the most part; but on the east side of the Sweetwater river the evidence of igneous action is shown on a large scale. The ancient volcanic material would seem to have been elevated to a great height in but a partially fluid condition, and then to have gradually cooled, affecting to a greater or less extent the fossiliferous strata in contact.

Near the junction of the Passo Agie with Wind river we come in full view of the Wind river mountains, which form the dividing crest of the continent, the streams on the one side flowing into the Atlantic, and those on the other into the Pacific. This range is also composed to a large extent of red and gray feldspathic granite, with the fossiliferous rocks inclining high upon its sides. After passing the sources of Wind river the mountains appear to be composed entirely of eruptive rocks. Even the three Tetons, which raise their summits 11,000 feet above the ocean bed, are formed of very compact basaltic rocks. The Wasatch and Green river ranges, where we observed them, have the same igneous origin, and the mountains all along the sources of the different branches of the Columbia exhibit these rocks in their full force. In Pienis hole, Jackson's hole, and other valleys surrounded by upheaved ridges, these ancient volcanic rocks seem to have been poured out over the country and to have cooled in layers, giving to vast thicknesses of the rocks the appearance of stratified beds.

The mountains about the sources of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers are of eruptive origin, and in the valley of the Madison Fork of the Missouri are vertical walls of these ancient volcanic rocks 1,000 to 1,500 feet in height, exhibiting the appearance of stratified deposits, dipping at a considerable angle. As we pass down the Madison Fork we find some beds of feldspathic rocks and mica and clay slates beneath the eruptive layers dipping at the same angle. After passing the divide below the three forks of the Missouri, we see a number of partially detached ranges which appear to be of the same igneous character. In the Belt, Highwood mountains, and indeed all along the eastern slope in this region, we find continual evidence of the outpouring of the fluid material in the form of surface beds or in layers thrust between the fossiliferous strata. These igneous beds thin out rapidly as we recede from the point of effusion. A large number of these centres of protrusion may be seen along the slope of the mountains west of the Judith range.

The erupted material sometimes presents a vertical wall 300 feet high, then suddenly thins out and disappears. The Judith, Bear's Paw, and Little Rocky mountains seem to be composed for the most part of granite and other rocks, with igneous protrusions here and there. I had supposed from the observations made in my former explorations that the central portions of our mountain ranges were composed of feldspathic granite, and to a certain extent this is true of the more eastern outliers; but the observations during this expedition have convinced me that these rocks, which I have classed as eruptive, compose by far the greater portion of the mountain masses of the west.

In this connection I have thought it best to remark more systematically in regard to the principal rivers that drain this immense area of country. The Missouri river and its tributaries form one of the largest as well as

most important hydrographical basins in America. It drains an area of nearly or quite 1,000,000 square miles. Taking its rise in the loftiest portions of the Rocky mountains, near latitude 44°, longitude 113°, it flows northward in three principal branches, Madison, Gallatin, and Jefferson Forks, to their junction, and then proceeds onward until it emerges from the gate of the mountains, a distance of nearly 200 miles; it then bends to the westward, flowing in this direction to the entrance of White Earth river, a distance of nearly 500 miles; it then gradually bends southward and southeastward to its junction with the Mississippi, a distance of 1,500 to 2,000 miles. The branches which form the sources of the Missouri rise in the central portions of the Rocky Mountain range, flowing through granite, basaltic, and the older sedimentary rocks, until it emerges from the gate of the mountains, when the triassic and jurassic are shown. The falls of the Missouri, extending for a distance of 20 or 30 miles, cut their way through a great thickness of compact triassic rocks. Below the falls the channel makes its way through the soft yielding clays and sands of the cretaceous beds for about 250 miles, with the exception of the Judith tertiary basin, which is about 40 miles in length. The cretaceous beds continue, extending nearly to the mouth of Milk river, when the lignite tertiary formations commence. These are also composed of sands, marls, and clays, as the character of the valley will show.

The river flows through these tertiary rocks to the mouth of Heart river, below Fort Union, a distance of nearly 250 miles, when the cretaceous rocks come to the surface again. These latter rocks extend nearly to Council Bluffs, a distance of over 500 miles. I have estimated the distance in a straight line as nearly as possible. Just above Council Bluffs the coal-measure limestones commence, and the valley of the Missouri becomes more restricted, though it is of moderate width even below the mouth of the Kansas.

The Yellowstone river is by far the largest branch of the Missouri, and for 400 miles from its mouth up, it seems to be as large as the Missouri itself from Fort Union to Fort Pierre. It is navigable for large steamers during the spring and early summer for 300 to 400 miles above its junction with the Missouri. This river also takes its rise in the main divide of the Rocky mountains, near latitude 44½°, longitude 110°, in a lake, as some suppose, called Yellowstone lake, which is about 60 miles long, and 10 to 20 wide. Its channel is formed in rocks similar to that of the Missouri, about 400 miles of its course passing through lignite tertiary beds. The character of its valley is very similar to that of the Missouri. Most of the important branches of this river I have alluded to in the preceding portion of this chapter. Tongue and Powder rivers, which are quite long branches, have their origin in the Big Horn mountains, their channels cutting through the different rocks that surround the Big Horn range. Tongue river is nearly 150 miles in length, and flows for the most part through the soft yielding rocks of the lignite tertiary. Powder river is from 250 to 300 miles in length, and also flows, nearly all its course, through the same tertiary beds as Tongue river.

Passing below Fort Union we observe on the right side of the Missouri river several large rivers, as Little Missouri, Big Knife, Heart, Cannon Ball, Grand Moreau, and Big Sheyenne. The Little Missouri receives a small portion of its waters from the Black Hills, but most of its branches have their origin in the prairie. The Big Sheyenne, though receiving most of its water from the Black Hills, takes its rise far west of the hills, in the tertiary beds; but, after flowing past the Black Hills, wears its channel through the cretaceous beds Nos. 4 and 5 of the section. The

other rivers mentioned above take their rise in the lignite tertiary beds, near the eastern base of the Black Hills, and flow through lignite tertiary rocks until very near or quite to their junction with the Missouri.

The Teton river takes its origin in the northwestern rim of the White river tertiary basin, runs nearly east for the most part through formations Nos. 4 and 5 of the cretaceous period. It drains an area about 100 miles in length, and 30 to 50 miles in width. The next most prominent stream is White river, which is noted for its relations to the "bad lands," and giving name to one of the most remarkable tertiary deposits in the world. It takes its rise in the prairie near latitude 42½°, and longitude 104°, flows for a time in a northeast direction, then bends around so as to enter the Missouri a little south of east near latitude 43° 41′, and longitude 99½°. Nearly its entire course is through the White river tertiary beds, and, for the greater part of the year, its waters are so full of sediment that they are quite unfit for use. When they stand for a time a thick scum accumulates on the surface which has much the color and consistency of cream. The water itself looks much like very turbid lime water, and is very astringent to the taste. The river has generally a wide open valley, tolerably well wooded, and abounding in fine grass, and has always been a private resort for the Indians. The road between Forts Laramie and Peirre passes along the valley for a considerable distance, through some of the most picturesque scenery in the west. It has numerous branches; the only one of importance is called the South fork, and is nearly as large and long as the main stream. It drains an area about 250 miles in length, and 40 to 60 in breadth.

The Niobrara river is the next most important stream; and as the area drained by this stream has been the subject of much interest to the inhabitants of Nebraska and Dakota, I take the liberty of quoting the minute and excellent description of Lieutenant Warren:

* The Niobrara being a stream heretofore unknown, and one in which the people of Nebraska feel much interest, I shall describe it in detail. This river is about 450 miles long.

From its source to longitude 103° 15′ it is a beautiful little stream of clear running water, of a width of from 10 to 15 feet, gradually widening as it descends. Its valley furnishes here very good grass, abounding in rushes or prele, but is for the most part destitute of wood even for cooking. After flowing thus far it rapidly widens, till in longitude 102° 30′ it attains a width of 60 to 80 yards; its valley is still quite open and easy to travel along, but destitute of wood, except occasional pines on the distant hills to the north. In longitude 102° 30′ it enters between high steep banks which closely confine it, and for a long way it is a complete cañon; here, however, wood becomes more abundant and pine is occasionally seen on the bluffs, while small clusters of cottonwood, elm, and ash occupy the narrow points left by its windings. In longitude 101° 45′ the sand-hills come on the north side close to the river, while on the south they are at the distance of from one to two miles off, leaving a smooth road to travel on along the bluffs; the bluffs gradually appear higher and higher above the stream as it descends until they reach the height of 300 feet. The sand mostly ceases on the north side in longitude 100° 23′; but it lies close to the stream on the south side nearly all the way to the Wasihonska. Throughout this section, lying between longitude 102° and longitude 99° 20′, a distance of 180 miles, the Niobrara is in every respect a peculiar stream, and there is none that I know of that it can be compared with. It flows here between high rocky banks of soft white and yellowish calcareous and silicious sandstone, standing often in precipices at the water's edge, its verticality being preserved by a capping of hard grit. It is here impossible to travel any considerable distance along its immediate banks without having frequently to climb the ridges which rise sometimes perpendicularly from the stream. As you approach from the north or south there are no indications of a river till you come within two or three miles of the banks, and then only by the trees, whose tops occasionally rise above the ravines in which they grow, so completely is it walled in by high bluffs which enclose its narrow valley. The soft rock which forms the bluffs is worn into the most intricate labyrinths by the little streams, all of which have their sources in beautiful gushing springs of clear cold water. In these small deep valleys the grass is luxuriant; pine, ash, and oak are abundant; cherries, currants, gooseberries, plums, and grapes grow in profusion in their season; elk, deer, and other animals find here their choicest haunts,

* Letter to Hon. G. W. Jones relative to his exploration of Nebraska Territory, January, 1868.

and here they congregate during the snows and cold of winter. The region is a perfect paradise for savage life, and the brutes who now have possession of it probably value it as highly as ever human being did a home. Their indignation was great at our intrusion among them, and they were earnest in declaring that white men should never dispossess them while they lived. To the agriculturist this section has, however, comparatively little attraction, and that between longitude 99° 20′ and the mouth, an extent of about 90 miles, is perhaps far more valuable. Here the bottoms will probably average a width of a quarter of a mile; are susceptible of cultivation; and cottonwood, oak, walnut, and ash will furnish settlements with all the timber and fuel they will need. The river banks seem to present no good building stone, nor did we, though searching diligently, discover any signs of valuable coal or other minerals. In describing the tributaries to the Niobrara, I shall begin at the mouth and take the north side first. The Ponka river, which has a very fine, well-wooded, and fertile valley, runs into the Missouri about five miles north of the Niobrara, in latitude 42° 48′ north. Its course is parallel and near to that of the Niobrara, as far up as the mouth of Turtle Hill river. Turtle Hill river (Keha Paha) is the main branch of the Niobrara, and is about 120 miles long. I crossed it in 1855 60 miles above its mouth, and it has a very fine valley one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide, with good soil and a limited quantity of fine cottonwood timber. The bed of the stream is sandy, and its waters are clear and sweet; width at the mouth fifty yards. The first 20 miles of the space between this branch and the main river is occupied by sand-hills.

The next northern branch which joins the Niobrara, in longitude 100° 23′, is named Minicha-duza-Wakpa, or Rapid creek. At its mouth it is about eight yards wide, with a valley about a quarter to a half mile wide, and a soil quite fertile; the banks are scantily fringed with small trees. It forms about the eastern border of the sand hills on the north side of the Niobrara as far as we could see. Its length is about 50 miles.

The mouth of the next stream is in longitude 101° 18′; it has scarcely any appreciable valley, flows between high rocky bluffs, difficult to ascend and descend; it is about five yards wide, with clear, deep, swift-running water, and is probably about 35 miles long.

The mouth of the next northern tributary is in longitude 101° 30′, and is called White Earth creek; it is about three-fourths the size of Rapid creek, which it resembles in every particular, and is about 25 miles long. The next, in longitude 102°, is a small spring rivulet about 26 miles long; and above this the branches are all small runs coming from the bluffs, generally dry except after rains, with scarcely any valleys to speak of.

On the south side of the Niobrara there are numerous small branches coming in between its junction with Missouri and the point where it receives the waters of the Turtle Hill river. Three of these are of considerable size, probably 35 miles long, the bluffs along nearly all of them being more or less covered with scattered pine, and their valleys occupied with clumps of cotton-wood, oak, ash, &c.

From the mouth of Turtle Hill river to that of the Wazihonska there are still a greater number of short southern branches, all containing springs of water and abounding in pine and beautiful oak groves.

Wazihonska means in Dakota tongue "the place where the pine extends far out;" and this stream, whose mouth is in longitude 100°, is probably 40 miles long, and all its bluffs and side ravines are green with pine. Its valley, though not so wide, is very similar to that of the Niobrara in this part, which has been described.

Snake river, whose mouth is in longitude 100° 45′, is quite a large stream, some 30 yards wide, its bluffs covered with pine, with a narrow valley like the Wazihonska.

Above this there is scarcely any branch coming in from the south deserving mention.

Niobrara is a very shallow and "swift flowing stream," as the Canadians say, *L'eau qui court*, abounding in rapids in two-thirds of its upper course, and in its middle portion filled with small islands. In the lower portion its width exceeds that of the Missouri river, and is spread out over sand bars. The bed in the broad portions is quicksand and difficult to ford. Its waters rapidly increase in volume through its middle portion, from the multitude of springs and streamlets that constantly flow into it from the foot of the bluffs and out of the ravines. It furnishes no navigation, except it might be for light flatboats during floods, and probably might be used for rafting. Logs could be driven if the timber should be found of a quality, quantity and accessibility to defray the expenses. I cannot, however, look upon it as capable of furnishing timber for the country on the Missouri, for the reason that much of the pine is too small, crooked, and knotty, and grows in places difficult to transport it from. The species is what is called the Rocky mountain pine, has a yellowish, white appearance, and abounds in resin. The distance on the Niobrara over which these pine ravines extend is about 120 miles.

A road could not be made on the bottom lands of the Niobrara; it must keep out on the high prairie so as to head the ravines. From the mouth to Turtle Hill river it would take the narrow divide between the Niobrara and Ponka rivers. It should remain on the north side of Turtle Hill river from 20 to 30 miles further, and then cross that stream, as it would thus avoid the sand at the junction of the Niobrara and Turtle Hill rivers, and cross the latter where there is a better ford or narrower stream to bridge. Turning then towards the Niobrara, this river must be crossed in longitude 101° 20′ to avoid the sand hills, and the route must continue on the south side to about longitude 102°, when it should again cross to the north side.

These crossings for a wagon road could easily be made at a ford or by bridging: but a proper bridge for a railroad crossing at these places would be a stupendous undertaking; for on account of the nature of the banks and ravines good approaches could not be found so as to descend to the level of the stream, and the bridge would have to be built very high. From longitude 102° west there are no difficulties beyond a scarcity of wood in reaching Fort Laramie, or continuing direct to the South Pass, and in this course abundance of excellent pine would be found near Rawhide peak.

A preferable road might be found by continuing up Turtle Hill river to its source, and then along the divide between Niobrara and White rivers, striking the former stream in longitude 102°; but these divides are generally bad for wagon routes on account of scarcity of water, and it is not certain that we would by that route avoid the sand hills.

The area occupied by the Niobrara is about 450 miles in length from east to west, and from 40 to 60 miles in width from north to south.

The next sub-hydrographical basin, and perhaps in many respects the most important one in the Missouri valley, is that of the Platte, which flows into the Missouri river near latitude 41° 3′ 24″. Its valley forms a natural grade for a railroad to the foot of the mountains, and already one has been constructed from Omaha City, 640 miles, and before this report will be given to the world it will doubtless be completed to the foot of the mountains. The Platte river takes its rise in the Laramie range, and flows for the greater part of its course through the more recent beds of the tertiary deposits. The area drained by this river must be at least 600 miles from east to west, and 80 to 150 from north to south. Although a wide stream, 1,000 yards or more, the water is so shallow and the channel so shifting that it can never be rendered navigable even for Mackinaw boats. Even the fur traders have never been able to rely upon it for the transportation of their furs and skins.

On the left or north side of the Missouri there are comparatively few branches, the principal of which are Milk, White Earth, James, Vermillion and Big Sioux. The three last named rise in the far north and flow through a much more rocky region and over a stony bed, and their waters, as they pour them into the Missouri, contain far less sediment than any of the others. Indeed, most of the rivers previously described flow through a more or less barren country, with a thirsty atmosphere and a still more thirsty soil, and on their way to the Missouri they lose nearly or quite all their waters. Many of these long rivers, as Grand, Cannon Ball, Cheyenne, in the autumn frequently become so dry as to cease to be running streams, while perhaps 100 miles above their mouth, if in the vicinity of some mountains, there is a full supply of water. The Muscle Shell river is a fine example. Toward the source of this river it is a fine running stream; in the dry season is lost almost entirely before reaching the Missouri. Much more might be said in this connection, but enough has been written to enable the reader to comprehend to some extent the vast geographical area drained by the Missouri river and its tributaries.

F. V. HAYDEN,
United States Geologist.

Hon. J. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Geological Explorations in Wyoming Territory.

FORT STEEL, UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
September 5, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to forward this day the first part of my preliminary report from the field. Another portion, describing my examinations from Fort Sanders to Benton Station and westward, will follow soon. In the reports I have endeavored to give all the important details, and

as they are descriptive of regions almost or quite unknown previously to the geologist, I hope they will be found of interest to you. The coal and iron mines are of the highest value and almost unlimited in extent, while indications of the precious metals have been observed in numerous localities. It is my intention to push on to Fort Bridger by way of the overland stage route, and returning along the Union Pacific railroad, so as to construct a geological section of the route, making use of the cuts in the road to give me a clearer knowledge of the different beds. It is my purpose to take as full and accurate notes of the country along the road that they can be used as a guide to travellers when they wish to study the geology of the route.

My party consists of nine persons. We have a two-horse ambulance and a four-mule covered wagon, three tents and four riding animals. I hope to return to Fort Sanders with all my party between the 1st and 10th of October. No draft has been received up to this time. All are well and in good spirits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. V. HAYDEN,
United States Geologist.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of my labors in the field, connected with the geological survey of Colorado and Wyoming Territories. I beg leave to state here that these notes are prepared in the field after the labors of the day are completed, far away from books and collections, and without that opportunity for mature reflection which should characterize a final report, and therefore I ask you to look with leniency on any errors that may occur, or any want of precision of statement.

My examinations properly begin at Cheyenne City, along the line of the Union Pacific railroad; but the connection of the geology eastward with that to the west will be better understood by a resumé of the structure of the country from Omaha.

At Omaha, and extending above that point along the Missouri river for about 40 miles, we find the underlying rocks to belong to the upper or barren coal measures; overlapping these are the sandstones of the cretaceous period, which first reveal themselves immediately along the Missouri, about 20 miles north of Omaha, but are found about 10 miles westward as much as 8 or 10 miles south of the Platte river.

Near the mouth of the Elkhorn the rusty sandstones of the Dakota group occupy the whole country. Near Columbus and beyond for 20 or 30 miles traces of No. 3 cretaceous are observed, but they are never conspicuous. Numbers 4 and 5 have not been seen along the Platte.

About 200 miles west of the Missouri river, along the Platte, the light clays and marls of the tertiary period commence, foreshadowed, however, by a thick superficial deposit of fine brown grit, which seems to be of post pliocene age, as it is filled with recent fresh water and land shells, *Helix*, *Planorbis*, *Pupa*, *Physa*, &c. The tertiary beds extend uninterruptedly to the margin of the Laramie range, along the line of the Union Pacific railroad. For 150 to 200 miles west of Omaha the soil is very fertile, and in an agricultural point of view can hardly be surpassed; but beyond that point there is an absence of both wood and water, which will render it impossible to cultivate the western half of the State of Nebraska successfully. As a grazing country, however, it will eventually prove

most valuable. For sheep raising it seems especially adapted. Sheep would thrive well on the short nutritious grasses, and the dry surface, strewn with drift pebbles, would be admirably adapted to preserve their feet from disease.

It seems to me that all this portion of the west may at some period be inhabited by a pastural people, who will raise some of the finest flocks and herds in America. The soil itself is fertile enough, for the cuttings along the railroad show a depth of 6 to 12 inches of vegetable mould, but there are not streams enough to irrigate any great portion. Even the Platte is sometimes so dry as to have no running water below the junction of the forks.

The Platte valley is very broad, averaging 5 to 15 miles in width, and on the bottoms a good crop of grass grows every year, so that thousands of tons of hay are made for the use of the government and the Union Pacific railroad.

The rocks for building purposes are not abundant anywhere along the Platte east of the mountains, but the materials for making brick or artificial building stones occur in the greatest abundance, scarcely equalled in any part of the world. The vast superficial or post pliocene deposits which cover the surface are especially adapted for these purposes. At Sidney station and westward there are some rather thick beds of light brown calcareous grit, which seems to answer an excellent purpose for buildings, and has been much used in the erection of round-houses and other buildings by the Union Pacific railroad. Near Cheyenne City these same tertiary beds yield an excellent limestone, which has been much used at that place. These tertiary rocks are rather porous but work easily, and are sufficiently durable in the absence of more compact rock.

Along the margin of the Laramie range, about 16 miles west of Cheyenne City, there are beds of white limestone, of the carboniferous age, which, when burned into lime, is of the finest quality. The walls of houses plastered with it are as white as snow, and it is a great favorite with masons. The supply is inexhaustible. As soon as we reach the mountains the building materils are as extensive as the ranges themselves. The sienites predominate and are of every quality, from a compact, fine grained quality to a coarse aggregate of quartz and feldspar, decomposing readily under atmospheric influences.

I would here call the attention especially to some beds of fine-grained compact sienite along the line of the Union Pacific railroad near the summit of the first range, which nearly equals the best Scotch sienite and resembles it very much.

The Union Pacific railroad contemplate transporting this beautiful sienite to Omaha, to construct with it the piers of the bridge across the Missouri river. A few years ago such a thought would have excited surprise and perhaps ridicule as visionary, but now it is so feasible that it ceases to be wonderful. I regard this sienite to be as durable and more elegant for building material than the Quincy granite.

One of the most important problems for solution, affecting the prosperity of this portion of the west, is the possibility of utilizing the vast quantities of coal and iron with which this country abounds. All the coals of Wyoming and Colorado appear to be of tertiary age, and so extensive are they in the west that it becomes a question whether the tertiary might not with more propriety be called the carboniferous or coal-bearing period. I have estimated the coal area north of the Arkansas and south of the Lodge Pole creek and east of the mountains at 5,000 square miles. It is quite possible that a more careful examination will show that it covers a still larger area.

In connection with this coal are large deposits of brown iron ore or limonite, which is easily reducible, and if the coal or lignite can be used in smelting these ores, the iron as well as the coal will prove a source of great revenue to the country. This iron ore occurs in the form of nodules or concretions, varying in size from an ounce to several hundred pounds in weight. It resembles very closely the iron ores of Maryland and Pennsylvania. It seems to be coextensive with the coal beds, though occurring more abundantly at some localities than at others.

About 12 miles south of Cheyenne City there are large quantities, and within a few miles beds of coal five or six feet in thickness are now worked. At South Boulder creek it occurs again in great quantities, scattered through 1,200 to 1,500 feet of sands and clays connected with the coal. It will doubtless be found in the form of a carbonate of iron beyond the reach of atmospheric influences.

The finest smelting furnace erected in Colorado was established there by Mr. Joseph Marshall, and he informed me that it required about three tons of the ore to make one ton of pig-iron. Over 500 tons of this ore have been taken from this locality, and the area occupied by it is over 50 square miles. There are many other localities on both sides of the mountains where this form of iron abounds, and it is safe to say that if this mineral fuel, which abounds everywhere, can be made useful for smelting purposes, these coal and iron ore beds will exert the same kind of influence over the progress of the great west that those of Pennsylvania do over the contiguous States. "When we reflect that we have from 10,000 to 20,000 square miles of mineral fuel in the centre of a region where, for a radius of 600 to 1,000 miles in every direction, there is little or no fuel either on or beneath the surface, the future value of these deposits cannot be over estimated."

At the source of the Chugwater, about 30 miles north of Cheyenne City, there is a vast deposit of magnetic iron ore of the best quality. Through the kindness of my friends Dr. Latham and Mr. Whitehead, citizens of Cheyenne City, I had an opportunity to visit these iron mines, and I found them much richer and more extensive than I had previously imagined. Iron boulders of this ore have been found in the valley of the Chugwater for many years. In the report of Captain Stansbury the following paragraph is found:

"In the bed of the Chugwater and on the sides of the adjacent hills were found immense numbers of rounded black nodules of magnetic iron ore, which seemed of unusual richness."

In the winter of 1859 I gathered a large number of specimens of this erratic ore, which seems to be scattered in the greatest quantity throughout the valley of the Chugwater; the snow was so deep that I could not trace these masses to their source. This season I followed these erratic masses up the valley of the Chugwater, and in the mountains, interstratified with the metamorphic rocks, probably of laurentian age, were literally mountains of this magnetic ore. Mr. Whitehead traced one of the beds a distance of 1½ miles. It occurs in mountain-like masses similar to the ore beds on Lake Superior.

Mr. J. A. Evans, engineer of construction, who made a careful exploration of these ore beds, thinks that the ore can be transported from the Black Hills to the Laramie plains, and then smelted with the coal which is found in the greatest abundance along the line of the railroad. Professor Silliman is of the opinion that the two ores, the magnetic ore of the laurentian epoch and the brown hematites of the tertiary beds, can be more easily reduced by mixing them together. In that case Cheyenne City would be the most desirable point for the erection of a rolling mill or furnace. The Union Pacific railroad contemplates erecting several

rolling mills along the line of the road, and when this is done these ores will come into demand.

In regard to the coal of this country the evidence seems to be clear that it is probably all of the tertiary age. I have traced it over a vast area on the upper Missouri river, and it seems probable that it extends far northward towards the Arctic sea. I have also traced the lignite coal beds from the Yellowstone valley, by way of the Big Horn mountains, to the North Platte, until they pass beneath the White river tertiary beds, about 80 miles north of Fort Laramie. These beds reappear again about 10 miles south of Cheyenne City, and continue uninterruptedly to the Arkansas. On the west side of the Laramie range these beds appear again a few miles east of Rock creek, and from there continue westward to Salt Lake and perhaps further.

In Colorado these coal beds have been wrought to considerable extent. At South Boulder creek there are 11 beds of coal varying in thickness from 5 to 13 feet. The lowest bed is 13 feet in thickness, and is of excellent quality, very much resembling anthracite in appearance, though much lighter. An analysis of this coal by Dr. Torrey, of New York, shows it to contain 59.20 per cent. of carbon; water in a state of combination or its elements, 12.00; volatile matter, expelled at a red heat, forming inflammable gases and vapors, 26.00; ash of a reddish color—color sometimes gray, 2.80. As a fuel for domestic purposes, I am convinced that this coal will rank next to anthracite and prove superior to the ordinary bituminous coals.

"It is as neat as anthracite, leaving no stain on the fingers. It produces no offensive gas or odor, and is thus superior, in a sanitary point of view, and when brought into general use it will be a great favorite for culinary purposes. It contains no distinctive elements, leaves very little ash, no clinkers, and produces no more erosive effects on stoves, grates, or steam boilers, than dry wood. If exposed in the open air it is apt to crumble, but if protected it receives no special injury. Dr. Torrey thinks there is no reason why it should not be eminently useful for generating steam and for smelting ores." *

In the Laramie plains, along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, extensive beds of this coal have been opened, and the coal is used for generating steam and for fuel on the cars. It cannot be long before it will come into general use throughout the west.

August 15.—Left Cheyenne City with Dr. Curtin, an assistant on the survey, and Mr. Whitehead, a citizen of Cheyenne City, for the purpose of exploring the Chugwater valley to its head. For the first 20 miles we passed over the light-colored marls and sands of the White river tertiary. As we approached the foot of the mountains we came into a beautiful valley, ranging from three to ten miles in width, looking as though it had been scooped out, as it were, during the glacial period by forces from the mountain side.

All over this country are marked proofs of a powerful erosion at the close of the drift period, which gave to the surface of the country its present configuration. There are also terraces along the base of the mountains, as well as along the streams, and the nearer we approach the mountain slopes the more conspicuous these terraces become.

We camped, the night of the 15th, on Horse creek, a branch of the North Platte. This valley can hardly be surpassed for grazing purposes. The water is excellent and the grass good. Near the point where the creek issues from the foot-hills of the Laramie range there is a series of upheaved ridges, with a strike nearly east and west, the beds inclining from 50° to 70°. The series of strata seem to be nearly as complete as those observed southward towards Denver. The red arenaceous beds are well shown, but no gypsum was seen.

* Silliman's Journal, March, 1868.

In the valley of the Chugwater, near the point where the branches issue from the mountains, the unchanged rocks are elevated at various angles, and, by their great variety of colors, give a most picturesque appearance to the scenery.

In clearing away from the sienite nucleus, we have here, first, the red arenaceous beds, 1,000 to 1,500 feet in thickness; then 600 to 800 feet of variegated marls and clays, with layers of sandstones, all destitute of fossils or any evidence of their age. These beds incline southwest at various angles, 19°, 11°, 6°, &c. Then the cretaceous beds are quite well represented. From No. 5 I gathered *Baculites ovatus* and a species of *Inoceramus*.

Upon the cretaceous beds, but not conforming to them, rest the White river tertiary beds, inclining at a small angle, as if they had partaken of the latest upward movements of the mountain ranges.

The central portions of the mountains are composed of sienite mostly. The outer beds are rotten sienite of a dull gray color, disintegrating to such an extent that the surface is covered with a thick deposit of crystals of feldspar. As we approach the dividing ridge the beds of sienite become more compact and durable. Now and then we find thin beds of hornblendic gneiss, or white quartz. All these rocks are nearly vertical. Intercalated among these beds of sienite we found the beds of iron ore, which, though not continuous like the sienite, occur here in large quantities. The ore beds incline in the same direction with the others, with the same joints and clearage, and the surface of many of the layers has the appearance of "slicken sides." Thousands of tons of this ore have been detached from these beds and distributed throughout the valley of the Chugwater in a more or less worn condition.

Although the amount of iron ore which we were able to discover was indefinite in extent, yet we had evidence of the existence of other beds in the mountains at the sources of all the branches of the Chugwater.

The Chugwater empties into the North Platte and has a valley about 100 miles long. It has been for many years a favorite locality for wintering stock, not only for the excellence of the grass and water, but also from the fact that the climate is mild throughout the winter. Cattle and horses thrive well all winter without hay or shelter.

The soil of the valleys of all the streams that flow into the North Platte is fertile, and when the surface can be irrigated good crops of all cereals and hardy vegetables can be raised without difficulty. While my explorations this season will be confined mostly to the plain country, yet my plans contemplate numerous side trips to interesting points in the contiguous mountains.

Within a few weeks a great excitement has been created at Fort Sanders and Laramie City, by the reported discovery of rich gold diggings, near the source of Little Laramie river. This district has a regular organization; hundreds of claims have been staked out, and the name of "Last Chance" diggings given to it. Some very large and valuable nuggets of gold have been taken from these mines, and the usually exaggerated reports of their richness were circulated everywhere.

August 20.—I started from Fort Sanders to make an examination of this district, under the auspices of Major General Gibbon, United States army, the commander of the Rocky Mountain district. We were so fortunate as to have the company of Professor James Hall, State geologist of New York. Our course was nearly southwest up the valley of the Little Laramie river to its source in theSnowy mountains. From Fort Sanders to the Little Laramie river the distance is 18 miles, over a very nearly level country, underlaid by cretaceous beds holding a horizontal *position nearly.*

Nos. 2 and 3 are quite well shown. No. 2, with its dark plastic clays, is first observed at the Big Laramie stage station, six miles west of Fort Sanders. In the broad level plain country west of this point, No. 3 attains a thickness of 50 to 100 feet, sometimes exhibiting its usual chalky character, but mostly composed of thinly laminated calcareous shale. All through are thin layers of fibrous carbonate of lime. The fibres are at right angles to the plane surface, and attached to these masses or layers are myriads of the little oyster, *O. congesta*. I also found a number of vertebræ of a Saurian animal. From the stage station we passed directly up the valley of the Little Laramie. On either side were long ridges covered with grass and water-worn rocks, but from their sides projected a bed of rusty sandstone which contained *inoceramus* and other marine fossils, which indicated the upper cretaceous or No. 5. These beds continued for about 15 miles to a point where the river issues from the foot-hills of the mountains, and thence to its source we follow its windings through some most beautiful and rugged scenery.

The river itself has wrought its way through a synclinal valley, caused by two separate minor ranges, projecting out from the main range of mountains, and the trend of these minor ranges is nearly north and south. One of the small ranges is quite peculiar in its character. On its east base, which fronts on Laramie plains, the upper cretaceous beds jut up against its side, and no unchanged rocks of older date are seen, while on the west side, about five miles distant in a straight line, the entire series from the carboniferous to the summit of No. 3 cretaceous are all visible, inclining at greater or less angles from the slope.

The nucleus of the mountain is sienite, of various degrees of fineness and compactness, inclining at a large angle, from 50° to 70°, toward the southeast, or nearly east. It is an important question to determine the exact relation of these metamorphic rocks, which form the central portion of all the mountain ranges, to the unchanged beds which usually incline from their sides. Do they conform to each other or not? Did the metamorphic rocks lie in a more or less inclined position prior to the deposition of the silurian or carboniferous beds upon them?

We have thus found it difficult to determine the conformability or unconformability west of the Laramie range, but on the east side of the mountains, especially near Fort Laramie, and along the eastern slope of the Big Horn and Wind River mountains, the discordant relation of the two series is very apparent.

These questions will have a most important bearing when we attempt to reconstruct the history of the physical revolutions which have occurred in the west during past geological epochs.

The sienite beds which form the nucleus of the small range of mountains between the Big and Little Laramie rivers, inclining eastward, were pushed up in such a way that the east front is almost vertical, and the cretaceous beds at the foot, which must have been borne upward in part during the elevation, have fallen abruptly down, so that in some instances they have passed the vertical position 20° to 30°.

East of the Big Laramie, and all along the western slope of the Laramie range, the entire series of unchanged rocks are visible, inclining at moderate angles from the mountain sides. On the west side of this range the slope is more gentle, and the carboniferous, triassic, jurassic, and cretaceous beds present their upturned edges clearly to the scrutiny of the geologist.

The synclinal valley here, through which the Little Laramie flows, is about five miles wide, and crossing this stream west, we find the full series inclining from the mountain eastward. The dip of the red beds is

from 40° to 60°, that of the cretaceous 40°. No fossils have been found in any of the unchanged rocks below No. 3 cretaceous, west of Fort Sanders, nor does the nature of the beds indicate that the physical conditions during their deposition were favorable for the existence of animal or vegetable life, certainly not for the preservation of its remains.

Between the well-marked cretaceous beds and the metamorphic rocks, nearly all the rocks are of a brick-red color, or tinged more or less with red from the presence of the seroxide of iron, and diffused through them there is a certain amount of gypsum; hence they have been called gypsiferous deposits. In the Black Hills, Big Horn and Wind River mountains, these red beds are largely developed, and there they contain beds of beautiful white amorphous gypsum, varying in thickness from 5 to 60 feet. Along the east slope near Pike's Peak in Colorado these formations contain valuable beds of gypsun, but in the Laramie plains I have as yet observed no regular beds. The thickness of these deposits was estimated by Professor Hall to be about 3,000 feet, while the cretaceous beds were 500 to 800 feet thick.

Camping with our wagons at the base of the main range of mountains near the source of the Little Laramie, we prepared to ascend the mountains on horseback to the gold mines. The distance was about 10 miles before we came in view of the "diggings," and to reach them we made an ascent of 2,000 feet above the bed of the creek. We were then between 10,000 and 11,000 feet above the sea, very near the elevation of perpetual snow, and where frost occurs every night of the year.

On the summit of these lofty mountains are some beautiful open spots without a tree, and covered with grass and flowers. After passing through dense pine forests for nearly 10 miles, we suddenly emerged into one of these park-like areas. Just on the edge of the forest which skirted it were banks of snow six feet deep, compact like a glacier, and within a few feet were multitudes of flowers, and even the common wild strawberry seemed to flourish. Here the mountain is filled with streams of the purest water, and for six months of the year good pasturage could be found.

The gold is sought after in the gulches that are formed by the little streams that flow from the Medicine Bow and other snowy mountains, most of which flow into the North Platte.

We labored two days to discover the quartz seams which we supposed to be the source of the stray lumps of gold, but the great thickness of the superficial drift which covers all these mountains concealed them from our view. The gold, so far as known in this district, seems to be confined to the lower glacial drift, and it was the conclusion of Prof. Hall that gold would not be found here in paying quantities. But that valuable mines will be found in these mountains at no distant day seems probable.

The geological evidence is quite conclusive—and these mountains are a continuation northward of the same range in which the rich mines of Colorado are located.

Not only in the more lofty ranges, but also in the lower mountains, are large forests of pine timber, which will eventually become of great value to this country. Vast quantities of this pine, in the form of railroad ties, are floated down the various streams to the Union Pacific railroad. One gentleman alone has a contract for 550,000 ties, all of which he floats down from the mountains, along the southern side of the Laramie plains.

The Big and Little Laramie, Rock creek, Medicine Bow river, and their branches are literally filled with ties at this time, and I am informed that in time of high water they can be taken down to the railroad from

the mountains, after being cut and placed in the water, at the rate of from one to three cents apiece. These are important facts, inasmuch as they show the ease with which these vast bodies of timber may be brought down into the plains below and converted into lumber.

Should the future settlement of the country demand it, I am inclined to believe that a peculiar class of people like the lumbermen of Maine and Michigan will some day fill these mountain regions.

There are several species of pine and one spruce or balsam fir—*Abies Douglassi*. The latter is a beautiful and symmetrical tree, rising to the height of 100 to 150 feet, and as straight as an arrow. The ties that are made from this spruce are of the best quality.

On the morning of August 25 I left Fort Sanders on a third side trip to the North Park, in company with a hunting party composed of General F. P. Blair, Colonel Dodge, United States army, and Captain Proctor, United States army. Messrs. Smith and Carson, assistants, accompanied me. The examination of the North Park being contemplated in your instructions, I regarded this as the most favorable opportunity that was likely to present itself, affording adequate protection. I was the more desirous of visiting that interesting locality from the fact that the geological character is entirely unknown. Our course from Fort Sanders was nearly southeast, up the Big Laramie river toward its source in the mountains.

The geology of the plain country through which the Big Laramie flows is similar to that of the Little Laramie river, about 15 miles to the westward. There are comparatively few exposures of the basis rocks, on account of the superficial drift which covers all the country; still we find along the banks of the river, near the stage station, the same black plastic clay of No. 2, with *Ostrea congesta* and a few remains of fishes, also the chalky marls of No. 3. About two miles above there are long high ridges on either side, extending up for several miles, composed of the rusty yellow sands and sandstones of No. 5.

The dip of these beds is very gentle—hardly perceptible to the eye.

The Big Laramie is a very clear stream, about 50 yards in width, and averaging two feet in depth, easily forded in most places. Like most of the western streams, the difference between high and low water mark is very great. In the spring and early summer, when the snows of the mountains melt, these streams become formidable rivers.

The soil along the bottoms appears to be very good; the grass grows quite heavy, and hundreds of tons of hay are cut here by the settlers for winter use.

The grazing is excellent, and numerous ranches have been started all through the valley for the purpose of raising stock. Even at this season of the year a great variety of flowers covers the surface; the *Compositæ* and *Leguminosæ* prevail in numbers, and yellow is the dominant color.

As we approached the foot-hills of the mountains the transition beds, or No. 1, appeared on the ridge, rocks of more recent date having been swept away by erosion. Fragments of pudding-stone and rusty colored masses of sandstone were scattered here and there, and beneath them were exposed about 600 feet of variegated, arenaceous layers, of uncertain age, perhaps jurassic; then a little higher up the mountain were revealed the red beds, 1,500 feet or more in thickness, presenting a wonderfully picturesque appearance. All these beds seemed to have been lifted up in a nearly horizontal position, so that they present lofty escarpments, sometimes cone-like or pyramidal in shape, revealing each layer in the order of succession. The harder layers, yielding less readily to atmospheric influences, project out from the sides, adding much to the

novelty of the view. Most of the beds incline from the flanks of the mountain at various angles, 3°, 8°, and 15°, and then continue along the river, following its windings for 25 miles among the mountains, almost to the snow-covered peaks. On either side can be seen a number of syenitic nuclei, but I could not find the unchanged rocks so clearly in contact with them that I could define their relation to each other.

Before reaching the mountains we passed a series of alkaline lakes, which are simply shallow depressions, receiving the drainage of a small area without any outlet. From these shallow lakes the water is evaporated, so that in the autumn the bottoms are dry and covered with a white incrustation, which looks much like water at a distance. One of these lakes contains water, and seems to have a fair supply at all seasons. It is about a mile in length, and half a mile in width. In the spring these lakes are quite large, and are filled by the overflow of the branches of the Big Laramie, which are greatly swollen by the melting snow. Great quantities of fish are swept into the lakes from the neighboring streams, and in the autumn the water becomes so alkaline by evaporation that the fish die in great numbers along the shores. It is a curious fact that not a single trout has been taken from any of the branches of the North Platte, unless a few have been caught in the Sweetwater, while the little branches of the South Platte are filled with them.

After entering the foot-hills of the mountains the Big Laramie and its branches wind their way through the valleys or gorges formed by the anticlinals and synclinals, produced by the upheaving of the unchanged rocks. All the lower beds are more or less arenaceous and of a brick red color, with only three layers of light gray sandstone. No fossils can be found in any of the rocks, so that it is difficult to determine their age with certainty. We believe that the lower beds are carboniferous and have received their color from the fact that the sediments were doubtless derived from the disintegration of the red syenitic rocks upon which they rest. It is also quite possible that a portion of the red beds are triassic, and also that the yellow, gray and rusty sands and sandstones alone are jurassic. Lying above the supposed jurassic, and beneath the well defined cretaceous, there is a considerable thickness of sandstones, which I have called transition beds, or No. 1, because they occupy the position of the lower cretaceous No. 1, as shown on the Missouri river and in middle Kansas. These beds are well developed and quite uniform in their lithological character, all along the mountain sides, from latitude 49° to the Arkansas, yet they have never yielded a single characteristic fossil that would determine their age. I have therefore called them, provisionally, lower cretaceous, or beds of transition from one great period of geological history to another, and the character of the sediments which compose them justify the name.

Near our camp on the Big Laramie, which was about thirty-five miles southwest of Fort Sanders, and about fifteen miles above the foot of the hills, were some singular illustrations of the dynamics of geology. On the southwest side of the stream, and inclining eastward or southeastward, the entire series of red and variegated beds are shown in their order of succession, 1,500 or 2,000 feet in height. At the foot of this escarpment is a low ridge of the red material, which is so grassed over that the connection cannot be seen with the syenitic nucleus. Then comes a belt of syenite, about 200 yards wide and three to five miles long, the jagged masses of rock reaching a height of 1,000 feet or more, and standing nearly vertical, or dipping slightly to the southeast. Between the syenitic beds and the river are two low ridges of cretaceous

Nos. 2 and 3, which seem to have been lifted up with the syenitic, but to have fallen back, past a vertical position, so that they now incline from the sienitic ridge, while on the opposite side the beds have a regular dip from the ridge. This peculiarity seems to be common in various localities, owing to the fact that the metamorphic beds, which compose the central portions of all the mountains, had suffered upheaval prior to the deposition of the unchanged beds. Therefore, in the quiet elevation of the mountain ranges, the beds are merely lifted up in the direction of the dip of the older rocks, while they are, as it were, pushed away from the opposite side, forming what may be called an abrupt or incomplete anticlinal.

On the opposite, or south side of the river, there is a gradual slope for 2,000 feet along the bed of the stream, the strata inclining 5°, until we reach the nucleus of another mountain range; so that we have here, as it were, two huge monoclinals. These monoclinals form local anticlinals, inasmuch as in some places all the beds incline, for a short distance, from a common axis.

On the north side of the river, and east for 10 to 20 miles, the flanks of the mountain ranges are covered with the unchanged rocks, which give comparatively gentle grassy slopes, owing to the readiness with which they yield to the atmospheric agencies. Through these slopes many little streams cut their way, forming huge cañons, which reveal along their sides the series of beds in their order of succession. From a point near the source, for 20 or 30 miles, the river flows through a synclinal valley, the conspicuous red beds dipping from either side. Along the valley of the river are marked deposits of drift, the result of glacial action; but the most beautiful feature is the well-defined terraces, about 50 feet high, and smoothed off like a lawn. The terraces are covered with considerable deposit of drift, but when they are cut through by streams the basis rocks are shown. The scenery on either side of the valley is beautiful beyond description. On the west side are the snow-clad peaks of the Medicine Bow range, in the distance, with numerous intervening lower ranges, ascending like steps.

The Snowy mountains are mostly destitute of vegetation, and are covered with eternal snows, but the lower mountain ridges are covered mostly with what may be called groves of pine. Indeed, the pine and grassy openings are so arranged and proportioned that the whole scene appears as if it might have been partially the work of art, and the traveller imagines himself in a sparsely settled, mountainous district, instead of the unexplored Rocky Mountain region. These openings and grassy slopes will make excellent pasture grounds, for the grass is good, and they are watered with the finest mountain streams and springs.

I would again remark, that the pine forests of these mountains must, at some future period, be an object of earnest pursuit. Even now the mountain sides are full of tie-cutters, who cut and float hundreds of thousands of ties down the mountain streams, 20 to 100 miles, to the Union Pacific railroad, where they can be transported by rail to any desired point.

In the moist ravines of the mountain sides are patches of the aspen, *Populus tremuloides*, which form a striking feature in the landscape, from its peculiar mode of growth. They grow very thickly, seldom attaining a height of more than 40 or 50 feet, and not more than 12 or 18 inches in diameter. The bodies are very smooth and nearly white, and the tops form a rounded cone-shaped mass of foliage. These aspen groves are the favorite resort of elk, deer, grouse, and all kinds of game.

On the east side, also, is the snow-clad range, which, in its southward

extension, includes Long's Peak, and numerous peaks in the vicinity. On either side of this lofty range, which often rises above the limit of vegetation, are a number of successive lower ridges which descend like steps. There is such a wonderful uniformity in the structure of these mountains that a detailed description of a portion applies for the most part to all.

Our course along the Cherokee trail was about southwest from the Big Laramie river, over ridge after ridge, and after travelling 25 miles we entered the North Park, through some of the most beautiful scenery of that interesting region. From the summit of the high ridges on the north we looked to the southward, over a series of lofty cones or pyramids, as it were, all clothed with a dense growth of pine. The metamorphic rocks, of which these are composed, disintegrate so easily that their surface is covered with a deposit of loose materials, as fine earth and fragments of rocks.

The hills have, therefore, been so smoothed down that it is difficult to see the basis rocks in continuous lines. We saw enough, however, to show us that red sienite, in its various forms, constitutes the principal rock, while now and then a bed of hornblende gneise, white quartz, and greenstone occurs.

All through the mountain region are small open areas, sometimes on the hills and sometimes in the lower ground, forming meadow-like spots which the various kinds of animals love to frequent, to feed on the abundant grass.

The old Cherokee trail derives its name from the fact that a party of these Indians cut their way through the thick pines, about 30 years ago, with a train of about 300 wagons. The travelling was difficult at this time, owing to the ruggedness of the service and the obstruction from the fallen pines.

So far as I could ascertain, the trend of the upheaved mountain ridges of sienite was nearly east and west, and the dip nearly north.

The North Park is oval or nearly quadrangular in shape, is about 50 miles in extent, from east to west, and 30 miles from north to south, occupying an area of about 1,500 square miles. Viewing it from one of the high mountains on its border, it appears like a vast depression which might once have formed the bed of a lake. Its surface is rather rugged, yet there are broad bottoms along the streams, especially the North Platte and its branches. Scarcely a tree is to be seen over the whole extent, while the mountains which wall it in on every side are dotted with a dense growth of pine. The grass grows in the park quite abundantly, often yielding at least two tons to the acre. Streams of the purest water flow through the park, and there are some of the finest springs I have yet seen, a few of them forming good-sized streams where they issue from the ground. I am quite confident that this entire park would make an excellent grazing region for at least six or eight months of the year. Myriads of antelopes were quietly feeding in this great pasture ground like flocks of sheep.

The soil is very rich, but the seasons must be too brief for the successful cultivation of any crops. Indeed there is a frost there nearly every night, and snow falls every month in the year.

As I have before stated, the park is surrounded with lofty ranges of mountains as by gigantic walls. On the north and east side may be seen the snow-covered ranges, rising far above all the rest, their summits touching the clouds.

On the west side there is also a short snowy range. The snowy ranges on the eastern border of the park have their north sides abrupt, and the

south sides less so, as seen from a distance, as if the massive piles inclined southward.

All along the north side of the park the lower hills incline southwestward, while the higher ranges are quite steep and correspond, in the apparent dip of the beds, with the lofty snow-clad mountains on the east, which incline south or southwestward. The inclination of the metamorphic beds, composing the higher ranges, is from 60° to 80°.

On the west side of the park long ridges seem to come into the park, so that they die out in the plain, forming a sort of "en echelon" arrangement. It is due to this fact that the area enclosed receives its oval shape.

The general trend of all the continuous mountain ranges is nearly northwest and southeast on all sides, but there are many local dips and variations from this direction.

I was much interested to know whether any of the unchanged rocks which are so well developed in the Laramie plains occur in the north part. I found that the entire series of red and variegated beds, including a portion of the cretaceous strata, were fully represented, all inclining from the flanks of the mountains and gradually assuming a horizontal position, or nearly so, toward the central portion of the park.

The transition beds, or lower cretaceous No. 1, form quite conspicuous ridges, inclining 19° to the southwest. They are composed of a very beautiful pudding-stone, an aggregation of small rounded pebbles, most of them flint, cemented together with a silicious paste.

On the north side are quite large areas covered with loose sand, which is blown about by the wind, resembling the sand-hills on the Niobrara river. A close examination of the sand shows that it is composed mostly of rounded particles of quartz and feldspar. The surface sustains little or no vegetation, presenting a peculiar barren appearance, the sand moving readily with the wind.

Hitherto it has been impossible to color on any map the geological formations of any part of this mountain region, and no information has ever been given in regard to the structure of the North Park. It will be impossible even now, with the imperfect topography of any of the maps, to color the geology in detail; but these explorations will enable me to fix the outline of the formations, in a general way, with a good degree of accuracy.

FORT SANDERS, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September 25, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the concluding portion of my field report of Wyoming Territory. Although written quite hastily and under pressure of other duties in the field, I am sure it must commend itself to your attention, from the fact that it is descriptive of a portion of the west rich in coal and iron, but about which there was previously very little information of a definite character.

I shall be able to color on a map the outlines of the great geological formations as far west as Fort Bridger. My collections are getting to be quite large. Professor Agassiz, who is here now, regards them as very remarkable and entirely new to science. Both the Professors, Hall and Agassiz, have given their testimony to the truthfulness of my scientific labors here in the most emphatic terms.

Colonel Smith is doing most excellent work in securing materials for a map of this portion of the west. He is now copying the map of the

Union Pacific Railroad office. He will be able to construct a map of this portion of the west which will be far in advance of any preceding one.

No draft has yet come to me from the United States treasury up to this date. I have borrowed money from bank at 12 per cent. discount, and drawn on my friends until I am very much embarrassed. I do not like to go on my Colorado work until I know something more definite.

Should you wish any more preliminary reports from the field, please mention it in your next communication. I have hurried this last one so as to get it to you before the 1st of October.

We have had a severe snow-storm, 6 inches on the plains, and 12 inches in the mountains. The mountains are now covered with snow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. V. HAYDEN,
United States Geologist.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

Pursuing our course westward, across the Laramie plains, from Fort Sanders, we took the overland stage road, which continues near the foot of the mountains on the south side of the plains, and usually from 5 to 15 miles south of the railroad route. I give my notes of the different routes in detail, from the fact that my explorations extended over a region almost entirely new, and also because there has existed no definite data which could be used in coloring a geological map.

As I have before remarked, the Laramie range of mountains forms one of the most complete and beautiful anticlinals seen in the Rocky mountains. This range extends from a point near the Sweetwater, southeastward, in the form of a curve, until it is lost in the main Rocky mountain range near Long's Peak. It forms a conspicuous wall, closing in the northeast and east sides of the Laramie plains.

The nucleus is red sienite for the most part, while from the margins incline, from either side, unchanged rocks belonging to the carboniferous, triassic, jurassic, cretaceous, and, in some localities, tertiary. These beds incline at different angles, depending upon the character of the elevating force.

The plains of Laramie, as this area enclosed by mountains is called, exhibit a broad undulating, almost treeless surface, about 60 miles in length from east to west, and 50 miles from north to south.

From Fort Sanders, along the stage route to Little Laramie, the distance is about 18 miles. The surface is undulating, but all the slopes are moderate in the inclination. The basis rocks are all of the cretaceous period. In the banks of the Big Laramie may be seen a small thickness of the black slates of No. 2, and here and there are isolated hills with the yellowish chalky layers of No. 3. Some of the higher ridges which extend down into the plains from the foot of the mountains, reveal here and there the rusty yellow arenaceous marls of No. 5.

From Little Laramie station to Cooper's creek it is 15 miles; over all this distance the cretaceous rocks prevail, belonging for the most part to the upper portion of that period. There are isolated patches of tertiary probably overlapping the cretaceous beds. About two miles north of the station, on the west bank of Cooper's creek, an excellent coal mine has been opened, with a bed nine feet in thickness. The coal is quite

pure, compact, but rather light. It burns very well, and though I do not think the bed will be continuous over a large area, it will yield a vast amount of fuel.

The evidence of drift action in the valley is very striking. The valley of Cooper's creek forms a triangular area about five miles wide at the base of the mountains and extending down the creek to a gorge through which the stream passes, a distance of eight to ten miles. On the south side there is a hill 500 feet high, with the summit covered with a heavy deposit of drift, and the surface literally paved with worn rocks.

On the northwest side there is a low ridge, the summit of which is composed of upper cretaceous rocks. The valley as well as the high ground is covered with the drift material. The evidence seems to be clear that much of this drift deposit is local and derived from the mountains in the immediate vicinity.

All along the base of the mountains, interrupted occasionally, is a deep valley varying from three to ten miles wide, which seems to have been scooped out as it were by forces which must have come from the mountain ranges.

At right angles to this valley and extending down into the plain are numerous other valleys of erosion, walled on each side by high narrow ridges. Upon the sides of the ridges facing the mountains are the heaviest deposits of drift, extending to the summits of the hills, while the opposite sides are smooth and usually covered with grass.

Sometimes these hills have quite gentle slopes, facing the mountain sides, and are so thickly covered with loose rocks that no vegetation can gain a foothold, while the opposite sides descend abruptly and are clothed with vegetation, with scarcely a pebble on the surface.

Whether all the drift phenomena of this region are due to these local influences I will not now attempt to decide, but we believe that the greater portion of them may be accounted for from the joint action of water and ice operating from the direction of the mountain ranges in the immediate vicinity. In my final report I shall attempt to discuss these points more in detail.

Westward from Cooper's creek 11 miles we come to the deep, wooded, and somewhat fertile valley of Rock creek.

Soon after leaving Cooper's creek west we observe the tertiary rocks beginning to overlap, and six miles distant we come to a most excellent exposure of the coal beds. The slopes are all so gentle, and the superficial drift deposits cover the surface to such an extent, that I found it difficult to secure a connected section of the beds in their order of superposition.

The rusty arenaceous marls of No. 5 seem to pass gradually up into the coal-bearing layers without any perceptible break and without a very marked change in the sediments. The lower beds of the tertiary, as seen here, are composed of a fine brown grit, very loose, but filled with irregular hard masses of rocks, sometimes in layers extending for a short distance, but usually in the form of concretions. These concretions have concentric coats, or they are composed of thin laminæ which separate very readily.

Underneath the coal there is a bed of drab clay varying in thickness from three to five feet. When the coal is exposed to the atmosphere or the waters are permitted to permeate the overlying strata it has a rusty dull brown appearance, but on penetrating the earth it soon reveals its bright color and compact structure. Above the coal there is another bed of drab, indurated clay, and then over this a loose grit with layers of hard sandstone.

The clay bed above the coal is full of nodules of iron, also rusty sandy concretions. The dip is above 10° to the northeast from the mountains. About a mile west of the opening described above there is another outcropping of coal which has been wrought to some extent. This bed is divided by about two and a half feet of drab arenaceous clay. The upper portion measures about five feet, the lower six to eight feet, so that we have 10 to 12 feet of solid coal; some portions look like dull bituminous coal, others resembling anthracite very much in appearance. Over the coal is the usual drab, indurated clay filled with vegetable matter, in thin shaly layers, as if composed of the broken stems and leaves of plants. Above this also is a bed of loose, rusty brown sand, with sandstone and rusty iron-stone, and still higher up is a bed of very hard silicious rock, compact, of a lighter brown color. The inclination of these beds is not great, not more than from 3° to 5°. At the immediate entrance of this mine the dip is not more than 5°. The coal can be easily worked and the mine well drained. The roof is simply indurated clay, but this can be made firm with wooden supports.

The coal is of the best quality, close, compact, and moderately heavy, but, like most of the tertiary coals, crumbles on exposure to the atmosphere, as is shown by the great quantities which have fallen in pieces at the mouth of the mine. Even when the masses of coal have crumbled in pieces some of the fragments retain the shining black color, though most of it becomes a dull brown. I am inclined to regard this bed as the most important one in this region, and as holding the lowest position geologically. It is probably the same one that is wrought so successfully at Carbon, on the line of the Union Pacific railroad.

Nearly all the land between Cooper's creek and Rock creek has been taken possession of as coal lands, in claims of 160 acres each.

So far as I could determine, Rock Creek valley is about three to five miles wide, and is evidently a valley of erosion.

On the west side there is a high ridge, plainly tertiary, and at least 500 feet high, which slopes down to the creek.

In some places the strata dip 10° or 12°, but the average dip is not more than 5°. West of Rock creek there seems to be an unusual thickness of sandstone, or loose fine sand. For 10 miles or more to the westward there is a large area, on both sides of the stage road, covered with massive piles of sandstone, most of it concretions of a rusty-brown color.

In these sandstones are thin layers, with a small amount of calcareous matter, which have preserved great quantities of deciduous leaves. They indicate the tertiary age of these rocks, and also show that they jut far up close to the foot-hills of the mountains.

These massive sandstones give a very rugged aspect to the surface of this region.

The tertiary strata are very heavy, varying from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in thickness in the aggregate, and composed mostly of alternate beds of rusty-yellow sandstone, and greenish-gray indurated sands and clays. All the beds incline slightly from the mountains about northeast.

From Laramie river to the Medicine Bow we see no indication of the red beds, though they must exist higher up in the mountains.

On the south side of our road the slopes are very gentle, the hills rising up gradually like steps, and all the elevations, and even the gorges through which the little streams flow down from the mountains, are so covered with debris that all their rough points are smoothed off, and so covered with grass that it is difficult to find the basis rocks.

Even Elk mountain, which must rise at least 1,500 feet above the bed

of the Medicine Bow at the stage station, has been so smoothed down by drift action, and now covered with grass, that the rocks cannot well be seen.

North of the road the tertiary rocks made very rugged bad lands, and the bare surface and conical hills give to this district the same gloomy bareness but picturesque appearance of the country occupied by the same formations on the upper Missouri.

On the night of September 4th we camped on the Medicine Bow river near the foot of Elk mountain. This is quite a large stream, with clear pure water, fringed with a wide belt of bitter cotton-wood.

Elk mountain forms a short range, with the highest point facing the river, and resembles the short range with abrupt front east of the Little Laramie river.

The metamorphic rocks have been elevated, while the unchanged tertiary beds jut up against the base without the usual appearance of a series of upheaved ridges, as we find in approaching the nucleus of the mountains. This range is only 10 or 20 miles long. It forms what I have called an abrupt anticlinal—that is, on one side all the rocks seem to have been dropped down at the base and the mountain side, presenting an almost vertical escarpment, while the opposite side slopes gently down, revealing the upturned edges of all the unchanged rocks in the region, reposing upon, or inclining at, moderate angles from the metamorphic rocks.

The numerous branches which constitute the sources of the Medicine Bow river form a broad valley scooped out, evidently, from the yielding rocks, so that Elk mountain is to a certain extent an isolated range. The tertiary beds dip away from the foot of the mountain northward, and passing across the ridge we find them composed of a series of brown and dark-brown indurated clays and sands, with layers of more or less laminated rusty sandstone, very fine, but with a little lime and a strong tendency to a concretionary structure, varying in thickness from 2 feet to 10 or 12.

Sometimes these rocky layers swell out to a considerable thickness, then again diminish until they are lost in the loams, sands, and clays. They usually protect the ridges from wearing down and show more distinctly the dip of the beds, which here is 30° to 40°, about 20° west of north. Elk mountain seems to incline about northwest and to face southeast, the southeast front being abrupt, while the northwest slopes gently down so as to show clearly that portion of the anticlinal.

In the tertiary ridges just described are quite extensive beds of lignite. The first ridge, near the Medicine Bow stage station, has a bed of coal six feet thick, and the harder layers above and below the coal are filled with indistinct vegetable impressions.

The interval between the first main ridge and the second is about one and a half mile, and in that interval are shown several beds of lignite and layers of light-gray fine-grained silicious rocks.

The second main ridge inclines three to five degrees, and this is composed of a variety of beds, the general color being brown or light-drab, while the harder layers are rusty sandstone.

One bed, perhaps 50 feet in thickness, is composed of fine gray indurated sand with a greenish tinge. At the summit of this ridge is a layer of melted or baked rocks, caused by the burning out of the coal beds beneath. Impressions of deciduous leaves are found here in considerable numbers. Some of the harder layers are composed of an aggregate of the crystals of feldspar and quartz, as if the sediments were derived directly from the disintegration of the metamorphic rocks.

The concretionary rocks break in pieces in a variety of ways; some of them exfoliate as it were—that is, they are formed of concentric coats which fall off from the nucleus; others seem to split in thin laminæ like cutting an apple into thin slices; others break into irregular fragments. All exhibit the same rusty-yellow color on exposure. This is doubtless due to the decomposition of the sulphuret of iron which seems to be to a greater or less extent in all the rocks. On coming in contact with the atmosphere or moisture this sulphuret of iron becomes the oxide of iron, giving to all the rocks of this region a more or less rusty-yellow color.

In the vicinity of the coal beds are found considerable quantities of brown iron ore. Large masses were found scattered over the top of one of the ridges which had been melted by the ignition of the coal. The mean trend of the upheaved ridges is about northeast and southwest.

West of the Medicine Bow the aspect of the country is that of utter barrenness and gloom; scarcely any vegetation growing except sage and grease-wood. Now and then a little lake is seen, but from the alkaline character of the water and the absence of any vegetation around their borders they only add to the dreariness of the scene. The dearth of animal life is equal to that of the vegetable. Now and then the small sage rabbit, *Lepus artemesia*; the little rock squirrel, *Tamias quadrivittatas*, or the cock of the plains, are seen.

A few miles west of Fort Halleck there is a very conspicuous hill on the south side of the road, the strata of which incline 25°, though some beds near the summit dip 35°. This is called Sheep mountain. The most conspicuous bed in this hill is a yellow-gray sandstone, 300 to 500 feet thick, the age of which I could not determine.

From Medicine Bow to Pass creek, a distance of 27 miles, the road passes through a wide valley, between two upheaved ridges, and nearly on the line between the cretaceous and the tertiary beds.

About five miles before reaching Pass creek the cretaceous beds show themselves clearly on both sides of the road. The rusty sands and sandstones of No. 5 are seen on the right side, while dipping from the flanks of Sheep mountain, on the left, are well shown the clays of No. 2, and the lighter chalky slates of No. 3.

All along Elk mountain the red beds appear high up on the flanks, visible, but not conspicuous, and they do not, as usual, color the debris at the foot of the hills. There is an unusual accumulation of cretaceous and tertiary in this region, at least 5,000 feet in thickness of each.

Very nearly north of Pass creek we have an uplift of yellow, rather fine-grained sandstone, which presents a front like a wall, built up with vertical columns of every form left after erosion.

The sandstone must have been 150 feet thick. It inclines nearly north at an angle of 19°. As we emerge from the hills near Pass creek, we come into a broad open plain, and the ridges of upheaval seem to extend off "en echelon," as it were, gently bending from the west northward, forming one side or rim of the plain. These ridges of upheaval extend off for miles like waves. They are composed of large numbers of alternate hills of loose yellow sand and indurated clay and yellow sandstone, the whole readily yielding to atmospheric influences, and then the hills as well as the valleys are covered with a great depth of fine sand, from which the harder beds of sandstone project in long lines or walls. These ridges vary in distance from 100 to 1,000 yards apart, a valley always intervening, a slope on one side and an abrupt front on the other; that is, they form monoclinals. The broad plain into which we emerge west of Elk mountain must be one of depression, or a large area not elevated with

the surrounding country, for the ridges of elevation which make so marked a feature all around it die out gradually in the plain. On the east side the ends of the ridges fade out in the level plain, but on the north border they lie along nearly parallel.

As far as the eye can reach this plain is perfectly level, no cuts or valleys of erosion to show the underlying rocks. There is a thick deposit of drift over the whole surface. This vast barren sage plain stretches far westward to Bitter creek and Green river, with very little grass or water for the traveller.

From our camp of September 4, on Pass creek, we travelled nearly north or northwest to the railroad. The long ridges seemed to dip away from the open plain. The trend of a lone ridge of greenstone was nearly east and west.

The main trend of these ridges is a little north of west, and the dip, of course, east of north.

Looking at the east or southeast side of the plain the mountains seem to rise in long ridges, step by step, and to trend about northeast and southwest, the southwest end sloping gently down into the plain. When we look at details it is almost impossible to discover any system in the trend or inclination of the beds, except in a general way. The aggregate of the mountain ranges will be found to have a definite trend, as is shown on our topographical maps. The general trend of mountain chains is nearly northwest and southeast; but if we examine the smaller ridges in detail, we shall find that the forces operate from beneath the crust in almost every direction.

It becomes therefore quite important to describe the geology of every locality with minuteness, even at the risk of repetition and tediousness. From all these detailed descriptions may be derived some important generalizations.

The rusty calcareous sandstones which compose the inner lower ridges facing the plain are undoubtedly upper cretaceous, and incline 30° to 45°. These rusty sandstones form a belt about one and a half miles wide, the intercalated beds being composed of loose yellow arenaceous material, which is covered with grass, the harder layers merely projecting above the surface in patches here and there. Very few fossils can be detected in these beds. I found an *Inoceramus*, a *Baculite*, and a species of *Ostrea*, sufficient to indicate their age. One of these ridges of cretaceous sandstone is very conspicuous, and forms a long wall on the north side of the plains, extending about five miles, and then dies out.

We have here also several synclinal and anticlinal valleys, trending nearly east and west, but there is an anticlinal valley, which commences at the foot of Elk mountain, and strikes northwestward to the Sweetwater mountains. This anticlinal valley may be seen along the Union Pacific railroad as far as Rawlings's Springs station, when it begins to fade out in that direction. It forms the chain of connection, however, of the elevating forces which raised those mountain ranges, linking the main ranges south of the plains with those of the north.

Having given in the preceding pages the details of the geological character of the country along the line of the overland stage route, as far west as Green river, we will return to Fort Sanders, and follow the line of the Union Pacific railroad to the same point. And I would here remark that so little is known even of the outline of the great formations along this route, that any information, however brief, will be of interest.

The facilities afforded by this road are bringing into this region eminent men from all portions of the world, and the singular unique geological and geographical features which meet the eye on every side excite marked attention and inquiry.

From Laramie City to Cooper's Lake station, a distance of 25.6 miles, there is a good degree of uniformity in the character of the country as we proceed westward.

On our right the Laramie range appears like a wall bending outward to the northwest and west, and finally ceases to be seen.

Near the crossing of the Big Laramie river we see on our right the red beds, which are somewhat marked; we can follow these up to the foot of the ——— by their peculiar brick red color. Here comes the cretaceous rocks, especially the upper members of the group. Very soon after crossing the Laramie river they continue to a point about five miles east of Como, where the tertiary beds overlap. Isolated patches of tertiary appear before reaching Rock creek. At the quarry the black slates of No. 2 are quite conspicuous, but the sandstones which are transported to Laramie and to Cheyenne are most probably lower tertiary. They are filled with fragments of stems and leaves, some of which are distinct enough to determine.

The surface of the country for the first 25 miles after leaving Laramie westward presents a cheerful appearance. The basis rocks are composed of the arenaceous marls and clays of the upper cretaceous period, and these, yielding readily to atmospheric agencies, are worn down so that all the hills and ridges are smoothed off and rounded, and covered with a good growth of grass. Indeed, the country is in striking contrast with that further to the west.

After leaving Cooper's Lake station, we began to approach the black clays of No. 2, and then beyond the tertiary beds; and from there to Bitter creek we pass over one of the most barren, desolate, forbidding regions I have ever seen west of the Mississippi.

From Cooper's Lake station to a point about 35 miles, the black plastic clays of the lower cretaceous prevail, giving to the surface of the country the usual dark, gloomy, sterile appearance.

Very little vegetation is to be seen; no timber; and the prevailing shrubs are the greasewood and sage.

The waters of all the streams are full of alkali, and the standing pools have the color of lye.

Between Lookout station and Rock creek are some cuts through the rocks, which revealed many beautiful cretaceous fossils, as *Ammonites*, *Baculites*, *Inoceramus*, *Belenites*, &c., all of which are characteristic of the chalk period in the west.

From a point about 10 miles east of Como to St. Mary's station, a distance of about 50 miles, the tertiary formations occupy the country with the peculiar sands and sandstone and clays, and numerous coal beds. The most marked development of the coal beds is at the Carbon station, about 80 miles west of Laramie station. The rocks incline nearly southeast, or south and east. Three entrances have been made to the mine, and the bed is nine feet thick. The openings follow the dip, and consequently descend. The mines are about 3,000 yards from the railroad, but a side track has already been laid to them. More than 1,000 tons of coal have already been taken, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company are ready to contract for any amount that can be supplied to them. The coal at Carbon is of the best quality of tertiary splint, very compact and pure. It is not as hard as anthracite, but the miners informed me that it was more difficult to work than the bituminous coals of Pennsylvania. There are many old miners here who have spent their lives in the mines of Pensylvania and England, and inform me that this coal is superior to any of the bituminous coals, and ranks next to anthracite. It is used to a great extent on the locomotives, and the engineers

speak in high terms of it, while for domestic purposes the universal testimony is that it ranks next to anthracite. Over the coal there is what the miners call slate; this is somewhat earthy, breaking off into slabs, showing woody fibre, and much of it looking like charred wood or soft charcoal. As we pass up fragments of deciduous leaves are seen more distinctly, and finally the whole graduates into a dark drab clay. At the bottom of the coal there is also a kind of mud shale. In the beds above and below the coal are thousands of impressions of deciduous leaves, as *Populus*, *Platanus*, *Tilia*, &c. Some of the layers of rocks, two to four inches in thickness, are wholly composed of these leaves in a good state of preservation, and so perfect are they that they could not have been transported any great distance.

This western country will eventually be one of the most important coal mining regions in America.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has placed its coal interests in charge of Mr. Thomas Wardell, an old English miner, and he is constantly employed in prospecting and opening mines the whole length of the road. At Carbon he has erected six pretty cottages as residences for the miners, and a number more are in process of building at Separation and Point of Rocks, and other little mining villages will be built up. All the apparatus for permanent and extended mining operations will be gradually introduced.

Nearly all the wood now along the line of the road has to be transported for a distance of 10 to 40 miles, and in two years from this time most of it, within a reasonable distance of the road, will have been consumed. The future success of this great thoroughfare is, therefore, wholly dependent on the supply of this mineral fuel, and its importance cannot be too highly estimated.

From St. Mary's to Rawling's springs, a distance of about 30 miles, the railroad passes over rocks of cretaceous age. No coal beds need be sought for in the immediate vicinity of the railroad, although it is quite possible that on the north side of the road isolated patches of tertiary containing coal may be found. The railroad, from a point about eight miles east of Benton to Rawling's springs, passes through one of the most beautiful anticlinal valleys I have seen in the west. On either side the rusty gray sands and sandstones dip away from the line of the road at an angle of 10 to 15 degrees. This anticlinal valley is most marked near Fort Steele, at the crossing of the North Platte. About five miles east of Fort Steele I made a careful examination of a railroad cut through a ridge of upheaval, which inclined about south or a little east of south. We have exposed here, commencing at the bottom, 1st, gray, fine-grained sandstone, rather massive, and good for building purposes, and easily worked, 80 feet thick, dip 25°; 2d, a seam two feet thick, irregular, black, indurated slaty clay, with layers of gypsum all through it; then two feet of arenaceous clay; 3d, 10 feet of rusty gray compact sandstone; 4th, eight feet clay and hard arenaceous layers, very dark color, passing up into harder layers, which split into thin laminae, the surfaces of which are covered with bits of vegetable matter; 5th, about 50 feet of rusty yellowish gray sandstone; all these sandstones contain bits of vegetable matter scattered through them; 6th, 100 to 150 feet of steel-brown indurated clay, with some iron concretions; the clay is mostly nodular in form; 7th, a dark brown arenaceous mud rock, quite hard, three feet. From bed fifth I obtained numerous species of marine shells, among them a species of *ostrea* and *inoceramus* in great numbers. The upper surfaces of the hard clay layers appeared as though crowded with impressions of seaweeds or mud markings.

In another railroad cutting, about four miles east of Rawlings's Springs, I obtained the same *inoceramus* and a large species of *ammonite*. These fossils are quite important as establishing the age of these rocks.

At Rawlings's Springs are some very interesting geological features. At this locality the elevatory forces were exerted more powerfully than at any other point along the railroad from Laramie station to Green river. The entire series of rocks are exposed here from the sienites to the cretaceous inclusive. The railroad passes through an anticlinal opening.

On the south side of the road are a series of variegated gray, brown, and reddish silicious rocks inclining southwest about 3° to 10°. Resting upon them is a very hard bluish limestone which is undoubtedly carboniferous, though I was unable to find any fossils in this region.

On the north side of the road the ridges of upheaval strike off toward the northwest, rising to a height of 1,200 to 1,500 feet above the road. If we examine these ridges with care we shall find that the red sienite is exposed in a number of places, and we have the opportunity here of studying the relations which the unchanged rock sustains to the metamorphic.

The sienitic beds dip 70° about southeast, while the unchanged beds rest upon them in nearly a horizontal position. The layers which rest directly on the sienite are a beautiful puddingstone made up of rounded quartz pebbles and feldspar; above are layers of fine silicious rock with thin intercalations of clay. The whole series have the position and appearance of Potsdam sandstone, and I am inclined to believe that we have here a representation of the lower silurian period. In all cases these rocks repose on the upturned edges of the sienite; sometimes nearly horizontal, again inclining 5° to 10°. In one or two localities these lower silurian beds are lifted up 1,000 feet or more, nearly horizontally, while on the sides of the mountain the beds are broken off so as to incline 50° to 60°, or nearly vertical.

The silicious rocks make most excellent building-stone, and are much used by the railroad company. They reach a thickness of 500 to 800 feet. There is every variety of tidal stratification, mud workings, wave and ripple marks, &c. On these silicious beds rests the blue limestone, 30 to 40 feet thick, and above are variegated sandstones and the red beds in the distance.

From the tops of these ridges one can see numbers of synclinals and monoclinal valleys; I mean by monoclinal valleys the intervals between upheaved ridges where the beds in each ridge dip in the same direction. There is one here which stretches far to the northwest, three to five miles in width, and so smoothed by erosion that it forms a level grassy prairie.

In all these upheaved ridges the rocks afford wonderful proofs of erosion. The silurian (?) beds exhibit the combined action of water and ice in a more powerful manner than the more recent beds even.

Everywhere, however, the evidences of erosion during the drift period are on a gigantic scale. Some of the beds are smoothed off as if they had been planed; others are furrowed.

There is a fine sulphur spring here which gives the name to the station. The water issues from under the bed of blue limestone. The water is clear and possesses medicinal properties.

About four miles west of Rawlings's Springs the tertiary beds begin to overlap; but in the distance, on either side, are lofty ridges which are composed of cretaceous, and perhaps rocks of even older date.

South of Separation, 15 miles, there is a ridge that is at least 1,000 *feet high,* which is certainly formed of lower cretaceous, and probably

also of that great thickness of sandstones and clays which holds a position between the transition beds No. 1 (?) and the brick-red beds.

Near Separation, about 10 miles west of Rawlings's Springs, a coal mine has been opened with a bed of coal 11 feet in thickness. I am inclined to believe that it is really the same bed as the one opened at Carbon, and also near Rock creek and Cooper's creek. The strata dip nearly west about 10°. The mine has been opened from the summit of the hill and the bed followed down the inclination so that all the coal will have to be taken up the grade, and the difficulties in drainage will be greatly increased. The coal is of most excellent quality. There is above and below the coal the usual drab indurated clay. Below the clay is a bed of gray ferruginous sandstone. On the summits of the hills in the vicinity are layers of fine-grained silicious rocks with arenaceous concretions, some of them containing impressions of deciduous leaves.

The tertiary beds lie in ridges across the country, for the beds are lifted up in every direction. A more desolate region I have not seen in the west. Nothing seems to grow here but sage bushes, and in some of the valleys they grow very large.

All over the surface, on the hills, in the plains, are great quantities of water-worn pebbles.

Many of these valleys were literally scooped out by the erosive forces, not by any power now acting, but waters far in excess of the present day in this region.

Some of the widest and deepest of these valleys do not contain any running streams at this time.

The layers of fine-grained sandstone on the hills in the vicinity contain more or less impressions of leaves, like those of the *Populus* and *Platanus*, in a good state of preservation.

Continuing our course west of Separation, the dip of the tertiary beds diminishes until before reaching Creston, about 13 miles west of Separation; they lie in a nearly horizontal position, and all the surrounding country presents more the appearance of a plain. At this station the Union Pacific Railroad Company have dug a well, and at the depth of 83 feet a coal bed was struck, into which the workmen had penetrated three feet while I was there. The coal that was brought up was much of the same quality as that near Separation, and it is probably the same bed. If this should prove to be the same bed, coal must underlie the whole country at the depth of about 80 feet, over an area of at least 100 square miles. This would prove a most important discovery to the railroad company, inasmuch as it would show the inexhaustibility of a mineral upon which the very existence of the road depends in future. In digging the well beds of bluish arenaceous clay were passed through, then black clay with carbonaceous matter all through it. Just over the coal was some fine bluish indurated clay, with very distinct impressions of leaves.

The railroad cuts and the wells show very distinctly the character of the intermediate softer beds.

The erosion has been so great in this country, and all the hills and cañons are so covered with debris, that it is almost impossible to obtain a clear idea of the color and composition of the intermediate softer beds. The harder beds, as sandstones, &c., project, and are accessible to the eye without much excavation.

The tertiary formations, both marine and fresh water, occupy the whole country along the line of the railroad to Green river, and, probably, to a greater or less extent, to a point within thirty or forty miles of Salt lake.

From Creston to Bitter Creek station, a distance of 45 miles,

the beds are mostly fresh water, and hold a nearly horizontal position. West of Bitter creek we return to the marine tertiary again, and the beds dip 3° to 6° nearly east. We have therefore, between Rawlings's Springs and Green river, a soft synclinal basin, the marine tertiary dipping west about 10° on the east side, and the same marine beds inclining east 3° to 6° on the west side, while at Table Rock, Red Desert and Washakic there is a large thickness of purely fresh-water shells of the *generæ Paludina, Unio, Melania*, &c. Table Rock is a square butte rising up above the level of the road about 400 feet. This is composed of beds of sandstone, which in many instances is little more than an aggregate of fresh-water shells.

After leaving Bitter Creek station the hills approach nearer the road and show the character of the marine tertiary again.

Seams of coal appear in many places, while yellow arenaceous marls, light gray sand with indurated clay beds, and more or less thick layers of sandstone occur. The dip of the beds varies from 3° to 6° east or nearly east.

At Black Bute station on Bitter creek, about 15 miles west of Bitter Creek station, there is a bed of yellow sandstone, irregular in thickness and in part concretionary. It is full of rusty concretions of sandstone of every size from an inch to several feet in diameter. They are mostly spherical in shape, and when broken open reveal a large cavity filled with yellow clay or dust of oxide of iron.

This sandstone is 150 to 200 feet in thickness, forms nearly vertical bluffs, and is now, by the action of atmospheric influences, worn into the most fantastic shapes. Above this are sands, clays, sandstones of every texture, coal-beds, &c. One of these coal-beds near the summit of the hill has been burned, baking and melting the superincumbent beds.

I found in several layers the greatest abundance of deciduous leaves, and among them a palm leaf, probably the same species which occurs in the coal beds on the upper Missouri, and named *Sabal Campbelli*. There is a seam near one of the coal beds made up of a small species of *Ostrea*. The railroad passes down the Bitter Creek valley, which has worn through the tertiary beds, and on the east side the high walls can be seen inclining at small angles as we pass down the valley toward Green river, the inclination brings to view lower and lower beds. These are all plainly marine tertiaries, while an abundance of impressions of plants are found everywhere, no strictly fresh water shells occur, but seams of Ostrea of various species. There are also extensive beds of hard flat table rocks which would make the best of flagging stones. On the surface are most excellent illustrations of wave ripple marks, and at one locality what appears to be tracks of a most singular character. One of the tracks appears to have been made by a soliped, and closely resembles the tracks of mules in the soft ground on the river bottom. Others seem to belong to a huge bird—another to a four-toed pachydermatous animal. I have obtained careful drawings of these tracks as well as specimens of them.

In the final report some detailed sections of these tertiary beds will be given; yet I am convinced that local sections are not important. The character of the beds are so changeable that two sections taken ten miles apart would not be identical, and in some cases not very similar. The more recent the age of formation the less persistent seem to be their lithological character over extended areas. Although the coal beds seem to be abundant everywhere along the line of the road, in the lower tertiary deposits, yet they have been wrought in few localities as yet.

Near Point of Rocks station, about forty-five miles east of Green river, one of the best coal mines I have yet seen in the west has been opened. Mr. W. Snyder, the able superintendent of the Union Pacific

railroad, has ordered a side track to be laid to it, about a quarter of a mile distant.

Within a vertical height of 80 feet 5 coal beds have been opened. The lowest is about 100 feet above the bed of the creek. They are respectively 5, 1, 4, 3 and 6½ feet in thickness. The five-foot bed is the most valuable, and as the strata are nearly horizontal, it can be worked with great ease and freedom from water. The coal is brought from the mine and thrown down the sides of the hill a hundred feet fall or more, and yet so hard and compact is the coal that it is not broken by the fall. It is also purer and heavier than any coal I have yet seen west of the Laramie mountains. The other beds already opened will yield moderately good coal. There are several other beds in these hills which have not yet been examined by the miner.

Near the summit of the hills, above the coal beds, there is a seam composed entirely of oyster shells six inches thick. It is about the size of the common edible oyster, but an extinct and probably undescribed species.

Another bed of coal has been opened about 28 miles west of Point of Rocks, at Rock spring. It is about four feet thick, with a bed of sandstone at the bottom, and a slaty-clay roof. It cannot be worked to advantage. Scattered all through the coal-bearing strata are seams and concretions of brown iron ore in great abundance. Sometimes these seams are quite persistent over extended areas, and vary from four to twelve inches in thickness. It occurs mostly, however, in a nodular form, and assumes a great variety of characters. There is much of it that can be made of economical value where there is a demand for it. There are also numerous chalybeate or sulphur springs in that region, which possess excellent medicinal properties.

In this brief account of the country lying west of the Laramie mountains and east of Green river we have shown that vast quantities of coal exist, of the best quality, and that in intimate connection with it are valuable deposits of iron ore. We also believe that within a few years these deposits of iron and coal will be found to be of infinite value to the Union Pacific railroad, and that the future success and value of the stock of this road is dependent on these minerals, especially the coal. Mr. Van Lennep, connected with the Union Pacific railroad as geologist, described more than fifty localities where the coal crops out to the surface not far distant from the line of the road. A more careful examination for practical purposes I am convinced would reveal the existence of coal and iron in hundreds of localities from Rock creek to the neighborhood of Salt Lake, and there are indications that they exist even beyond this point in different directions.

We have taken the position, also, that the coal-bearing beds of the Laramie plains are of tertiary age, although some marine fossils are found in strata connected with the coal. There may possibly be some thin seams of impure coal in the upper cretaceous beds, as if the great period of vegetation and the storing up of coal in the west was foreshadowed in the cretaceous. At any rate, the upper cretaceous beds contain a great amount of vegetable matter, but mostly too obscure for determination.

So far as I can determine, the growth of the continent forward in time from the cretaceous period seems to have been constant. I can find no break in time; no want of conformity between the tertiary and cretaceous beds; and, indeed, so gradually and imperceptibly do the cretaceous beds pass up into those of the tertiary, that I have not been able to determine the line of separation.

The lower portions of the tertiary period of the west seem to be ma-

rine in their character, as is shown by an abundance of fossil remains of the genus Ostrea; but the physical conditions do not seem to have been favorable for the development of a great variety of marine life. The impressions of deciduous leaves similar to those belonging to our present fruit and forest trees are very numerous throughout the tertiary beds of marine character, and they may be found in almost all localities where the character of the rocky beds is such as to favor their preservation. The marine beds gradually pass up into those of purely fresh water character.

All these facts are very important, inasmuch as they fulfil all the conditions of the growth of the continent, showing clearly all the steps of progress onward even to the present time.

There is another point of interest connected with these modern deposits of the west. There seems to have been a vastly increased deposition of sediments during both cretaceous and tertiary times in the west. The sediments are greatly deficient in calcareous matter, and show a vast preponderance of arenaceous material. I have estimated the thickness of the cretaceous beds, as shown west of the Laramie mountains, at 5,000 feet, and the tertiary the same; so that we have here 10,000 feet of rocks of comparatively modern date.

The next important question is, can all this vast area be made useful for agricultural or grazing purposes?

We have shown that the eastern slope of the mountains can be cultivated very successfully by irrigation, but west of the Laramie range the elevation above the sea is greater, and the climate much more severe in winter. Even at the Laramie river the elevation above the tide-water is 7,222 feet, nearly 3,000 feet higher than Salt Lake valley, and more than 1,000 feet above Cheyenne city near, the eastern base.

The Laramie plains are also surrounded by lofty ranges of mountains, the tops of some of which are covered with perpetual snow. The summer, therefore, in these plains must always be short, and the winter severe. It is believed, however, that east of the Medicine Bow river the principal cereals, as wheat, buckwheat, oats, and barley, can be raised successfully. Potatoes and turnips, of very good quality, have been raised this year in the valley of Rock creek, on sod ground, and with very little irrigation.

The following valuable notes were furnished me by Major General John Gibbon, United States army, commanding Rocky Mountain department, with permission to copy them entire. General Gibbon has given more attention to this subject than any other man in the Territory. He has cultivated an extensive garden at the military post, Fort Sanders, for two years past.

Vegetables which can be raised in Laramie plains:

All seed should be planted as soon after 1st of May as possible.

Potatoes.—Should be planted early in May, in rows three feet apart; thoroughly irrigated immediately after planting, and the ground between the rows frequently kept open with a cultivator. It would be better to plow out the furrows; fill them with manure or straw, and plant on that.

Peas.—Very fine; soak the seed before planting in rows three feet apart, and cultivate as above.

String-beans.—The same.

Radishes.—Very fine; sow either broadcast or in rows three feet apart, thin, and then weed out to four inches apart.

Turnips.—Of all kinds, very thin in rows three feet apart, and weed out to 12 inches apart.

Parsnips.—As above, and to next spring for eating.

Carrots.—As above.

Cabbage.—Should be well and early started in a hot bed, and planted out when hard and strong.

Lettuce.—Either broadcast or in rows, thin.

Cauliflower.—Same as cabbages.

Beets.—In rows three feet apart; sowed thin and weeded out to eight or ten inches apart.

Onions.—Sowed thin in rows three feet apart; and cultivated seedlings planted in rows three feet apart, and four inches from each other.

NOTE.—Everything needs all the time it can get to grow in. The seed should, therefore, be sowed very thin, watered well until the seed comes up, and then weeded out early to give it plenty of room to grow. When the plants are left thick, they all run to heads, and when weeded out late they do not have time to grow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. V. HAYDEN, *U. S. Geologist.*

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office.

No. 1.—***Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1867, during the last fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1868; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.***

Land States and Territories.	Area of the land States and Territories.		Number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1867.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, but not included in last year's report.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.	Total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1868.	Total area of public lands remaining unsurveyed, and of course unoffered and undisposed of; also, private land claims surveyed and not reported up to June 30, 1868.
	In acres.	In square miles.					
Wisconsin	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360	.....	.....	34,511,360	.....
Iowa	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800	.....	.....	35,228,800	.....
Minnesota	53,459,840	83,531	22,910,612	44,782	1,068,030	24,023,425	29,436,415
Kansas	52,043,520	81,318	20,510,443	.....	*3,395,644	23,906,087	28,137,433
Nebraska	48,636,800	75,995	15,520,249	.....	798,656	16,318,905	32,317,895
California	120,947,840	188,981	28,711,327	449,388	1,247,710	30,408,426	90,539,414
Nevada	71,737,741	112,090	763,969	25,897	578,560	1,368,426	70,369,315
Oregon	60,975,360	95,274	6,144,636	498,273	615,529	7,258,438	53,716,922
Washington Ter.	44,796,160	69,994	3,880,038	139,459	440,975	4,451,472	40,344,688
Colorado Ter.	66,880,000	104,500	2,844,857	.....	321,845	3,166,702	63,713,298
Utah Ter	54,065,075	84,476	2,517,912	.....	.....	2,517,912	51,547,163
Arizona Ter	72,906,304	113,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,906,304
New Mexico Ter	77,568,640	121,201	2,332,555	.....	650,198	2,982,753	74,585,887
Dakota Ter.	96,595,840	150,932	2,663,660	253,519	614,551	3,531,730	93,064,110
Idaho Ter	55,228,160	86,294	.....	.....	255,111	255,111	54,973,049
Montana Ter.	92,016,640	143,776	.....	.....	183,847	183,847	91,832,793
Wyoming Ter	62,645,120	97,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,645,120
Missouri	41,824,000	65,350	41,824,000	.....	.....	41,824,000	.....
Alabama	32,462,080	50,722	32,462,080	.....	.....	32,462,080	.....
Mississippi	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840	.....	.....	30,179,840	.....
Louisiana	26,461,440	41,346	23,461,440	.....	.....	23,461,440	3,000,000
Arkansas	33,406,720	52,198	33,406,720	.....	.....	33,406,720	.....
Florida	37,931,520	59,268	26,631,520	.....	.....	26,631,520	11,300,000
Ohio	25,576,960	39,964	25,576,960	.....	.....	25,576,960	.....
Indiana	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760	.....	.....	21,637,760	.....
Michigan	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640	.....	.....	36,128,640	.....
Illinois	35,462,400	55,410	35,462,400	.....	.....	35,462,400	.....
Indian territory	44,154,240	68,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,154,240
Alaska	369,529,600	577,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	369,529,600
Total	1,834,998,400	2,867,185	285,311,778	1,402,318	10,170,656	496,884,754	1,338,113,646

*Of which 1,944,584 acres are Osage lands west of Arkansas river, ceded in trust to the United States, treaty of September 29, 1865, U. S. Laws, vol. 14, page 688, and 3,922 acres, being part of Fort Riley military reservation, granted to the Republican River Bridge Company, per joint resolution of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, U. S. Laws, vol. 14, page 573.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, November* 5, 1868.

No. 2.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor, number section of said act; also of land located with scrip under the Agricultural College and Mech of, and statement of incidental expenses thereon, in the first half of the fiscal year, commencing*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year, ending December 31, 1867.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1867, mentioned in the first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
Ohio	Chillicothe	74. 58	$83 90	$83 90	
Indiana	Indianapolis				
Illinois	Springfield	405. 11	663 52	663 52	
Missouri	Boonville				
Do	Ironton	6, 596. 70	9, 845 12	9, 845 12	
Do	Springfield	5, 677. 56	10, 053 68	9, 953 68	$100 00
Total		12, 274. 26	19, 898 80	19, 798 80	100 00
Alabama	Mobile	Excess pay'ts.			
Do	Huntsville	....do	198 39	198 39	
Do	Montgomery	....do			
Total			198 39	198 39	
Mississippi	Jackson	Excess pay'ts.	523 15	523 15	
Louisiana	New Orleans				
Do	Monroe				
Do	Natchitoches				
Total					
Michigan	Detroit	10, 386. 92	13, 042 03	12, 917 03	125 00
Do	East Saginaw	12, 354. 54	17, 477 59	14, 996 56	2, 481 03
Do	Ionia	10, 114. 21	34, 756 42	34, 756 42	
Do	Marquette	10, 682. 13	14, 685 48	14, 621 73	63 75
Do	Traverse City	14, 602. 74	25, 449 14	25, 449 14	
Total		58, 140. 54	105, 410 66	102 740 88	2, 669 78
Arkansas	Little Rock	Excess pay'ts.	28 70	28 70	
Do	Washington	....do	79 38	79 38	
Do	Clarksville	....do	97 55	97 55	
Total			205 63	205 63	
Florida	Tallahassee	Excess pay'ts.	123 74	123 74	
Iowa	Des Moines	739. 00	941 16	941 16	
Do	Council Bluffs	378. 61	689 31	689 31	
Do	Fort Dodge	2, 311. 83	3, 479 52	3, 479 52	
Do	Sioux City	2, 945. 22	7, 070 36	7, 070 36	
Total		6, 374. 66	12. 180 35	12, 180 35	
Wisconsin	Menasha	14, 264. 38	17, 880 54	17, 880 54	
Do	Falls of St. Croix	4, 836. 18	12, 845 95	12, 845 95	
Do	Steven's Point	5, 136. 80	6, 696 09	6, 361 72	334 37
Do	La Crosse	8, 658. 22	12, 295 28	12, 295 28	
Do	Bayfield	2, 019. 97	7, 061 33	7, 061 33	
Do	Eau Claire	14, 791. 90	18, 896 14	18, 896 14	
Total		49, 677. 45	75, 675 33	75, 340 96	334 37

of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, *of commissions received under sixth anic act of July* 2, 1862, *and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value there- July* 1, 1867, *and ending June* 30, 1868.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of five and ten dollar payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1867.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and act amendatory.		Quantity of land located in first half of fiscal year, with scrip issued under the agricultural college & mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and registers and rec's' com. on val. of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries in acres.	Fees.	Amount of registers and receivers' commis'ions.	Aggregate of fees and reg. & receivers' commis'ions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
367. 45	$35	$9 17	$44 17	442. 03	$118 90	.....	.....	$600 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	663 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	405. 11	663 52	.....	.....	737 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33, 298. 87	2, 815	1, 011 75	3, 826 75	39, 895. 57	12, 660 12	36, 780. 30	$919 42	797 56
56, 435. 79	5, 032	1, 763 00	6, 795 00	62, 113. 35	15, 085 68	3, 638. 12	92 00	712 06
89, 734. 66	7, 847	2, 774 75	10, 621 75	102, 008. 92	27, 745 80	40, 418. 42	1, 011 42	1, 509 62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63, 055. 68	.....	1, 575 88	1, 575 88	63, 055. 68	198 39	.....	.....	503 98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	955 00
63, 055. 68	.....	1, 575 88	1, 575 88	63, 055. 68	198 39	.....	.....	1, 458 98
70, 302. 97	.....	1, 757 53	1, 757 53	70, 302. 97	523 15	.....	.....	510 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 090 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 263 51
8, 555. 38	590	217 91	807 91	18, 942. 30	13, 632 03	.....	.....	972 77
23, 037. 82	1, 745	649 43	2, 394 43	35, 392. 36	19, 222 59	325. 57	12 00	1, 175 94
39, 094. 72	3, 765	1, 415 94	5, 180 94	49. 208. 93	38, 521 42	1, 255. 00	32 00	1, 508 96
1, 865. 75	130	48 71	178 71	12, 547. 88	14, 815 48	17, 114. 68	432 00	1, 079 48
34, 981. 34	2, 805	1, 081 69	3, 886 69	49, 584. 08	28, 254 14	13, 129. 54	352 00	1, 739 56
107, 535. 01	9, 035	3, 413 68	12, 448 68	165, 675. 55	114, 445 66	31, 824. 79	828 00	6, 476 71
17. 942. 39	.....	520 38	520 38	17, 942. 39	28 70	.....	.....	695 00
20, 935. 02	.....	642 00	642 00	20, 935. 02	79 38	.....	.....	487 84
15, 293. 66	.....	536 26	536 26	15, 293. 66	97 55	.....	.....	753 15
54, 171. 07	.....	1, 698 64	1, 698 64	54, 171. 07	205 63	.....	.....	1, 935 99
38, 111. 82	.....	1, 112 00	1, 112 00	38, 111. 82	123 74	.....	.....	737 53
989. 86	115	25 19	140 19	1, 728. 86	1, 056 16	.....	.....	885 49
3, 064. 48	410	149 30	559 30	3, 443. 09	1, 099 31	.....	.....	513 46
14, 754. 32	1, 555	588 74	2, 143 74	17, 066. 15	5, 034 52	4, 160. 00	104 00	619 22
16, 068. 82	1, 340	524 00	1, 864 00	19, 014. 04	8, 410 36	49, 534. 85	1, 240 00	752 86
34, 877. 48	3, 420	1, 287 23	4, 707 23	41, 252. 14	15, 600 35	53, 694: 85	1, 344. 00	2, 771 03
5, 616. 40	420	148 41	568 41	19, 880. 78	18, 300 54	62, 400. 00	1, 560 00	854 77
19, 521. 02	1, 860	719 72	2, 579 72	24, 327. 20	14, 705 95	2, 560. 00	64 00	802 96
7, 399. 04	620	186 73	816 73	12, 535. 84	7, 316 09	29, 440. 00	736 00	815 86
35, 833. 65	3, 035	969 67	4, 004 67	44, 491. 87	15, 330 28	3, 200. 00	80 00	816 21
160. 00	10	4 00	14 00	2, 179. 97	7, 071 33	63, 520. 00	1, 588 00	1, 552 52
14, 013. 55	1, 120	410 96	1, 530 96	28, 805. 45	20, 016 14	247, 840. 00	6, 196 00	975 65
82, 543. 66	7, 065	2, 439 49	9, 514 49	132, 221. 11	82, 740 33	408, 960. 00	10, 224 00	5, 817. 97

No. 2.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received there*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1867.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1867, mentioned in the first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.
California	San Francisco	33,354.09	$43,740 57	$43,740 57	
Do	Marysville	73,876.40	93,217 56	93,817 56	
Do	Humboldt	2,255.79	2,819 75	2,819 75	
Do	Stockton	64,003.65	81,449 16	81,449 16	
Do	Visalia	3,094.49	3,868 16	3,868 16	
Do	Sacramento				
Total		176,584.42	225,693 20	225,695 20	
Nevada	Carson City	2,609.58	3,530 74	3,530 74	
Washington Territory	Olympia	3,830.35	4,787 94	4,787 94	
Do	Vancouver	3,399.33	4,246 61	4,246 61	
Total		7,229.68	9,034 55	9,034 55	
Minnesota	Taylor's Falls	1,772.43	2,253 25	2,253 25	
Do	St. Cloud	11,182.98	14,100 95	13,975 95	$125 00
Do	Winnebago City	1,996.34	2,954 57	2,954 57	
Do	St. Peter	5,569.21	8,714 22	8,714 22	
Do	Greenleaf	2,851.42	5,887 46	5,887 46	
Do	Du Luth	53.94	67 42	42 42	25 00
Total		23,426.32	33,977 87	33,827 87	150 00
Oregon	Oregon City	3,162.21	3,952 80	3,952 80	
Do	Roseburg	12,103.90	15,338 48	15,338 48	
Do	Le Grand	160.00	200 00	200 00	
Total		15,426.11	19,491 28	19,491 28	
Kansas	Topeka	478.73	714 47	614 47	100 00
Do	Junction City	2,090.42	3,870 26	3,770 26	100 00
Do	Humboldt	1,016.11	1,431 72	1,331 72	100 00
Total		3,585.26	6,016 45	5,716 45	300 00
Nebraska	Omaha City	3,821.72	6,028 94	5,928 94	100 00
Do	Brownsville	4,831.30	6,039 20	6,039 20	
Do	Nebraska City	2,653.11	3,628 26	3,628 26	
Do	Dakota City	2,873.52	3,591 97	3,591 97	
Total		14,179.65	19,288 37	19,188 37	100 00
New Mexico Territory	Santa Fé				
Dakota Territory	Vermillion	4,874.08	6,092 67	6,092 67	
Colorado Territory	Denver City	6,575.04	8,418 81	8,418 81	
Do	Fair Play				
Do	Central City				
Total		6,575.04	8,418 81	8,418 81	
Idaho Territory	Boise City				
Do	Lewiston				
Total					
Montana Territory	Helena				
Arizona Territory	Prescott				

for, number of acres entered under homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of five and ten dollar payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1867.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty-land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in first half of fiscal year, with scrip issued under the agricultural college & mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and registers and rec's' com. on val. of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries in acres.	Fees.	Amount of registers and receivers' commis'ions.	Aggregate of fees and reg. & receivers' commis'ions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
1,280.00	$80	$48 00	$128 00	31,634.09	$43,820 57	.....	.....	$2,113 83
30,598.09	1,950	1,156 52	3,106 52	104,474.49	95,767 56	.....	.....	3,016 34
1,355.80	90	50 84	140 84	3,611.59	2,909 75	960.00	$24 00	728 20
8,757.17	640	374 89	1,014 89	72,760.82	82,089 16	108,958.81	2,724 00	2,526 84
18,088.79	1,150	499 11	1,649 11	21,183.28	5,018 16	320.00	8 00	1,402 61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60,079.85	3,910	2,129 36	6,039 36	236,664.27	229,605 20	110,238.81	2,756 00	9,787 82
390.97	30	14 66	44 66	3,000.55	3,560 74	.....	.....	570 60
3,937.07	260	147 60	407 60	7,767.42	5,047 94	.....	.....	899 74
9,124.53	595	341 72	936 72	12,523.86	4,841 61	.....	.....	891 89
13,061.60	855	489 32	1,344 32	20,291.28	9,889 55	.....	.....	1,791 63
20,425.21	1,760	689 21	3,449 21	22,197.64	4,013 25	1,760.00	44 00	555 94
93,766.96	6,370	2,501 63	8,871 63	104,949.94	20,470 95	117,760.00	2,944 00	1,114 07
15,737.84	1,580	590 71	2,170 71	17,734.18	4,534 57	.....	.....	610 54
24,641.95	2,235	849 30	3,084 30	30,211.16	10,949 22	2 240.00	56 00	1,519 45
20,228.83	2,245	877 73	3,122 73	23,080.25	8,132 46	10,560.00	264 00	681 94
152.07	10	3 80	13 80	206.01	77 42	.....	.....	530 14
174,932.86	14,200	5,512 38	19,712 38	198,379.18	48,177 87	132,320.00	3,308 00	5,011 38
13,538.59	920	507 70	1,427 70	16,700.80	4,872 80	.....	.....	811 34
18,822.78	1,225	705 89	1,930 89	30,926.68	16,563 48	3,040.00	76 00	*1,386 50
7,503.19	475	281 37	756 37	7,663.19	675 00	.....	.....	703 25
39,864.56	2,620	1,494 96	4,114 96	55,290.67	22,111 28	3,040.00	76 00	2,901 09
11,307.13	1,310	472 27	1,782 27	11,785.86	2,024 47	9,640.00	196 00	636 96
31,839.11	2,750	1,069 17	3,819 17	33,929.53	6,620 26	21,280.00	532 00	723 85
22,930.08	1,985	777 77	2,762 77	23,946.19	3,416 72	96,560.00	2,414 00	591 87
66,076.32	6,045	2,319 21	8,364 21	69,661.58	12,061 45	127,480.00	3,142 00	1,952 68
45,479.49	4,145	1,629 31	5,774 31	49,301.21	10,173 94	92,320.00	2,308 00	678 32
57,748.11	3,755	1,472 34	5,227 34	62,579.41	9,794 20	212,646.45	5,332 00	1,284 80
23,033.43	2,540	985 18	3,525 18	25,686.54	6,168 26	42,400.00	1,060 00	723 83
11,395.38	740	284 91	1,024 91	14,268.90	4,331 97	10,720.00	268 00	585 88
137,656.41	11,180	4,371 74	15,551 74	151,836.06	30,468 37	358,086.45	8,968 00	3,272 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27,343.99	1,730	683 60	2,413 60	32,218.07	7,822 67	.....	.....	761 68
4,960.75	395	232 91	627 91	11,535.79	8,813 81	.....	.....	678 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,960.75	395	232 91	627 91	11,535.79	8,813 81	.....	.....	678 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,780 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 2.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and*

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash, and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1867.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1867, mentioned in first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio	74. 58	$83 90	$83 90	
Indiana				
Illinois	405. 11	663 52	663 52	
Missouri	12, 274. 26	19, 898 80	19, 798 80	$100 00
Alabama	Excess pay'ts	198 39	198 39	
Mississippi	do	523 15	523 15	
Louisiana	do			
Michigan	58, 110. 54	105, 410 66	102, 740 88	2, 669 78
Arkansas	Excess pay'ts	205 63	205 63	
Florida	do	123 74	123 74	
Iowa	6, 374. 66	12, 180 35	12, 180 35	
Wisconsin	49, 677. 45	75, 675 33	75, 340 96	334 37
California	176, 584. 42	225, 695 20	225, 695 20	
Nevada	2, 609. 58	3, 530 74	3, 530 74	
Washington Territory	7, 229. 68	9, 034 55	9, 034 55	
Minnesota	23, 426. 32	33, 977 87	33, 827 87	150 00
Oregon	15, 426. 11	19, 491 28	19, 491 28	
Kansas	3, 585. 26	6, 016 45	5, 716 45	300 00
Nebraska	14, 179. 65	19, 288 37	19, 188 37	100 00
New Mexico Territory				
Dakota Territory	4, 874. 08	6, 092 67	6, 092 67	
Colorado Territory	6, 575. 04	8, 418 81	8, 418 81	
Idaho Territory				
Montana Territory				
Arizona Territory				
Total	381, 436. 74	546, 509 41	542, 855 26	3, 654 15

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip, and com
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown in column No. 3

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, November* 5, 1868.

bounty land scrip received therefor, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts, and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved Mar. 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1867.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty-land scrip, and cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in first half of fiscal year, with scrip issued under the agric'l col. and mec. act of July 2, 1862, and reg's and rec's'commissions on the value of same.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries in acres.	Ag'te in $10 payments.	Amount of registers and receivers' com'issions.	Aggregate of $10 payments and com'issions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
367.45	$35	$9 17	$44 17	442.03	$118 90	.....	.....	$600 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	663 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	405.11	663 52	.....	.....	737 26
89,734.66	7,847	2,774 75	10,621 75	102,008.92	27,745 80	40,418.42	$1,011 42	1,509 62
63,055.68	.....	1,575 88	1,575 88	63,055.68	198 39	.....	.....	1,458 98
70,302.97	.....	1,757 53	1,757 53	70,302.97	523 15	.....	.....	510 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,263 51
107,535.01	9,035	3,413 68	12,448 68	165,675.55	114,445 66	31,894.79	828 00	6,476 71
54,171.07	.....	1,698 64	1,698 64	54,171.07	205 63	.....	.....	1,935 99
38,111.82	.....	1,112 00	1,112 00	38,111.82	123 74	.....	.....	737 53
34,877.48	3,420	1,287 23	4,707 23	41,252.14	15,600 35	53,694.85	1,344 00	2,771 03
82,543.66	7,065	2,439 49	9,514 49	132,221.11	82,740 33	408,960.00	10,224 00	5,817 97
60,079.85	3,910	2,129 36	6,039 36	236,664.27	229,605 20	110,238.81	2,756 00	9,787 82
390.97	30	14 66	44 66	3,000 55	3,560 74	.....	.....	570 60
13,061.60	855	489 32	1,344 32	20,291.28	9,889 55	.....	.....	1,791 63
174,952.86	14,200	5,512 38	19,712 38	198,379.18	48,177 87	132,320.00	3,308 00	5,011 38
39,864.56	2,620	1,494 96	4,114 96	55,290.67	22,111 28	3,040.00	76 00	2,901 09
66,076.32	6,045	2,319 21	8,364 21	69,661.58	12,061 45	127,480.00	3,142 00	1,952 68
137,656.41	11,180	4,371 74	15,551 74	151,836.06	30,468 37	358,086.45	8,968 00	3,272 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27,343.99	1,730	683 60	2,413 60	32,218.07	7,822 67	.....	.....	761 68
4,960.75	395	232 91	627 91	11,535.79	8,813 81	.....	.....	678 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,780 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,065,087.11	68,367	33,316 51	101,693 51	1,446,523 85	614,676 41	1,266,063.32	31,657 42	52,992 77
missions thereon				1,266,063.32	31,657 42			
of section three				.....	33,316 51			
				2,712,587.17	679,850 34			

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 3.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor, number section of said act; also of land located with scrip under the agricultural college and me of, and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the second half of the fiscal year commencing*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio	Chillicothe	121. 80	$646 91	$646 91	
Indiana	Indianapolis				
Illinois	Springfield	568. 68	1, 035 83	1, 035 83	
Missouri	Boonville	16, 823. 44	23, 932 04	17, 049 13	$6, 882 91
Do	Ironton	4, 933. 00	6, 488 05	6, 488 05	
Do	Springfield	7, 035. 69	11, 631 50	11, 531 50	100 00
Total		28, 792. 13	42, 051 59	35, 068 68	6, 982 91
Alabama	Mobile				
Do	Huntsville	Excess pay'ts	195 38	195 38	
Do	Montgomery				
Total			195 38	195 38	
Mississippi	Jackson	Excess pay'ts	279 15	279 15	
Louisiana	New Orleans				
Do	Monroe				
Do	Natchitoches				
Total					
Michigan	Detroit	5, 310. 64	6, 818 32	6, 718 32	100 00
Do	East Saginaw	8, 858. 14	12, 203 54	9, 328 97	2, 874 57
Do	Ionia	19, 602. 05	34, 670 82	34, 670 82	
Do	*Marquette	5, 283. 01	6, 997 72	6, 997 72	
Do	Traverse City	7, 537. 68	19, 852 21	19, 852 21	
Total		46, 591. 52	80, 542 61	77, 568 04	2, 974 57
Arkansas	Little Rock	Excess pay'ts	43 03	43 03	
Do	Washington	do	176 77	176 77	
Do	Clarksville	do	307 89	307 89	
Total			527 69	527 69	
Florida	Tallahassee	Excess pay'ts	259 65	259 65	
Iowa	Fort Des Moines	873. 90	1, 124 90	1, 124 90	
Do	Council Bluffs	1, 350. 13	1, 739 71	1, 739 71	
Do	Fort Dodge	1, 489. 19	1, 975 04	1, 975 04	
Do	Sioux City	5, 429. 83	12, 299 44	12, 299 44	
Total		9, 143. 05	17, 139 09	17, 139 09	

*In consequence of the destruction by fire, June 11, 1868, of the archives of the land office at Mar-

of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under sixth chanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value there- July 1, 1867, and ending June 30, 1868.

Quantity of land entered under the homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty-land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in second half of fiscal year, with scrip issued under agric'l col. and mec. act of July 2, 1862, and reg's and rec'rs' commissions on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries in acres.	Ag'te in $10 payments.	Amount of registers and receivers' com'issions.	Aggregate of $10 payments and com'issions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
80.00	$10	$14 00	$24 00	201.80	$656 91	.....	.....	$643 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	588.68	1,035 83	.....	.....	811 28
62,265.43	6,315	2,302 90	8,617 90	79,088.87	30,247 04	6,040.00	$151 00	1,349 99
42,671.29	2,955	1,058 80	4,013 80	47,604.29	9,443 05	2,880.00	72 00	622 36
43,391.42	3,375	1,241 00	4,616 00	50,427.11	15,006 50	320.00	8 00	887 29
148,328.14	12,645	4,602 70	17,247 70	177,120.27	54,696 59	9,240.00	231 00	2,859 64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61,029.47	.....	1,525 79	1,525 79	61,029.47	195 38	.....	.....	503 96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	641 10
61,029.47	.....	1,525 79	1,525 79	61,029.47	195 38	.....	.....	1,145 06
32,521.48	.....	836 02	836 02	32,521.48	279 15	.....	.....	505 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370 00
4,407.91	300	135 67	435 67	9,718.55	7,118 32	.....	.....	886 59
16,127.45	1,230	955 40	2,185 40	24,985.59	13,433 54	.....	.....	128 70
32,671.55	3,080	1,642 31	4,722 31	52,273.60	37,750 82	.....	.....	1,399 37
2,586.65	170	75 67	245 67	7,869.66	7,167 72	.....	.....	631 34
40,236.95	3,340	1,715 72	5,055 32	47,774.63	23,192 21	.....	.....	1,280 71
96,030.51	8,120	4,524 77	12,644 77	142,622.03	88,662 61	.....	.....	4,326 71
24,244.42	.....	670 88	670 88	24,244.42	43 03	.....	.....	537 67
45,315.32	20	1,218 06	1,238 06	45,315.32	196 77	.....	.....	813 73
59,501.55	.....	1,692 18	1,692 18	59,501.55	307 89	.....	.....	506 16
129,061.29	20	3,581 12	3,601 12	129,061.29	547 69	.....	.....	1,857 56
77,823.99	.....	2,404 10	2,404 10	77,823.99	259 65	.....	.....	650 66
1,070.46	110	76 77	186 77	1,944.36	1,234 90	.....	.....	643 27
946.72	110	119 76	229 76	2,296.85	1,849 71	160.00	4 00	570 18
10,603.48	1,225	514 12	1,739 12	12,092.67	3,200 04	1,440.00	31 00	557 50
24,417.26	2,250	948 00	3,198 00	29,847.09	14,549 44	53,572.27	1,336 00	771 90
37,037.92	3,695	1,658 65	5,353 65	46,180.97	20,834 09	55,172.27	1,376 00	2,542 85

quette, the area of land disposed of during said month for cash and homesteads has been estimated.

No. 3.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received there*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Wisconsin	Menasha	9,092.59	$12,268 93	$12,268 93	
Do	Falls of St. Croix	4,608.50	10,209 15	10,209 15	
Do	Stevens's Point	9,984.32	12,530 53	11,481 59	$1,048 94
Do	La Crosse	8,467.76	11,842 81	11,842 81	
Do	Bayfield	5,098.59	7,646 84	7,646 84	
Do	Eau Claire	14,646.08	18,820 10	18,370 10	450 00
Total		51,887.84	73,318 36	71,819 42	1,498 94
California	San Francisco	30,447.59	44,745 08	44,745 08	
Do	Marysville	45,843.47	59,915 87	59,915 87	
Do	Humboldt	5,662.41	6,703 01	6,703 01	
Do	Stockton	178,182.01	225,596 77	225,596 77	
Do	Visalia	27,685.33	34,616 90	34,616 90	
Do	Sacramento				
Total		287,820.81	371,577 63	371,577 63	
Nevada	Carson City	828.91	1,055 00	1,055 00	
Do	Austin				
Do	Belmont				
Total		828.91	1,055 00	1,055 00	
Washington Territory	Olympia	9,670.21	12,087 75	12,087 75	
Do	Vancouver	6,714.76	8,386 22	8,386 22	
Total		16,384.97	20,473 97	20,473 97	
Minnesota	Taylor's Falls	2,941.84	3,692 79	3,692 79	
Do	St. Cloud	9,573.41	12,596 28	12,596 28	
Do	Winnebago City	2,546.90	3,999 35	3,999 35	
Do	St. Peter	4,965.10	9,157 52	9,157 52	
Do	Greenleaf	1,513.85	2,875 66	2,875 66	
Do	Du Luth	823.62	1,746 03	1,723 11	22 92
Total		22,364.72	34,067 63	34,044 71	22 92
Oregon	Oregon City	1,051.34	1,314 20	1,314 20	
Do	Roseburg	12,909.35	16,286 74	16,286 74	
Do	Le Grand	1,718.46	2,148 07	2,148 07	
Total		15,679.15	19,749 01	19,749 01	
Kansas	Topeka	2,126.02	5,201 01	5,201 01	
Do	Junction City	1,249.00	1,945 06	1,945 06	
Do	Humboldt	1,870.52	2,593 61	2,593 61	
Total		5,245.54	9,739 68	9,739 68	
Nebraska	Omaha City	7,175.40	11,833 52	11,733 52	100 00
Do	Brownsville	17,231.10	21,603 94	21,603 94	
Do	Nebraska City	5,056.26	9,405 30	9,405 30	
Do	Dakota City	6,720.55	8,400 78	8,400 78	
Total		36,183.31	51,243 54	51,143 54	100 00
New Mexico	[illegible]				

for, number of acres entered under homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under the homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty-land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in second half of fiscal year, with scrip issued under agric'l col. and mec. act of July 2, 1862, and reg's and rec's' commissions on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries in acres.	Ag'te in $10 payments.	Amount of registers and receivers' com'issions.	Aggregate of $10 payments and com'issions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
3,390.07	$280	$148 33	$428 33	12,472.66	$12,548 93	.....	.....	$731 51
13,300.19	1,325	516 82	1,941 82	17,908.69	11,534 15	.....	.....	716 25
6,712.16	575	237 96	812 96	16,696.48	13,105 53	.....	.....	749 59
38,679.39	2,900	1,676 48	4,576 48	47,147.15	14,742 81	.....	.....	835 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,098.59	7,646 84	.....	.....	1,294 83
10,361.79	870	526 99	1,396 99	25,007.87	19,690 10	.....	.....	1,051 68
72,443.60	5,950	3,106 58	9,156 58	194,331.44	79,268 36	.....	.....	5,379 72
7,384.58	470	456 00	926 00	37,832.17	45,215 08	.....	.....	1,841 34
3,119.74	230	247 29	447 29	48,963.21	60,145 87	.....	.....	2,173 28
1,280.00	85	50 00	135 00	6,942.41	6,788 01	3,200.00	$80 00	680 62
12,460.88	810	548 27	1,358 27	190,642.89	226,406 77	396,253.49	9,916 00	2,334 83
4,278.55	425	301 66	726 66	31,963.88	35,041 90	70,880.00	1,772 00	1,492 34
194.80	25	15	40 00	194.80	25 00	.....	.....	550 00
28,718.55	2,045	1,618 22	3,663 22	316,539.36	373,622 63	470,333.49	11,768 00	9,072 41
717.04	55	33 00	88 00	1,545.95	1,110 00	.....	.....	521 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
717.04	55	33 00	88 00	1,545.95	1,110 00	.....	.....	521 10
6,072.43	390	357 61	747 61	15,742.64	12,477 75	.....	.....	1,154 74
7,105.62	450	365 12	815 12	13,820.38	8,836 22	.....	.....	899 26
13,178.05	840	722 73	1,562 73	29,563.02	21,313 97	.....	.....	2,054 00
10,619.50	920	417 41	1,337 41	13,561.34	4,612 79	1,280.00	32 00	574 65
85,900.65	6,115	2,805 36	8,920 36	95,474.06	18,711 28	7,680.00	192 00	776 28
23,965.29	2,175	1,087 01	3,262 01	26,512.19	6,174 35	.....	.....	568 05
26,458.71	2,620	1,922 31	4,542 31	31,423.81	11,777 52	320.00	8 00	778 03
16,311.12	2,095	1,167 72	3,262 72	17,824.97	4,970 66	.....	.....	687 20
320.00	40	27 50	67 50	1,143.62	1,786 03	1,920.00	48 00	534 92
163,575.27	13,965	7,427 31	21,392 31	185,939.99	48,032 63	11,200.00	280 00	3,919 13
15,463.96	1,025	579 96	1,604 96	16,515.30	2,339 20	.....	.....	898 50
10,534.42	675	398 17	1,073 17	23,443.77	16,961 74	2,720.00	68 00	1,442 88
13,086.93	830	490 74	1,320 74	14,805.39	2,978 07	.....	.....	562 46
39,085.31	2,530	1,468 87	3,998 87	54,764.46	22,279 01	2,720.00	68 00	2,903 84
17,286.43	2,130	1,174 24	3,304 24	19,412.45	7,331 01	.....	.....	829 60
54,368.99	4,150	1,839 43	5,989 43	55,617.99	6,095 06	2,400.00	60 00	689 86
28,244.06	2,345	1,353 03	3,698 03	30,114.58	4,938 61	18,880.00	472 00	768 84
99,899.48	8,625	4,366 70	12,991 70	105,145.02	18,364 68	21,280.00	532 00	2,288 30
61,955.96	5,485	2,351 89	7,836 89	69,131.36	17,318 52	31,040.00	776 00	715 09
60,826.80	4,015	1,635 26	5,650 26	78,057.90	25,618 94	43,680.00	1,092 00	999 18
37,080.63	4,395	1,808 31	6,203 31	42,136.89	13,800 30	20,320.00	508 00	722 46
27,106.81	1,740	714 57	2,454 57	33,827.36	10,140 78	11,840.00	296 00	732 46
186,970.20	15,635	6,510 03	22,145 03	223,153.51	66,878 54	106,880.00	2,672 00	3,169 19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00

No. 3.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received there*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, mentioned in first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Dakota Territory	Vermillion	4,890.39	$6,113 07	$6,113 07	
Colorado Territory	Denver City	4,004.28	5,255 33	5,255 33	
Do	Fair Play				
Do	Central City	156.95	196 19	196 19	
Total		4,161.23	5,451 52	5,451 52	
Idaho Territory	Boise City	2,784.61	3,284 24	3,284 24	
Do	Lewiston				
Total		2,784.61	3,284 24	3,284 24	
Montana Territory	Helena	35.93	190 00	190 00	
Arizona Territory	Prescott				

for, number of acres entered under homestead law of May 20, 1862, *&c.*—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under the homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty-land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in second half of fiscal year, with scrip issued under agric'l col. and mec. act of July 2, 1862, and reg's and rec's' commissions on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries in acres.	Ag'te in $10 payments.	Amount of registers and receivers' com'issions.	Aggregate of $10 payments and com'issions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
69,203.99	$3,846	$1,789 21	$5,635 21	74,094.38	$9,959 07	.....	.....	$686 94
1,793.95	140	82 27	222 27	5,798.23	5,395 33	.....	.....	500 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	156.95	196 19	.....	.....	253 93
1,793.95	140	82 27	222 27	5,955.18	5,591 52	.....	.....	1,254 68
6,337.90	430	258 00	688 00	9,122.51	3,714 24	.....	.....	1,186 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
6,337.90	430	258 00	688 00	9,122.51	3,714 24	.....	.....	1,686 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	35.93	190 00	.....	.....	664 78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 3.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and*

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25. and amount received for the same, for the second half of fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, mentioned in first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio	121. 80	$646 91	$646 91	
Indiana				
Illinois	588. 68	1, 035 83	1, 035 83	
Missouri	28, 792. 13	42, 051 59	35, 068 68	$6, 982 91
Alabama	Excess pay'ts	195 38	195 38	
Mississippi	do	279 15	279 15	
Louisiana				
Michigan	46, 591 52	80, 542 61	77, 568 04	2, 974 57
Arkansas	Excess pay'ts	527 69	527 69	
Florida	do	259 65	259 65	
Iowa	9, 143. 05	17, 139 09	17, 139 09	
Wisconsin	51. 887. 84	73. 318 36	71, 819 42	1, 498 94
California	287, 820. 81	371, 577 63	371, 577 63	
Nevada	828. 91	1, 055 00	1, 055 00	
Washington Territory	16, 384. 97	20, 473 97	20, 473 97	
Minnesota	22, 364. 72	34, 067 63	34, 044 71	22 92
Oregon	15, 679. 15	19, 749 01	19, 749 01	
Kansas	5, 245. 54	9, 739 68	9, 739 68	
Nebraska	36, 183. 31	51, 243 54	51, 143 54	100 00
New Mexico Territory				
Dakota Territory	4, 890. 39	6, 113 07	6, 113 07	
Colorado Territory	4, 161. 23	5, 451 52	5, 451 52	
Idaho Territory	2, 784. 61	3, 284 24	3, 284 24	
Montana Territory	35. 93	190 00	190 00	
Arizona Territory				
Total	533, 504. 59	738, 941 55	727, 362 21	11, 579 34

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip and commissions

Also, commissions received on homestead entries as shown in column three of

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, November* 5, 1868.

bounty-land scrip received therefor, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of commissions of regist's and receiv's, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, also bounty-land scrip, and cash under the homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in second half of fiscal year with scrip issued under the agric'l col. and mec. act of July 2, 1862, and reg's and rec's' commis'ns on value of same.		Incidental expenses.
Area in homestead entries in acres.	Ag'te in $10 payments.	Amount of registers and receivers' com'issions.	Aggregate of $10 payments and com'issions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
80.00	$10	$14 00	$24 00	201.80	$656 91	.....	.....	$643 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	588.68	1,035 83	.....	.....	811 22
148,328.14	12,645	4,602 70	17,247 70	177,120.27	54,696 59	9,240.00	$231 00	2,859 64
61,029.47	.....	1,525 79	1,525 79	61,029.47	195 38	.....	.....	1,145 06
32,521.48	.....	836 02	836 02	32,521.48	279 15	.....	.....	505 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370 00
96,030 51	8,120	4,524 77	12,644 77	142,622.03	88,662 61	.....	.....	4,396 71
129,061.29	20	3,581 12	3,601 12	129,061.29	547 69	.....	.....	1,857 56
77,823.99	.....	2,404 10	2,404 10	77,823.99	259 65	.....	.....	659 66
37,037.92	3,695	1,658 65	5,353 65	46,180.97	20,834 09	55,172.27	1,376 00	2,542 85
72,443.60	5,950	3,106 58	9,156 58	124,331.44	79,268 36	.....	.....	5,379 72
28,718.55	2,045	1,618 22	3,663 22	316,539.36	373,622 63	470,333.49	11,768 00	9,072 41
717.04	55	33 00	88 00	1,545.95	1,110 00	.....	.....	521 10
13,178.05	840	722 73	1,562 73	29,563.02	21,313 97	.....	.....	2,054 00
163,575.27	13,965	7,427 31	21,392 31	185,939.99	48,032 63	11,200.00	280 00	3,919 13
39,085.31	2,530	1,468 87	3,998 87	54,764.46	22,279 01	2,720.00	68 00	2,903 84
92,899.48	8,625	4,366 70	12,991 70	105,145.02	18,364 68	21,280.00	532 00	2,288 30
186,970.20	15,635	6,510 03	22,145 03	223,153.51	66,878 54	106,880.00	2,672 00	3,169 19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
69,203.99	3,846	1,789 21	5,635 21	74,094.38	9,959 07	.....	.....	686 94
1,793.95	140	82 27	222 27	5,955.18	5,591 52	.....	.....	1,254 68
6,337.90	430	258 00	688 00	9,122.51	3,714 24	.....	.....	1,686 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	35.93	190 00	.....	.....	664 78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,263,836.14	78,551	46,530 07	125,181 07	1,797,340.73	817,492 55	676,825.76	16,927 00	49,822 87
thereon				676,825.76	16,927 00			
section three.....				.....	46,530 07			
				2,474,166.49	880,949 62			

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 4.—*Summary for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868, *showing the number of acres and March* 21, 1864, *with aggregate of* $10 *homestead payments and homestead commissions;*

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1 25, and amount received for the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, mentioned in first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio	196. 38	$730 81	$730 81	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	993. 79	1, 699 35	1, 699 35	.....
Missouri	41, 066. 39	61, 950 39	54, 867 48	$7, 082 91
Alabama	.....	393 77	393 77	.....
Mississippi	.....	802 30	802 30	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	124, 732. 06	185, 953 27	180, 308 92	5, 644 35
Arkansas	.....	733 32	733 32	.....
Florida	.....	383 39	383 39	.....
Iowa	15, 517. 71	29, 319 44	29, 319 44	.....
Wisconsin	101, 565. 29	148, 993 69	147, 160 38	1, 833 31
California	464, 405. 23	597, 272 83	597, 272 83	.....
Nevada	3, 438. 49	4, 585 74	4, 585 74	.....
Washington Territory	23, 614. 65	29, 508 52	29, 508 52	.....
Minnesota	45, 791. 04	68, 045 50	67, 872 58	172 92
Oregon	31, 105. 26	39, 240 29	39, 240 29	.....
Kansas	8, 830. 80	15, 756 13	15, 456 13	300 00
Nebraska	50, 362. 96	70, 531 91	70, 331 91	200 00
New Mexico Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota Territory	9, 764. 47	12, 205 74	12, 205 74	.....
Colorado Territory	10, 736. 27	13, 870 33	13, 870 33	.....
Idaho Territory	2, 784. 61	3, 284 24	3, 284 24	.....
Montana Territory	35. 93	190 00	190 00	.....
Arizona Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	914, 941. 33	1, 285, 450 96	1, 270, 217 47	15, 233 49

To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip and commissions
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown under head of com-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, November* 5, 1868.

disposed of for cash, with bounty-land scrip, by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, also, locations with agricultural college and mechanic scrip, under act of July 2, 1862.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts, and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty-land scrip, and of cash under the homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the fiscal year with scrip issued under agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and registers and receivers' commissions on value of land sold.		Incidental expenses.
Aggregate in homestead entries in acres.	Aggr'te in $10 payments.	Am't of registers and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of $10 payments and commis'ns.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
447.45	$45	$23 17	$68 17	643.83	$775 81	.....	.....	$1,244 69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	913 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	993.79	1,699 35	.....	.....	1,548 48
238,062.80	20,492	7,377 45	27,869 45	279,129.19	82,442 39	49,658.42	$1,242 42	4,369 26
124,085.15	.....	3,101 67	3,101 67	124,085.15	393 77	.....	.....	2,604 04
102,824.45	.....	2,593 55	2,593 55	102,824.45	802 80	.....	.....	1,016 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,633 51
203,565.52	17,155	7,938 45	15,093 45	308,297.58	203,108 27	31,824.79	828 00	10,803 42
183,232.36	20	5,279 76	5,299 76	183,232.36	753 32	.....	.....	3,793 55
115,935.81	.....	3,516 10	3,516 10	115,935.81	383 39	.....	.....	1,397 19
71,915.40	7,115	2,945 88	10,060 88	87,433.11	36,434 44	108,867.12	2,720 00	5,313 88
154,987.26	13,015	5,546 07	18,671 07	256,552.55	162,008 69	408,960.00	10,224 00	11,197 69
88,798.40	5,955	3,747 58	9,702 58	553,203.63	603,227 83	580,572.30	14,524 00	18,860 23
1,108.01	85	47 66	132 66	4,546.50	4,670 74	.....	.....	1,091 70
26,239.65	1,695	1,212 05	2,907 05	49,854.30	31,203 52	.....	.....	3,845 63
339,528.13	28,165	12,939 69	41,104 69	384,319.17	96,210 50	143,520.00	3,588 00	8,930 51
78,949.87	5,150	2,963 83	8,113 83	110,055.13	44,390 29	5,760.00	144 00	5,804 93
165,975.80	14,670	6,685 91	21,355 91	174,806.60	30,426 13	148,760.00	3,674 00	4,240 98
324,626.61	26,815	10,881 77	37,696 77	374,989.57	97,346 91	464,966.45	11,640 00	6,442 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
96,547 98	5,576	2,472 81	8,048 81	106,312.45	17,781 74	.....	.....	1,448 62
6,754 70	535	315 18	850 18	17,490.97	14,405 33	.....	.....	1,933 56
6,337 90	430	258 00	688 00	9,122.51	3,714 24	.....	.....	1,686 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	35.93	190 00	.....	.....	2,445 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,328,923.25	146,918	79,846 58	216,874 58	3,243,864.58	1,432,368 96	1,942,889 08	48,584 42	102,815 64
received thereon				1,942,889.08	48,584 42			
missions of registers and receivers				.....	79,846 58			
				5,186,753.66	1,560,799 96			

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

SWAMP LANDS.

No. 5.—*Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1868.*

States.	Fourth quarter of 1867.	First quarter of 1868.	Second quarter of 1868.	Third quarter of 1868.	Year ending June 30, 1868.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Ohio						54, 438. 14
Indiana						1, 354, 732. 50
Illinois						3, 267, 470. 65
Missouri						4, 604, 448. 75
Alabama						479, 514. 44
Mississippi						3, 070, 645. 29
Louisiana, (act of 1849)						10, 774, 978. 82
Louisiana, (act of 1850)						543, 339. 13
Michigan						7, 273, 724. 72
Arkansas						8, 652, 432. 93
Florida						11, 790, 637. 46
Wisconsin						4, 200, 669. 58
Iowa						2, 583, 509. 72
California		44, 256. 57	2, 600. 00		47, 174. 04	889, 686 54
Oregon						
Minnesota						753, 160. 00
Total		44, 256. 57	2, 600. 00		47, 174 04	60, 293, 388. 67

No. 6.—*Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1868.*

States.	Fourth quarter of 1867.	First quarter of 1868.	Second quarter of 1868.	Third quarter of 1868.	Year ending June 30, 1868.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Ohio						25, 640. 71
Indiana		40. 00	40. 00		80. 00	1, 263, 733. 28
Illinois		483. 05	280. 00		763. 05	1, 489, 028. 07
Missouri	12, 269. 95	3, 679. 93			15, 949. 88	4, 330, 540. 35
Alabama						2, 595. 51
Mississippi						3, 068, 642. 31
Louisiana, (act of 1849)						8, 192, 305. 64
Louisiana, (act of 1850)						237, 949. 09
Michigan	80. 00				80. 00	5, 691, 598. 66
Arkansas						7, 283, 763. 13
Florida						10, 901, 007. 76
Wisconsin			4, 667. 57		4, 667. 57	3, 024, 128. 77
Iowa	3, 780. 64	1, 374. 44	1, 240. 81		6, 395. 89	844, 814. 19
California		18, 491. 00		2, 900. 82	117, 692. 50	346, 069. 84
Oregon						
Minnesota						725, 034. 13
Total	16, 130. 59	24, 068. 42	6, 228 38	2, 900. 82	145, 628. 89	47, 426, 851. 44

No. 7.—*Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849.*

States.	Fourth quarter of 1867.	First quarter of 1868.	Second quarter of 1868.	Third quarter of 1868.	Year ending June 30, 1868.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Ohio						25,640.71
Indiana						*1,256,367.56
Illinois			438.05		438.05	1,448,169.98
Missouri		12,269.95	2,551.55		14,821.50	3,151,052.90
Mississippi						2,681,383.16
Louisiana, (act of 1849)						8,192,305.64
Louisiana, (act of 1850)						199,598.07
Michigan		80.00		40.00	80.00	5,817,084.89
Arkansas						6,011,357.03
Florida						10,644,468.04
Wisconsin		713,629.94			713,639.94	†2,962,856.51
Iowa	61,301.54	80,805.16	400.00		142,506.70	‡1,064,018.12
California			18,491.00		202,777.68	202,777.68
Minnesota						717,383.57
Total	61,301.54	807,595.05	21,880.55	40.00	1,074,263.87	44,374,463.86

* 4,839.20 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
† 34,910.75 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
‡ 307,930.49 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, Nov.* 5, 1868.

No. 8.—*Statement showing the condition of the State selections under the act of September* 4, 1841, *on the* 30*th day of June*, 1868.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT GRANT.

States.	Number of acres to which each State was entitl'd under the eighth section of the act of September 4, 1841.	Number of acres approved up to June 30, 1868.	Number of acres remaining to each State to be selected on the 1st of July, 1868.
Illinois	209,085.50	*209,060.05	25.45
Missouri	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Alabama	97,469.17	*97,469.17	.....
Mississippi	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Louisiana	500,000.00	482,166.97	17,833.03
Michigan	500,000.00	498,638.54	1,361.46
Arkansas	500,000.00	499,880.03	119.97
Florida	499,990.00	450,823.82	49,166.18
Iowa	500,000.00	500,000.00	.....
Wisconsin	500,000.00	499,973.87	26.13
California	500,000.00	205,159.51	294,840.49
Kansas	500,000.00	495,552.20	4,447.80
Minnesota	500,000.00	252,028.60	247,971.40
Oregon	500,000.00	196,099.03	303,900.97
Nevada	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00
Nebraska	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00
Total	7,306,544.67	5,386,851.79	1,919,692.88

* The States of Illinois and Alabama received grants under prior acts, which, with the quantities here given, make up the quantity of 500,000 acres.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

No. 9.—*Condition of bounty land business under acts of* 1847, 1850, 1852, *and* 1855, *showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June* 30, 1868.

Grade of warrants.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
Act of 1847.						
One hundred and sixty acres	80,637	12,901,920	78,445	12,551,200	2,192	350,720
Forty acres	7,582	303,280	7,005	280,200	577	23,080
Total	88,219	13,205,200	85,450	12,831,400	2,769	373,800
Act of 1850.						
One hundred and sixty acres	27,437	4,389,920	26,479	4,236,640	958	153,280
Eighty acres	57,707	4,616,560	55,515	4,441,200	2,192	175,360
Forty acres	103,962	4,158,480	99,504	3,980,160	4,458	178,320
Total	189,106	13,164,960	181,498	12,658,000	7,608	506,960
Act of 1852.						
One hundred and sixty acres	1,222	195,520	1,178	188,480	44	7,040
Eighty acres	1,698	135,840	1,643	131,440	55	4,400
Forty acres	9,063	362,520	8,838	353,520	225	9,000
Total	11,983	693,880	11,659	673,440	324	20,440
Act of 1855.						
One hundred and sixty acres	107,052	17,128,320	96,116	15,378,560	10,936	1,749,760
One hundred and twenty acres	96,613	11,593,560	86,885	10,426,200	9,728	1,167,360
One hundred acres	6	600	5	500	1	100
Eighty acres	49,258	3,940,640	45,903	3,672,240	3,355	268,400
Sixty acres	358	21,480	285	17,100	73	4,380
Forty acres	532	21,280	441	17,640	91	3,640
Ten acres	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total	253,824	32,705,930	229,638	29,512,270	24,186	3,193,660
Summary.						
Act of 1847	88,219	13,205,200	85,450	12,831,400	2,769	373,800
Act of 1850	189,106	13,164,960	181,498	12,658,000	7,608	506,960
Act of 1852	11,983	693,880	11,659	673,440	324	20,440
Act of 1855	253,824	32,705,980	229,638	29,512,270	24,186	3,193,660
Total	543,132	59,769,970	508,245	55,675,110	34,887	4,094,860

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

No. 10.—*Agricultural selections within certain States, and also scrip locations under agricultural and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and supplements of April 14, 1864, and July 23, 1866.*

Land districts.	Quantity selected to June 30, 1868.	Quantity located to June 30, 1868.	Quantity located in July and August, 1868.
MINNESOTA.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Taylor's Falls	.....	3,000.00	1,120.00
St. Cloud	.....	120,031.60	2,524.09
Winnebago City	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter	.....	2,463.00	.....
Greenleaf	.....	11,892.22	.....
Du Luth	.....	2,536.94	.....
Total	.....	140,923.76	3,644.09
WISCONSIN.			
Menasha	.....	62,279.00	.....
Falls of St. Croix	.....	2,674.60	.....
Stevens's Point	.....	27,795.66	.....
La Crosse	.....	3,066.54	.....
Bayfield	.....	63,898.76	.....
Eau Claire	.....	240,688.36	.....
Total	.....	400,402.92	.....
KANSAS.			
Topeka	.....	7,743.20	.....
Junction City	.....	24,118.88	160.00
Humboldt	.....	114,584.78	3,669.12
Total	.....	146,446.86	3,829.12
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha City	.....	123,697.68	2,880.00
Brownsville	.....	181,725.01	640.00
Nebraska City	.....	62,954.66	6,400.00
Dakota City	.....	12,261.91	4,313.37
Total	.....	380,639.26	14,233.37
MISSOURI.			
Boonville	.....	6,686.52	160.00
Ironton	.....	39,660.30	.....
Springfield	.....	3,952.66	.....
Total	.....	50,299.48	160.00
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	.....	.....	.....
East Saginaw	.....	325.57	.....
Ionia	.....	1,255.10	.....
Marquette	.....	17,114.68	.....
Traverse City	17,264.75	13,129.54	.....
Total	17,264.75	31,824.89	.....

No. 10.—*Agricultural selections, &c.*—Continued.

Land districts.	Quantity selected to June 30, 1868.	Quantity located to June 30, 1868.	Quantity located in July and August, 1868.
IOWA.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Fort Des Moines			
Council Bluffs		160.00	
Fort Dodge		18,536.87	160.00
Sioux City		102,038.16	9,592.97
Total		120,735.03	9,752.97
OREGON.			
Oregon City			
Roseburg		5,724.53	320.00
Le Grand			
Total		5,724.53	320.00
CALIFORNIA.			
San Francisco			320.00
Marysville			
Humboldt		4,175.14	320.00
Stockton		504,755.90	74,334.98
Visalia		70,818.98	44,236.67
Sacramento			
Total		579,750.02	119,211.65

RECAPITULATION.

Minnesota		140,923.76	3,644.09
Wisconsin		400,402.92	
Kansas		146,446.86	3,829.12
Nebraska		380,639.26	14,233.37
Missouri		50,299.48	160.00
Michigan	17,264.75	31,824.89	
Iowa		120,735.03	9,752.97
Oregon		5,724.53	320.00
California		579,750.02	119,211.65
Total	17,264.75	1,856,746.75	151,151.20

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

No. 11.—*Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, from the year 1850 to June 30, 1868.*

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.		Number of acres certified under the grants, up to June 30, 1867.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1868.	Estimated quantities inuring under the grants.
Illinois	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central	6 and 15		2,595,053.00		2,595,053.00
Do	do	9	466	Mobile and Chicago	6 and 15				
Mississippi	do	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15		737,130.29		1,004,640.00
*Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Southern railroad	6 and 15		171,350.00		404,800.00
Do	do	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island railroad	6 and 15				652,800.00
Alabama	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15		419,528.44		230,400.00
*Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida	6 and 15		394,522.99		419,520.00
Do	do	11	15	Alabama and Tennessee	6 and 15		440,700.16		481,920.00
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Northeastern and Southwestern	6 and 15		289,535.58		691,840.00
Do	do	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee	6 and 15		67,784.96		132,480.00
Do	do	11	17	Will's Valley	6 and 15		171,930.51		206,080.00
Do	do	11	17	Mobile and Girard	6 and 15		504,145.86		840,880.00
Do	do	11	17	Coosa and Chattanooga	6 and 15				150,000.00
Do	do	11	17	Tennessee and Alabama Central	6 and 15				576,000.00
Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	32	(No map filed.)					
*Florida	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida railroad	6 and 15		281,984.17		442,542.14
Do	do	11	15	Alabama and Florida	6 and 15		165,688.00		165,688.00
Do	do	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia	6 and 15		1,275,212.93		1,568,729.87
Do	do	11	15	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central	6 and 15		37,563.29		183,153.99
*Louisiana	June 3, 1856	11	18	Vicksburg and Shreveport	6 and 15		353,211.70		610,880.00
Do	do	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	6 and 15		719,193.75		967,840.00
Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	32	(No map filed.)					
Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Memphis and Little Rock	6 and 15		127,238.51		438,646.89
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	Memphis and Little Rock	Additional	5			365,539.00
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Cairo and Fulton	6 and 15		1,115,408.41		1,100,067.40
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	Cairo and Fulton	Additional	5			986,722.00
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith	6 and 15		550,520.18		550,525.34
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	Little Rock and Fort Smith	Additional	5			458,771.00
Do	July 4, 1866	14	83	Iron Mountain railroad	10 and 20				864,000.00
Missouri	June 10, 1852	10	8	Hannibal and St. Joseph's	6 and 15		493,821.35		781,944.83
Do	do	10	8	Pacific and Southwestern Branch	6 and 15		1,158,073.54		1,161,235.07
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Cairo and Fulton	6 and 15		63,540.11		219,262.31
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	Cairo and Fulton	Additional	5			182,718.00
Do	July 4, 1866	14	83	Iron Mountain, (from Pilot Knob to Helena, Arkansas)		10 and 20			2,400,000.00
Iowa	May 15, 1856	11	9	Burlington and Missouri River	6 and 15		287,046.34		948,643.66

* Grants to Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana, under acts of May 17, June 3, and August 11, 1856, having expired, application will be made to Congress to extend the time for the completion of the railroads in said States.

No. 11.—*Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.*—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.		Number of acres certified under the grants up to June 30, 1867.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1868.	Estimated quantities inuring under the grants.
Iowa	June 2, 1864	13	95	Burlington and Missouri River		20			101,110.67
Do	Feb. 10, 1866	14	349	Time extended for completion of road					
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Mississippi and Missouri	6 and 15		481,774.36		1,144,904.90
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	Mississippi and Missouri		20			116,276.70
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	6 and 15		775,717.67		1,298,739.00
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River		20			123,370.00
Do	July 2, 1864	13	363	Sioux City and Pacific		10			580,000.00
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Dubuque and Sioux City					
Do	June 2, 1864	13	98	Authorized change of route from Fort Dodge to Sioux City	6 and 15		1,226,163.89		1,226,163.05
Do	March 2, 1868			Time for completion of road extended to 1st January, 1872					
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72	McGregor and Western		10 and 20			1,536,000.00
Do	do	13	72	Sioux City and St. Paul		10 and 20			256,000.00
Michigan	June 3, 1856	11	21	Port Huron and Milwaukee	6 and 15		6,468.68		312,384.32
Do	do	11	21	Detroit and Milwaukee	6 and 15		30,998.75		355,420.19
Do	do	11	21	Amboy, Lansing, and Traverse Bay					
Do	July 3, 1866	14	78	Time extended seven years	6 and 15		719,386.23		1,052,469.19
Do	March 2, 1867	14	425	Time extended for completion of first twenty miles					
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Flint and Pere Marquette					
Do	July 3, 1866	14	78	An act to change the western terminus of the road	6 and 15		511,425.90		586,828.73
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Grand Rapids and Indiana	6 and 15		629,182.32		629,182.62
Do	June 7, 1864	13	119	Grand Rapids and Indiana, (from F't Wayne to G'd Rapids, &c.)		20			531,200.00
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Bay de Noquet and Marquette	6 and 15		218,881.10		218,880.67
Do	March 3, 1865	13	521	Bay de Noquet and Marquette		200 sect's			128,000.00
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Marquette and Ontonagon	6 and 15		216,919.19		309,315.24
Do	March 3, 1865	13	521	Marquette and Ontonagon		20	46,086.45		243,200.00
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, (branch to Ontonagon)	6 and 15		174,020.41		208,062.59
Do (Resolution.)	May 20, 1868	Printed Laws		Concerning certain lands granted to Marquette and Ontonagon railroad, by act of March 3, 1865.					
Michigan	June 3, 1856	11	21	Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, (branch to Marquette)	6 and 15		162,044.46		188,507.24
Do (Joint res.)	July 5, 1862	12	620	Chicago and Northwestern	6 and 15				375,680.00
Michigan	March 3, 1865	13	521	Chicago and Northwestern	Additional	5			188,800.00
Wisconsin	June 3, 1856	11	21	Tomah and Lake Superior, (formerly La Crosse and Milwaukee)	6 and 15		394,943.38		894,907.81
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Tomah and Lake Superior		10 and 20			675,000.00
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	St. Croix and Lake Superior	6 and 15		594,718.15		524,714.25
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	St. Croix and Lake Superior		10 and 20			350,000.00
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Branch to Bayfield	6 and 15		318,740.80		318,737.74
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Branch to Bayfield		10 and 20			215,000.00
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Chicago and Northwestern					
Do	April 25, 1862	12	618	Changes line of route	6 and 15		211,143.02		600,000.00

(Resolution.)									
Wisconsin	May 5, 1864	13	66	From Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island, or Fond du Lac, in a northwestern direction, to Bayfield, and thence to Superior.	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	1,800,000.00
Do	June 21, 1866	14	361	Resolution explanatory of, and in addition to, the act of May 5, 1864.					
Minnesota	March 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul and Pacific	6 and 15	.....	466,566.14	.....	660,000.00
Do	March 3, 1865	13	326	St. Paul and Pacific	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	500,000.00
Do	March 3, 1857	11	195	Branch St. Paul and Pacific	6 and 15	.....	438,075.38	.....	750,000.00
Do	March 3, 1865	13	526	Branch St. Paul and Pacific	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	725,000.00
Do	July 12, 1862	12	624	Authorized change of route					
Do	March 3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Central	6 and 15	.....	174,074.81	424.10	353,403.09
Do	March 3, 1865	13	526	Minnesota Central	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	290,000.00
Do	March 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and St. Peter	6 and 15	.....	232,183.75	110,192.76	720,000.00
Do	March 3, 1865	13	526	Winona and St. Peter	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	690,000.00
Do	March 3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Valley	6 and 15	.....	269,708.74	441,533.83	860,000.00
Do	May 12, 1864	13	74	Minnesota Valley	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	150,000.00
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Time extended for completion of road seven years					
Do	May 5, 1864	13	64	Lake Superior and Mississippi	.....	10 and 20	.....	118,544.79	800,000.00
Do	July 13, 1866	14	93	Authorized to make up deficiency within thirty miles of the west line of said road.					
Do	July 4, 1866	14	87	Minnesota Southern	.....	5 and 20	63,993.82	.....	735,000.00
Do	..... do	14	87	Hastings and Dakota River	.....	.....	.....	.....	550,000.00
Kansas	March 3, 1863	12	772	Provides for two roads and two branches. (No map filed.)	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	2,500,000.00
Do	July 23, 1866	14	210	St. Joseph and Denver City	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	1,700,000.00
Do	July 25, 1866	14	236	Kansas and Neosho Valley	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	2,350,000.00
Do	July 26, 1866	14	289	Southern Branch of the Union Pacific railroad, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas.	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	1,203,000.00
California	July 13, 1866	14	94	Placerville and Sacramento Valley	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	200,000.00
Do	July 25, 1866	14	239	California and Oregon	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	1,540,000.00
Do	March 2, 1867	14	548	Stockton and Copperopolis	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	320,000.00
Oregon	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon and California	.....	10 and 20	.....	.....	1,660,000.00
Do	June 20, 1868	Printed Laws	.....	"An act to amend 'An act granting lands to road from the Central Pacific railroad, California, to Portland, Oregon.'"					
Corporations	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific railroad, with branch from Omaha, Nebraska, from Missouri river to Pacific ocean.					
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	Central Pacific to eastern boundary of California, thence to meet Union Pacific; act 1864, page 363.	10	20	138,239.39	26,562.09	35,000,000.00
Do	July 3, 1866	14	79	Union Pacific Railway Company, to designate general route of road, &c., before December 1, 1866.					
Do	July 26, 1866	14	367	Granting Union Pacific Railroad Company right of way through military reserves.					
Do	May 21, 1866	14	356	To extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Western Pacific railroad.					
(Resolution.)									
Corporations	July 2, 1864	13	365	Northern Pacific railroad, (from Superior to Puget sound)					
Do	May 7, 1866	14	355	Extends the time for commencing and completing said road two years.	20 and 40	.....	.....	.....	47,000,000.00
(Res. No. 34.)									
Corporations	July 27, 1866	14	292	Atlantic and Pacific, from Springfield, Missouri, to the Pacific.	20 and 40	.....	.....	.....	42,000,000.00
				Wagon roads.					
Wisconsin	March 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green bay, Wisconsin.	3 and 15	.....	76,803.20	72,133.47	250,000.00
Do	June 8, 1868	Printed Laws	.....	Time extended for completion to March 1, 1870					

No. 11.—*Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.*—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.		Number of acres certified under the grants up to June 30, 1867.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1868.	Estimated quantities inuring under the grants.
Michigan	March 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green bay, Wisconsin.	3 and 15				221,013.27
Do	June 8, 1868	Printed Laws		Time extended for completion to March 1, 1870					
Do	June 20, 1864	13	140	From Saginaw City, Michigan, by the shortest and most feasible route, to the Straits of Mackinaw.	6				1,497,600.00
Do	do	13	140	From Grand Rapids, through Newaygo, Traverse City, and Little Traverse, to the Straits of Mackinaw.					
Oregon	July 2, 1864	13	355	From Eugene City, by way of Middle Fork of Willamette river, and the most feasible pass in the Cascade range of mountains, near Diamond Peak, to the eastern boundary of the State.	3			19,153.73	720,000.00
Do	July 4, 1866	14	86	From Corvallis to the Acquina bay	3				76,800.00
Do	July 5, 1866	14	89	From Albany, by way of Cañon City and the most feasible pass in the Cascade range, to the eastern boundary of the State.	3				460,000.00
Do	Feb. 25, 1867	14	409	From Dalles City, on the Columbia river, to Fort Boise, on the Snake river.	3				556,800.00

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Estimated number of acres granted for wagon roads.	Number of acres certified and patented under the grants.	Estimated number of acres granted.
Illinois		2,595,053.00	2,595,053.00
Mississippi		908,680.29	2,092,240.00
Alabama		2,288,138.50	3,729,120.00
Florida		1,760,468.39	2,360,114.00
Louisiana		1,072,405.45	1,578,720.00
Arkansas		1,793,167.10	4,744,271.63
Missouri		1,715,435.00	3,745,160.21
Iowa		2,770,702.26	7,331,207.98
Michigan		2,715,413.49	5,327,930.99
Wisconsin		1,379,545.35	5,378,360.50
Minnesota		2,315,298.12	7,783,403.09
Kansas			7,753,000.00

California				2,060,000.00
Oregon				1,660,000.00
Corporations: Pacific railroads			21,314,306.95	58,108,581.40
Wagon roads: Wisconsin		250,000.00	148,935.67	124,000,000.00
Michigan		1,718,613.27		
Oregon		1,813,600.00	19,153.73	3,782,213.27
Total			21,647,198.83	185,890,794.67

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, November* 5, 1868. JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 12.—*Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year* 1827 *to June* 30, 1868.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total No. of acres granted.
Indiana	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	Wabash and Erie canal	1,439,279
Do	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		
Do	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		
Ohio	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	Wabash and Erie canal	266,535
Do	June 30, 1834	4	716		
Do	May 24, 1828	4	305	Miami and Dayton canal	333,826
Do (5th sec.)	May 24, 1828	4	306	General canal purposes	500,000
Illinois	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan	290,915
Wisconsin	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River canal	125,431
Do	April 10, 1866	14	30	Breakwater and harbor and ship canal	200,000
Michigan	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	St. Mary's ship canal	750,000
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal	200,000
Do	July 3, 1866	14	81	Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal	200,000
Do	July 3, 1866	14	80	Ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac la Belle	100,000

RECAPITULATION.

Indiana	1,439,279
Ohio	1,100,361
Illinois	290,915
Wisconsin	325,431
Michigan	1,250,000
Total number of acres granted	4,405,986

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, November* 5, 1868. JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

No. 13.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1869, which may in part be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
For salary of Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of July 4, 1836, (5 Laws, page 111, sec. 10)	$3,000		
For salary of recorder, per same act, and act of March 3, 1837, (5 Laws, pages 111, 164)	2,000		
For salary of chief clerk, per act of March 3, 1853, (10 Laws, page 211)	2,000		
For salary of three principal clerks of public lands, private land claims and surveys, per act of July 4, 1836, at $1,800 each, (5 Laws, page 111)	5,400		
For salary of three clerks of class four, per act of March 3, 1853, (Laws, page 211, sec 3)	5,400		
For salary of twenty-three clerks of class three, per same act, and act of April 22, 1854, (10 Laws, pages 211, 276)	36,800		
For salary of forty clerks, class two, per same acts	56,000		
For salary of forty clerks, class one, per same acts	48,000		
For salary of draughtsman, at $1,600, and assistant draughtsman, at $1,400, per act of July 4, 1836, (5 Laws, page 112,) and act of April 22, 1854, (10 Laws, page 276)	3,000		
For salary of five messengers, one chief messenger at $1,000, and four assistant messengers at $840 each, per act of July 4, 1836, and joint resolution of August 18, 1856, and act of July 23, 1866, (Laws, page 207, sec. 7)	4,360		
For salary of two packers at $720 each, per act of July 4, 1836, act of September 30, 1850, joint resolution of August 18, 1856, and act of July 23, 1866, (Laws, page 207, sec. 7)	1,440		
For salary of seven laborers, per joint resolution of August 18, 1856, (11 Laws, page 145,) act of June 23, 1860, act of June 25, 1864, (13 Laws, page 160,) and act of July 23, 1866, (Laws, page 207)	5,040		
For salary of seven night watchmen, per same resolution and same acts	5,040		
For salary of one day watchman, per act of June 2, 1858, act of June 25, 1864, and act of July 23, 1866, (Laws, page 207)	720		
Total	178,200	.....	$178,200

Estimates of appropriations under military act of March 3, 1855, and heretofore provided per act of August 18, 1856, making appropriations, &c., and subsequent appropriation laws.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1869, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
For salary of one principal clerk, as director	$2,000		
For salary of one clerk of class three	1,600		
For salary of four clerks of class two	5,600		
For salary of forty clerks of class one	48,000		
For salary of two laborers, per joint resolution of August 18, 1856, (11 Laws, page 145,) act June 25, 1864, and act of July 23, 1866, (Laws, page 207, sec. 7)	1,440		
Total	58,640	.....	$58,640

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 5, 1868.

Estimates of appropriations required to meet contingent expenses of the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimates of balances of appropriations unexpended on June 30, 1869, which may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
For cash system, maps, diagrams, stationery, furniture and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; for advertising and telegraphing; for miscellaneous items on account of bounty lands and military patents under the several acts, and for contingent expenses under swamp-land act September 28, 1850	$10,000	.....	$10,000

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 5, 1868.

Estimates of appropriations required to meet expenses of collecting the revenue from the sales of public lands in the several States and Territories for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

State.	Land office.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Ohio	Chillicothe	$1,200	$100	$1,300
Indiana	Indianapolis	1,200	100	1,300
Illinois	Springfield	1,200	100	1,300
Missouri	Boonville	6,000	500	13,900
	Ironton	3,000	200	
	Springfield	4,000	200	
Michigan	Detroit	3,000	200	24,000
	East Saginaw	4,000	200	
	Ionia	5,000	200	
	Marquette	5,000	200	
	Traverse City	6,000	200	
Iowa	Des Moines	3,000	150	14,600
	Council Bluffs	2,000	150	
	Fort Dodge	3,000	150	
	Sioux City	6,000	150	
Wisconsin	Menasha	6,000	150	26,900
	Falls St. Croix	4,000	150	
	Stevens's Point	4,000	150	
	La Crosse	4,000	150	
	Bayfield	2,000	150	
	Eau Claire	6,000	150	
Minnesota	Taylor's Falls	4,000	200	34,800
	St. Cloud	6,000	200	
	Winnebago City	6,000	200	
	Greenleaf	5,000	200	
	St. Peter	6,000	200	
	Du Luth	2,000	200	
	Alexandria	4,000	600	
California	San Francisco	6,000	500	30,200
	Marysville	6,000	500	
	Humboldt	3,000	200	
	Stockton	6,000	400	
	Visalia	4,000	200	
	Sacramento	3,000	400	
Oregon	Oregon City	6,000	400	15,000
	Roseburg	6,000	300	
	Le Grand	2,000	300	
Kansas	Topeka	5,000	200	17,600
	Humboldt	6,000	200	
	Junction City	6,000	200	
Alabama	Montgomery	6,000	500	13,300
	Huntsville	3,000	300	
	Mobile	3,000	500	
Arkansas	Little Rock	4,000	400	11,200
	Clarksville	3,000	400	
	Washington	3,000	400	
Louisiana	New Orleans	4,000	500	9,300
	Natchitoches	2,000	400	
	Monroe	2,000	400	
Florida	Tallahassee	6,000	500	6,500
Mississippi	Jackson	4,000	500	4,500
Nevada	Carson City	4,000	400	11,700
	Austin	2,000	400	
	Belmont	2,000	400	
	Aurora	2,000	500	
Nebraska	West Point	4,000	500	25,100
	Beatrice	6,000	500	
	Lincoln	6,000	500	
	Dakota City	3,000	200	
	Grand Island	4,000	400	

Estimate of appropriations required to meet expenses, &c.—Continued.

State.	Land office.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Washington Ter.	Olympia	$6,000	$300	12,600
	Vancouver	6,000	300	
Colorado Ter.	Denver	5,000	400	
	Central City	4,000	400	12,200
	Fair Play	2,000	400	
Idaho Ter.	Boise City	2,000	500	5,000
	Lewiston	2,000	500	
Dakota Ter	Vermillion	5,000	300	5,300
Montana Ter	Helena	3,000	500	3,500
Arizona Ter	Prescott	3,000	500	3,500
Utah Ter	Salt Lake City	4,000	500	4,500
New Mexico	Santa Fé	1,200	100	1,300
	Totals	287,800	22,600	310,400

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 5, 1868.

No. 14.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

Objects of appropriation.	Estimates by the surveyor general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1869, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
For compensation of the surveyors general and their clerks, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same objects.				
1. For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 18, 1796—1 Statutes, page 464, section 10, and act of March 3, 1857—11 Statutes, page 212, section 1	$2,000 00	$2,000 00	.....	$2,000 00
2. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota, per act of May 9, 1836—5 Statutes, page 26, section 1, and act of March 3, 1857—11 Statutes, page 212, section 1	6,300 00	6,300 00	.....	2,500 00
3. For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, per act of March 2, 1861—12 Statutes, page 244, section 17	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
4. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Dakota, per act of March 2, 1861—12 Statutes, page 244, section 17	6,300 00	6,300 00	.....	2,500 00
5. For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 309, section 10	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
6. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 309, section 10	6,400 00	6,300 00	.....	4,000 00
7. For compensation of the surveyor general of Colorado, per act of February 28, 1861—12 Statutes, page 176, section 17	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
8. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Colorado, per act of February 28, 1861—12 Statutes, page 176, section 17	6,800 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
9. For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 308, section 1	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
10. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 308, section 1	5,200 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
11. For compensation of the surveyor general of California and Arizona, per act of May 30, 1862—12 Statutes, page 410, section 9, and act of March 2, 1867—14 Statutes, page 543, section 4	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
12. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California and Arizona, per act of March 3, 1853—10 Statutes, page 245, section 2	17,900 00	11,000 00	.....	4,500 00
13. For compensation of the surveyor general of Idaho, per act of June 29, 1866—United States Laws, volume 14, page 77	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
14. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Idaho, per act of June 29, 1866—United States Laws, volume 14, page 77	3,300 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
15. For compensation of the surveyor general of Nevada, per act of July 4, 1866—United States Laws, volume 14, page 86	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	2,500 00
16. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Nevada, per act of July 4, 1866—United States Laws, volume 14, page 86	9,400 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00

17. For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of May 30, 1862—12 Statutes, page 410, section 10	2,500 00	2,500 00		2,500 00
18. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Oregon, per act of September 27, 1850—9 Statutes, page 496, section 2	5,400 00	4,000 00		4,000 00
19. For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of May 30, 1862—12 Statutes, page 410, section 9	2,500 00	2,500 00		2,500 00
20. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, per act of March 3, 1855—10 Statutes, page 674, section 6	5,900 00	4,000 00		4,000 00
21. For compensation of the surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846—9 Statutes, page 79, section 1, and act of July 28, 1866—United States Laws, volume 14, page 448	2,000 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
22. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846—9 Statutes, page 79, sec. 1, and act of July 28, 1866—United States Laws, vol. 14, p. 344	7,500 00	6,300 00		4,000 00
23. For compensation of the surveyor general of Montana, per act of March 2, 1867—United States Laws, vol. 14, p. 542	3,000 00	3,000 00		3,000 00
24. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Montana, per act of March 2, 1867—United States Laws, vol. 14, p. 542	7,000 00	4,000 00		3,000 00
25. For compensation of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, per act of July 16, 1868—United States Laws, 1867-'68, p. —, sec. 1		3,000 00		
26. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, per act of July 16, 1868—United States Laws, 1867-'68, p. —, sec. 1		4,000 00		
27. For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government		15,000 00		
28. For compensation of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, per act of March 2, 1805—2 Statutes, p. 326		500 00		500 00
Total		117,700 00		

For contingent expenses of the offices of the surveyors general of different surveying districts, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same objects.

29. For rent of office for the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of March 2, 1861—12 Statutes, p. 244, sec. 17	2,000 00	2,000 00		1,000 00
30. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, page 310, sec. 10	2,000 00	2,000 00		1,000 00
31. For rent of office for the surveyor general of the Territory of Colorado, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of February 28, 1861—12 Statutes, page 176, sec. 17	2,000 00	2,000 00		1,000 00
32. For rent of office for the surveyor general of New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 22, 1854—10 Statutes, p. 308, sec. 1	1,200 00	1,200 00		
33. For rent of office for the surveyor general of California and Arizona, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of March 3, 1853—10 Statutes, p. 245, sec. 2	6,000 00	6,000 00		2,000 00
34. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of September 27, 1850—9 Statutes, p. 496, sec. 2	2,000 00	2,000 00		1,000 00
35 For rent of office for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 17, 1854—10 Statutes, p. 306, sec. 7	2,000 00	2,000 00		1,000 00
36. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 4, 1866, United States Laws, vol. 14, p. 86	4,700 00	4,000 00		1,500 00
37. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Idaho, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of June 29, 1866—United States Laws, vol. 14, p. 77	3,000 00	2,500 00		1,000 00
38. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of June 12, 1838—5 Statutes, p. 243	2,000 00	2,000 00		1,500 00

No. 14.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying department, &c.*—Continued.

Objects of appropriation.	Estimates by the surveyor general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1869, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
39. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Montana, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of March, 2, 1867—United States Laws, vol. 14, p. 542	$3,000 00	$3,000 00	.....	$1,000 00
40. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Utah Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act of July 16, 1868—United States Laws, 1867-'68	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
Total	.....	30,700 00	.....	.....

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

27. $15,000 is estimated to make up deficiencies, the organic acts fixing the amounts for compensation of clerks in several surveying districts having proved insufficient, special estimates have been submitted for that purpose from time to time, and apportionments made according to absolute requirements of the service.

29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40. The organic acts of Congress provide for the respective surveying districts $1,000 for incidental expenses of the surveyors general offices. The amount having proved inadequate to maintain the offices, special estimates have been submitted from year to year and appropriations made according to the actual necessities.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Objects of appropriation.	Estimated by the surveyor general.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1869, which in part may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.
1. For surveying the public lands in Minnesota, at rates not exceeding $10 per mile for standard lines, $7 for township, and $6 for section lines	$25,000 00	$25,000 00	.....	$20,000 00
2. For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding $10 per mile for standard lines, $7 for township, and $6 for section lines	25,000 00	15,000 00	.....	20,000 00
3. For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	51,534 00	25,000 00	.....	20,000 00
4. For surveying the public lands in Nebraska, at rates not exceeding $10 per mile for standard lines, $6 for township, and $5 for section lines	80,304 00	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00
5. For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceening $10 per mile for standard lines, $6 for township, and $5 for section lines	56,184 00	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00
6. For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	123,550 00	30,000 00	.....	40,000 00
7. For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding $15 per mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	59,300 00	40,000 00	.....	50,000 00
8. For surveying the public lands in Idaho Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	40,140 00	20,000 00	.....	15,000 00
9. For surveying the public lands in New Mexico Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	30,264 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
10. For surveying the public lands in Arizona Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	30,000 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
11. For surveying the public lands in California, at rates not exceeding $15 per mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	150,000 00	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
12. For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding $15 per mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	49,400 00	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00
13. For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	51,486 00	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
14. For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	30,000 00	10,000 00	.....	20,000 00
15. For surveying the public lands in Wyoming Territory, at rates not exceeding $15 per mile for standard lines, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines	25,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....
16. For the survey of that part of the eastern boundary of Colorado Territory which lies between the 37th and 40th parallels of north latitude, estimated 210 miles, at not exceeding $12 per mile	.....	2,520 00	.....	.....
17. For the survey of the northern boundary of Nevada, estimated 310 miles, at not exceeding $25 per mile	.....	7,750 00	.....	.....
Total	.....	385,270 00	.....	.....

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1. $25,000 here estimated is to be applied to the survey of pine lands on the Upper Mississippi river, and other public lands required for immediate settlement.
2. $15,000 is estimated for the survey of the public lands in the valleys of the Missouri, Dakota, Big Sioux, and Red River of the North.
3. $25,000 is submitted for the extension of standard lines, township and subdivisional lines in the regions of the country required by settlers and miners.
4. $40,000 is estimated for surveys of the public lands along the Platte river, within the limits of congressional grant to the Union Pacific railroad, and other parts of the State.
5. $40,000 is estimated for the survey of the public lands required for actual settlement, and to enable railroad companies to select alternate sections granted by Congress.
6. $30,000 is submitted for the extension of standard lines, township and sections in the Parks of the Rocky mountains, and along Pacific railroad routes.
7. $40,000 is estimated for surveys of standard lines, township and section lines in the valleys of Humboldt, Ruby, Carson, and Walker rivers, and within the limits of the Central Pacific railroad grant.
8. $20,000 is submitted for extension of the lines of the public surveys in agricultural and mineral regions of the Territory.
9. $5,000 is estimated for the survey of the public lands in the valleys of Gila, Pecos, and Canadian rivers, required by actual settlers.
10. $5,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of the public surveys, to localities occupied by actual settlers and miners.
11. $50,000 is submitted for surveys within the Central Pacific railroad grant, also to meet the requirements of the 6th section act of Congress of July 23, 1866, vol. 14, page 220.
12. $40,000 is submitted for the surveys in John Day's, Umpqua, and Smith's River valleys, along Oregon Central Military road, and other places actually settled upon.
13. $15,000 is estimated for surveys in the valleys of Yakama and Columbia rivers, also in those of Colville, Chehalis, and other agricultural districts.
14. $10,000 is submitted to cover the expense of retracing and restoring obliterated former lines of public surveys and along the Union Pacific railroad, to enable the company to select the lands granted by Congress.
15. $15,000 is estimated for the survey of standard and other lines of public surveys lying in the southern part of the Territory, along the Union Pacific railroad.
16. $2,520. 17. $7,750. These respective sums are estimated for surveying and determining astronomically the boundaries of States and Territories, and marking them conspicuously so as to afford limits of several political jurisdictions, and to close the lines of public surveys thereon; mining interests, and adjudication thereof by courts, requiring the survey thereof.

NOTE.—No estimates are here submitted for the survey of Indian and other reservations contemplated by the 6th section of the act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, (U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 41,) as such estimates should more appropriately emanate from the Office of Indian Affairs, whose province it is to determine the localities and extent of such reservations, as that office was advised by letter of October 6, 1868, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, November 5 1868.

No. 16.—*Estimate of appropriations required for the surveying department, to supply deficiency, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1869.

Objects of appropriation.	Amount.
1. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of California and Arizona Territory	$6,500
2. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas	2,300
3. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Minnesota	3,800
4. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Montana Territory	1,000
5. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa	1,256
	14,856
6. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	1,000
7. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Dakota Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	1,000
8. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Nevada, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	1,500
9. For rent of office for the surveyor general of Montana Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	2,500
10. For rent of office for the surveyor general of California and Arizona Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	1,200
	7,200

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES.

1. The organic act authorizes not exceeding $11,000; (*vide* United States Statutes, vol. 10, page 245.) General Land Office estimate of that amount, absolutely required for the service, was reduced by Congress, during the last session, to $4,500—thereby occasioning the deficiency.

2. The organic act authorizes not exceeding $6,300; (*vide* United States Statutes, vol. 10, page 309.) General Land Office estimate of that amount, absolutely required for the service, was reduced by Congress, during the last session, to $4,000—thereby occasioning the deficiency.

3. The organic act authorizes not exceeding $6,300; (*vide* United States Statutes, vol. 5, page 26, and vol. 11, page 212.) General Land Office estimate of that amount, absolutely required for the service, was reduced by Congress, during the last session, to $2,500—thereby occasioning the deficiency.

4. The organic act authorizes not exceeding $4,000; (*vide* United States Statutes, vol. 9, page 496, and vol. 14, page 542.) General Land Office estimate of that amount, absolutely required for the service, was reduced by Congress, during the last session, to $3,000—thereby occasioning the deficiency.

5. The organic act authorizes not exceeding $6,300; (*vide* United States Statutes, vol. 5, page 26, and vol. 14, page 344.) General Land Office estimate of that amount, absolutely required for the service, was reduced by Congress, during the last session, to $4,000—thereby occasioning the deficiency.

6. The organic act authorizes $1,000; (*vide* United States Laws, vol. 10, page 306.) The amount having proved insufficient, $2,000 was submitted as absolutely necessary, but was reduced by Congress, during the last session, to $1,000—thereby occasioning the deficiency.

7. The organic act authorizes $1,000; (*vide* United States Laws, vol. 2, page 244.) The amount having proved insufficient, $2,000 was submitted as absolutely necessary, but was reduced by Congress, during the last session, to $1,000—thereby occasioning the deficiency.

8. The organic act authorizes $1,000; (*vide* United States Laws, vol. 14, page 86.) The amount having proved insufficient, $2,000 was submitted as absolutely necessary, but was reduced by Congress, during the last session, to $1,500—thereby occasioning the deficiency.

9. The organic act authorizes $1,000; (*vide* United States Laws, vol. 14, page 254.) The amount having proved insufficient, $3,000 was submitted as absolutely necessary, but was reduced by Congress, during the last session, to $1,000—thereby occasioning the deficiency.

10. The organic act authorizes $10,000; (*vide* United States Laws, vol. 10, page 245.) The sum of $5,000 was estimated, but reduced by Congress, during the last session, to $2,000—thereby occasioning the deficiency.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

No. 17 A.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minnesota, September 15, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the field and office work performed in this surveying district, since the last annual report, together with the usual tabular statements relating thereto. All the field work undertaken at the date of my last annual report was satisfactorily executed within the time named in the contracts, and the notes returned to this office. These contracts embraced the subdivision of 50 townships, and the running of over 700 miles of standard and township lines.

The notes of all the above-mentioned surveys have been carefully and critically examined, and diagrams, plats, and transcripts of field-notes have been made and transmitted.

The field work for the last season was prosecuted mainly in the western part of the State—desirable agricultural lands—and yet settlements are rapidly being made beyond and in advance of these surveys.

The deputies sent into the field this season, so far as heard from, are making good progress, and from their known competency and energy, no doubt is entertained of their ability to complete their contracts in a satisfactory manner, and within the time fixed therein.

As timber agent, I caused a thorough examination of the pine regions to be made early in the spring, and have the satisfaction of being able to say that trespasses on the public lands were less last winter than formerly, and but little disposition seems manifest to purposely commit depredations on those lands. Much of the timber cut on government lands was through ignorance of the lines of the public surveys.

As a very full report as to the material interests of the State, her resources, agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, &c., was submitted as a supplement to my last annual report, it is not deemed necessary to repeat what was then given, as anything I could now say would only be a repetition of the former report. In the mean time the State has increased rapidly in population and wealth, and the season just closing has probably been the most favorable one to the husbandman, in particular, of any since its settlement. All the staple crops, wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, &c., are excellent. The wheat crop will average at least 20 bushels per acre throughout the State, and probably more.

I give, in addition to the information contained in the tables accompanying this report, the following statements:

The original notes of 3,530 miles of subdivisional surveys, including meanders of lakes and rivers, have been critically examined, platted, and transcribed, the contents of the fractional lots calculated and designated on the maps, and the plats and transcripts transmitted.

The notes of 600 miles of standard and township lines have been examined and placed on file; diagrams of same made and transmitted, with transcripts of field-notes.

Two thousand eight hundred pages of transcripts and records have been made, compared, and indexed, with title-page to each township.

Ninety-six descriptive sheets, giving the establishment of exterior and interior corners, with description of soil, timber, &c., have been prepared, compared with the original notes, and transmitted to the local land offices, or filed in this office.

One hundred and fifty-two township plats have been made, including the originals, Commissioner's, and the registers'.

The usual amount of miscellaneous business has been performed; such as preparing contracts and bonds, (in quadruplicate,) with instructions and diagrams of the exterior boundaries of their surveys, for deputies, making and recording of accounts, the general correspondence of the office, and recording the same, &c., all of which occupies a large amount of time, but of which no detailed statement can well be given. This report has been delayed a few days, in order that the entire office work of the surveys of last season might be completed and reported.

The several statements, estimates, &c., accompanying this report, are as follows:

A.—Amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in the field.

B.—Original, Commissioner's, and registers' plats, made and copied, with date of transmission.

C.—Estimate of appropriation for surveys for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

D.—Estimate of appropriation for salaries for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

E.—Abstract account of the incidental expenses of the office, from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868.

F.—Sketch of public surveys.

G.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed, and acres of land therein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. NUTTING,
Surveyor General.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D C.

A.—*Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in Minnesota, uncompleted at and undertaken since the date of the last annual report.*

Names of deputies.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Amount and locality.	Present condition.
Geo. R. and Geo. E. Stuntz	Mar. 12, 1867	Standard & township lines.	The 3d guide meridian, from the intersection of the 10th standard parallel therewith, due north 48 miles; the 6th and 7th correction lines from the independent meridian to the 3d guide meridian, and the township lines between the 6th and 7th correction lines, and between the independent and 3d guide meridian.	Surveys completed; approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
Jewett and Howe	Apr. 6, 1867	Subdivisions	Townships 109, 110, 111, and 112 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 west of the 5th principal meridian.	Do. do. do.
Geo. B. Wright	Apr. 6, 1867	....do	Townships 121, 122, 123, and 124 north, ranges 39 and 40 west, and townships 123 and 124 north, range 41 west 5th principal meridian.	Do. do. do.
David Watson	Apr. 8, 1867	....do	Township 114 north, ranges 41 and 42 west, and townships 113, 114, and 115 north, range 43 west 5th meridian.	Do. do. do.
Oscar E. Garrison	Apr. 8, 1867	....do	Township 137 north, ranges 33 and 34 west 5th principal meridian.	Do. do. do.
Thos. B. Walker	Apr. 17, 1867	Township lines & subdivisions.	Township lines between the south boundary of the State and the 1st standard parallel from the 5th guide meridian to the western boundary of the State; subdivisions of township 105, 106, 107, and 108 north, range 44 west, and township 105 north, range 45 west 5th principal meridian.	Do. do. do.
Geo. R. and Geo. E. Stuntz (instructions.)	Aug. 1, 1867	Subdivisions	Township 54 north, ranges 24, 25, and 26 west, and township 55 north, ranges 25 and 26 west 4th principal meridian.	Do. do. do.
Oscar E. Garrison	Aug. 5, 1867	Township lines & subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 49 and 50 north, ranges 26 and 27 west. Range lines between ranges 25 and 26, 26 and 27, in township 49 north. Subdivisions of township 49 north, ranges 26 and 27 west of 4th principal meridian, and township 140 north, range 25 west of the 5th principal meridian.	Do. do. do.
Oscar E. Garrison	May 25, 1868	Township lines & subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 50 and 51, 51 and 52 north, ranges 26 and 27 west of 4th principal meridian. Range lines between ranges 25 and 26, 26 and 27 west, of townships 50 and 51 north. Subdivisions of townships 50 and 51 north, of ranges 26 and 27 west of 4th principal meridian.	Deputy in the field; no notes received.
Isaac A. Banker	July 3, 1868	Township lines & subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 49 and 50 north, ranges 16 and 17 west of 4th principal meridian. Range lines between ranges 16 and 17, 17 and 18 west, of township 49 north. Subdivisions of township 49 north, of ranges 16 and 17 west of 4th principal meridian.	Do. do.
Geo. B. Wright	Aug. 1, 1868	Subdivisions	Townships 123, 124, 125, and 126 north, of ranges 42 and 43 west of 5th principal meridian.	Do. do.
Theodore H. Barrett and Orville Smith.	Aug. 1, 1868	....do	Townships 127 and 128 north, ranges 42, 43, 44, and 45 west of 5th principal meridian; townships 129 and 130 north, ranges 43, 44, 45, and 46 west of 5th principal meridian.	Do. do.
R. H. L. Jewett and Geo. G. Howe.	Aug. 3, 1868	....do	Townships 101, 102, 103, and 104 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, and 42 west of 5th principal meridian.	Do. do.

Nathan Butler.....	Sept. 11, 1868	Township lines & subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 46 and 47 north, of range 29 west of 4th principal meridian. Range lines between ranges 28 and 29, 29 and 30, of township 46 north. Subdivision of township 46 north, range 29 west; townships 54 and 55 north, range 27 west of 4th principal meridian; township 134 north, range 30 west of 5th principal meridian.	Deputy just preparing for the field.

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, September* 15, 1868.

B.—*Statement of original, Commissioner's, and registers' plats made and copied, date of transmission to the General Land Office and the local land offices.*

Description.	Land office.	Original.	Commissioner's.	When transmitted.	Register's.	When transmitted.	Total.
Townships 135 and 136, range 32	St. Cloud	....	....	.....	2	July 17, 1868	2
Townships 135 and 136, range 33	....do	....	....	.....	2	July 17, 1868	2
Township 137, range 33	....do	1	1	Sept. 13, 1867	1	July 17, 1868	3
Townships 131 and 132, range 40	....do	....	....	.....	2	Aug. 20, 1868	2
Township 124, range 39	....do	....	....	.....	1	Aug. 20, 1868	1
Township 124, range 40	....do	....	....	.....	1	Aug. 20, 1868	1
Township 105, range 44	Winnebago City	1	1	Oct. 12, 1867	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Township 106, range 44	St. Peter	1	1	Oct. 12, 1867	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Townships 107 and 108, range 44	....do	2	2	Nov. 29, 1867	2	Sept. 15, 1868	6
Township 105, range 45	Winnebago City	1	1	Nov. 29, 1867	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Townships 109, 110, and 111, range 39	St. Peter	3	3	Aug. 21, 1867	3	Sept. 15, 1868	9
Township 112, range 39	....do	1	1	Oct. 10, 1867	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Townships 109, 110, and 111, range 40	....do	3	3	Oct. 10, 1867	3	Sept. 15, 1868	9
Township 112, range 40	....do	1	1	Nov. 7, 1867	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Townships 109 and 110, range 41	....do	2	2	Nov. 7, 1867	2	Sept. 15, 1868	6
Township 111, range 41	....do	1	1	Feb. 5, 1868	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Township 112, range 41	....do	1	1	Feb. 14, 1868	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Townships 109 and 110, range 42	....do	2	2	Nov. 7, 1867	2	Sept. 15, 1868	6
Township 111, range 42	....do	1	1	Apr. 21, 1868	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Township 112, range 42	....do	1	1	Feb. 14, 1868	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Townships 109, 110, and 112, range 43	....do	3	3	Apr. 21, 1868	3	Sept. 15, 1868	9
Township 111, range 43	....do	1	1	Feb. 5, 1868	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Township 114, range 42	....do	1	1	Oct. 23, 1867	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Township 113, range 43	....do	1	1	Oct. 23, 1867	1	Sept. 15, 1868	3
Townships 114 and 115, range 43	....do	2	2	Apr. 30, 1868	2	Sept. 15, 1868	6
Townships 121 and 122, range 39	St. Cloud	2	2	Dec. 11, 1867	2	Aug. 20, 1868	6
Township 123, range 39	....do	1	1	Jan. 9, 1868	1	Aug. 20, 1868	3
Township 121, range 40	....do	1	1	Dec. 11, 1867	1	Aug. 20, 1868	3
Townships 122 and 123, range 40	....do	2	2	Jan. 9, 1868	2	Aug. 20, 1868	6
Townships 123 and 124, range 41	....do	2	2	Sept. 20, 1867	2	Aug. 20, 1868	6
Township 137, range 33	....do	1	1	Sept. 13, 1868	1	July 17, 1868	3
Township 137, range 34	....do	1	1	Sept. 13, 1867	1	July 17, 1868	3
Township 140, range 25	....do	1	1	Mar. 14, 1868	1	June 16, 1868	3
Township 49, range 26	....do	1	1	Mar. 14, 1868	1	June 16, 1868	3
Township 49, range 27	....do	1	1	Mar. 14, 1868	1	June 16, 1868	3
Township 54, range 24	....do	1	1	May 20, 1868	1	July 3, 1868	3
Township 54, range 25	....do	1	1	Jan. 31, 1868	1	July 3, 1868	3
Township 55, range 25	....do	1	1	June 11, 1868	1	July 3, 1868	3
Township 54, range 26	....do	1	1	May 20, 1868	1	July 3, 1868	3
Township 55, range 26	....do	1	1	June 11, 1868	1	July 3, 1868	3

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, September* 15, 1868.

C.—*Estimate of appropriation required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

For completing the survey of the township lines between the 6th guide meridian and the western boundary of the State south of the seventh standard parallel, estimated at	$3,000 00
Subdivision of thirty townships of agricultural land in the western part of the State	12,000 00
Township lines between the 4th and 5th correction lines	1,450 00
Subdivision of nineteen townships on the Upper Mississippi and St. Louis rivers	8,550 00
For the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office, including office rent, pay of messengers, fuel, stationery, &c.	2,000 00
	27,000 00

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, September* 15, 1868.

D.—*Estimate of appropriation required for the salaries of the surveyor general and the regular clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

For the salary of surveyor general	$2,000
For the salary of chief clerk	1,500
For the salary of chief draughtsman	1,300
For the salary of assistant draughtsman	1,200
For the salary of transcribing clerk	1,200
For the salary of transcribing clerk	1,100
	8,300

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, September* 15, 1868.

E.—*Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office from June* 30, 1867, *to June* 30, 1868.

For quarter ending September 30, 1867	$551 40
For quarter ending December 31, 1867	363 92
For quarter ending March 31, 1868	327 55
For quarter ending June 30, 1868	463 23
	1,706 10

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, September* 15, 1868.

G.—*Statement of townships surveyed from the* 1*st day of July,* 1867, *to the* 30*th day of June,* 1868.

	Acres.
1. Township 109, range 39	23,075.63
2. Township 110, range 39	22,772.64
3. Township 111, range 39	22,552.45
4. Township 112, range 39	22,084.50
5. Township 109, range 40	22,732.10
6. Township 110, range 40	23,053.76
7. Township 111, range 40	22,987.03
8. Township 112, range 40	22,335.56
9. Township 109, range 41	22,686.14
10. Township 110, range 41	23,102.04
11. Township 111, range 41	22,689.15
12. Township 112, range 41	22,399.96
13. Township 109, range 42	22,016.90
14. Township 110, range 42	22,684.05
15. Township 111, range 42	23,062.08
16. Township 112, range 42	22,530.91
17. Township 109, range 43	22,288.94
18. Township 110, range 43	22,770.86
19. Township 111, range 43	22,591.73
20. Township 112, range 43	22,314.55
21. Township 105, range 44	23,006.06
22. Township 106, range 44	23,004.09
23. Township 107, range 44	22,998.97
24. Township 108, range 44	22,885.66
25. Township 105, range 45	23,434.99
26. Township 114, range 41	22,520.40
27. Township 114, range 42	22,885.24
28. Township 113, range 43	22,944.81
29. Township 114, range 43	22,939.50
30. Township 115, range 43	22,278.18
31. Township 121, range 39	23,221.24
32. Township 122, range 39	21,901.46
33. Township 123, range 39	22,700.04

	Acres.
34. Township 124, range 39	22,262.23
35. Township 121, range 40	23,102.12
36. Township 122, range 40	23,019.49
37. Township 123, range 40	22,967.29
38. Township 124, range 40	21,072.00
39. Township 123, range 41	22,914.97
40. Township 124, range 41	22,219.46
41. Township 137, range 33	22,856.44
42. Township 137, range 34	22,543.89
43. Township 140, range 25	22,631.89
44. Township 49, range 26	21,003.88
45. Township 49, range 27	14,074.57
46. Township 54, range 24	22,594.22
47. Township 54, range 25	20,519.06
48. Township 55, range 25	21,847.95
49. Township 54, range 26	19,645.44
50. Township 55, range 26	18,032.07
1,157 previously reported	22,879,715.70
Total acres surveyed	23,992,493.27

L. NUTTING, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, September* 15, 1868.

No. 17 B.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yancton, D. T., August 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the field and office work performed in this surveying district since the date of my last annual report, together with the usual statements relating thereto, and marked A, B, and C.

SURVEYS.

1. The 11th standard parallel has been extended west from Red river to the southwest corner of township No. 145 north, range No. 52 west; the seventh guide meridian from the 11th standard parallel to the 16th standard parallel or the line of 49° north latitude, which is the international boundary; the 15th standard parallel from the Red river west to the southwest corner of township No. 161 north, range No. 55 west; the 16th standard parallel or international boundary from Red river to the line between ranges 56 and 57 west, amounting to 206 miles, 61 chains, 12 links.

2. All the proper township and range lines north of the 15th standard parallel, and between the Red River of the North, and the line between ranges 56 and 57 west, amounting to 186 miles 42 chains and 32 links.

3. The following named 28 townships and fractional townships have been subdivided into sections, viz: townships 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 north of ranges 58 and 59 west; townships 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 of range 60 west; townships 98 and 99 of ranges 61 and 62 west; townships 163 and 164 of range 51 west; townships 163 and 164 of ranges 54 and 55 west, and township 163 of range 56 west; all west of the fifth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, amounting to 1,531 miles 13 chains and 82 links.

OFFICE WORK.

1. The field-notes of all the above described surveys have been carefully examined and approved.

2. A diagram has been made, and the field-notes transcribed of the

survey of the above described township lines, standard parallels, and guide meridian, and transmitted to the General Land Office.

3. The field-notes of the above described 28 townships of subdivisions have been protracted, triplicate maps of each one thereof constructed, and the maps filed and transmitted as required by law.

4. Transcripts have been prepared and transmitted of the entire field-notes of each of the 28 townships last above named, all of which have been carefully compared with the original, and each has been prefaced by an index diagram.

5. Lists descriptive of the land and all the corners of the above-named townships have been made, carefully compared with the original field-notes, certified and transmitted to the local office at Vermillion.

6. The usual amount of miscellaneous business has been performed, such as preparing contracts and bonds, (in quadruplicate,) with instructions and diagrams of the exterior boundaries of their surveys, for the use of deputies, making out and recording their accounts and the accounts with the government, the general correspondence of the office and recording the same, together with other work, all of which occupies a large amount of time, but of which no regular or detailed statement can be given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Since the date of my last annual report, the surveys of the public lands in the Territory of Dakota, south of the parallel of 43° 30′ north latitude, and north of the Missouri river, have been completed, except the subdivision of 10 townships, and some fractional townships bordering on the Yancton Indian reservation, which cannot be done until the said reservation is resurveyed.

Surveys have also been extended to the settlements along the Pembina river, near the line of the British possessions, by extending the 11th standard parallel from its intersection with the Red River of the North, in the State of Minnesota, west to the west line of range 52; thence extending the seventh guide meridian, north to the line of the British possessions; also the survey of the township lines of 23 townships and fractional townships north of the 15th standard parallel, (which includes the larger portion of the settlements,) and the subdivision of seven townships and fractional townships.

More subdivisions are required in that vicinity, which I shall contract for as soon as practicable.

The appropriation for surveys in the Territory of Dakota for the last fiscal year has been expended, and the necessity for extending the surveys of the public lands in this Territory is constantly increasing, caused by large emigration to the Territory.

In my annual report of last year I estimated the amount of population that would be added to the Territory during the last fiscal year. The estimate has been more than realized, and the ratio is still increasing.

I shall contract for the expending of the $20,000 appropriated for surveys in this Territory for the present fiscal year as soon as practicable, and after that is expended it will require the full amount asked for in my estimate for surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, in order to keep the surveys in advance of the settlements.

In making my estimate for the surveying service in this district for the next fiscal year, I did not take into consideration the want of surveys in the Territory of Wyoming, supposing that the law passed by Congress for organizing said Territory provided for a separate surveying district. I now understand that no separate surveying district was pro-

vided for. If such is the fact, and the said Territory still forms a part of this surveying district, I would recommend that an appropriation of at least $25,000 be made for surveys in that Territory, along the line of the Pacific railroad, which is now being constructed through the country known as the Black Hills and the south pass of the Rocky mountains, where recently, it is credibly reported to me, silver mines, coal mines, iron, and gold mines have been discovered by actual settlers, almost as surprising as is the rapidity with which said railroad is being completed, which astonishes and startles as it were the commercial and scientific world. Assays of silver have already been made showing a value of $300 per ton, and in that same country, which in my last annual report I referred to as my belief would increase in population 10,000, has no doubt in the last fiscal year increased to triple that number, with a prospect of quadrupling in the next fiscal year, and I really believe that the appropriation of $25,000 recommended in this report for surveys in that direction is a very low estimate for the necessities of the people and the benefit of the general government.

In my annual report of last year, I commented at considerable length on the resources of the Territory of Dakota, and I do not deem it necessary for me at this time to reiterate anything I then said, or to enlarge on the subject.

Papers accompanying and forming a part of this report.

A.—Estimates for the surveying service in this district.

B.—Abstract account of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for the year ending June 30, 1868.

C.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed in Dakota and area of land therein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM TRIPP,
Surveyor General.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Com. General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Estimate of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in the Territory of Dakota, for salaries of the surveyor general and the clerks in his office, (as per act of March 2, 1861,) and for the incidental expenses of the office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

For survey of township lines	$10,000 00
For subdividing 40 townships	15,000 00
Total for surveys	25,000 00
For incidental expenses of office	$2,000 00
For salary of surveyor general	$2,000 00
For salary of chief clerk	1,600 00
For salary of draughtsman	1,300 00
For salary of assistant draughtsman	1,200 00
For salary of two clerks	2,200 00
Total for surveyor general and clerks	8,300 00

WILLIAM TRIPP, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Yancton, D. T., August 20, 1868.*

B.—*Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

For the quarter ending September 30, 1867	$375 18
For the quarter ending December 31, 1867	416 60
For the quarter ending March 31, 1868	314 35
For the quarter ending June 30, 1868	318 80
	1,434 05

WILLIAM TRIPP, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Yancton, D. T., August* 20, 1868.

C.—*List of townships surveyed in the Territory of Dakota from July* 1, 1867, *to June* 30, 1868.

No.	Township.	Range.	Area.	No.	Township.	Range.	Area.
1	102 N.	51 W.	22,957.32	19	95 N.	60 W.	23,110.79
2	103 N.	51 W.	22,598.15	20	96 N.	60 W.	23,111.86
3	104 N.	51 W.	22,234.96	21	97 N.	60 W.	22,898.81
4	102 N.	52 W.	62,643.97	22	98 N.	60 W.	22,996.23
5	103 N.	52 W.	22,566.82	23	99 N.	60 W.	22,930.83
6	104 N.	52 W.	19,355.53	24	98 N.	61 W.	23,082.07
7	95 N.	58 W.	23,034.35	25	99 N.	61 W.	22,961.45
8	96 N.	58 W.	22,999.75	26	98 N.	62 W.	23,038.30
9	97 N.	58 W.	22,907.81	27	99 N.	62 W.	22,993.42
10	98 N.	58 W.	23,012.11	28	163 N.	51 W.	12,548.71
11	99 N.	58 W.	22,779.15	29	164 N.	51 W.	2,459.92
12	100 N.	58 W.	18,865.86	30	163 N.	54 W.	22,925.17
13	95 N.	59 W.	23,100.10	31	164 N.	54 W.	5,617.94
14	96 N.	59 W.	23,041.15	32	163 N.	55 W.	22,968.95
15	97 N.	59 W.	22,997.68	33	164 N.	55 W.	5,615.74
16	98 N.	59 W.	23,030.50	34	163 N.	56 W.	22,972.10
17	99 N.	59 W.	22,974.21				
18	100 N.	59 W.	18,759.07				701,990.78

178 townships previously reported	2,829,774.29
Total acres surveyed	3,531,765.07

WILLIAM TRIPP, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yancton, Dakota Territory, August 20, 1868.

No. 17 C.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 29, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the public lands in this district for the year ending this day:

All work contracted for at the date of my last annual report was completed in the field and returned to this office within the time specified in the contracts, except that of Messrs. Park and Campbell for surveying standard lines. This district extended over a large tract of country, then traversed, or threatened, by bands of hostile Indians, to be protected against which an escort was asked for and obtained. This

afforded them the protection desired, but proved to be such a hindrance in the execution of the work that after running and establishing the second guide meridian from the third to the fourth standard parallel, the fourth standard parallel from the first to the second guide meridian west, the third guide meridian from the second to the third standard parallel north, and the third standard parallel north from the second to the third guide meridian west, they became convinced that they could not complete their contract without great pecuniary loss. They therefore asked to be relieved from the further execution of their contract. Their request was granted, and, by your instructions, so much of their contract as remained at that time unsurveyed was cancelled. A new contract was entered into with these deputies and a district assigned, nearer the settlements, which was immediately entered upon and completed before the close of the surveying season.

The standard lines established amount to 145 miles 15 chains and 80 links.

The townships and range lines of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 west, and so much of the line between ranges 15 and 16 west as extends from the left bank of the Platte river to its intersection with the second standard parallel north, amounting in all to 170 miles 67 chains and 40 links.

The following named 33 townships, and fractional townships, have been subdivided into sections, viz: Township 8, range 19; townships 5, 6, 7, and 8, ranges 17 and 18; fractional township 8, ranges 15 and 16; townships 5 and 6 north, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16; townships 13, 14, and 15, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12, all north of the base line and west of the 6th principal meridian, amounting to 4,017 miles 70 chains and 53 links.

Out of the appropriation of $15,000, by act of Congress approved July 26, 1866, for surveying the public lands in Nebraska for the year ending June 30, 1867, the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska had used $3,096 48. The remainder, $11,903 52, was used in prosecuting the above named surveys, and $662 93 from the appropriation of $15,000, by act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for surveying the public lands in Nebraska for fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, which left a balance of $14,337 07 to be expended prior to the 30th day of June last.

It was my earnest wish to have prosecuted the surveys to the extent of my appropriation and to have made my returns prior to the close of the past fiscal year, but with the return of spring came the renewal of Indian depredations, marked by greater hostility. The experience of the past year had taught the deputies that to depend upon escorts was to insure almost a certain loss of money in the execution of their contracts. I found no deputies of any experience willing to undertake a contract until after the Indians were quieted by the treaties made with the peace commissioners. For this reason I have not been able to extend the standard lines and the work along the Union Pacific railroad as I have desired. The present cessation of Indian attacks seems now to promise permanent peace, and I shall not fail to push forward the surveys at a pace commensurate with the increased and rapidly increasing demands of settlement.

No important mineral discovery in this district has come to my knowledge during the past year. The existence of peat beds in different parts of the State seems well established, but of this and kindred matters Professor Hayden, in his geological survey, will doubtless make report. The development of our agricultural wealth, however, has been rapidly going on. Immigration is unprecedentedly large; crops abundant. The

season, though unusually hot, is healthful and the State is rapidly advancing in a substantial and permanent prosperity.

On the 25th of May last I closed a contract with William J. Allason for surveying township, range, and section lines of townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 north, ranges 17 and 18 west, which has been completed in the field and returns made to this office. Also, on the 26th of May last, I entered into a contract with Messrs. Park and Burch for surveying township 16 north, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 west; this work has been completed and the field-notes returned, approved, and transmitted; also for the survey of the exterior boundary lines of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16 west, the field-notes have been returned, transcribed, diagrams constructed and transmitted; and for the survey of the interior section lines of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 13, 14, and 15 west, township 13 north, range 16 west, the field-notes of which have been returned to this office.

In addition to the above I have made a contract with Messrs. Paul and Davis for extending the second guide meridian from the 4th to the 5th standard parallel north; the 5th standard parallel from the 1st to the 2d guide meridian west; the exterior boundary lines of townships 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 west; the section lines of townships 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, range 9 west. These deputies are now in the field, and this work when completed will nearly exhaust the appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

By your letter of the 12th of February last, I was directed to cause an examination to be made of an alleged change in the Missouri river in the vicinity of township 29 north, range 9 east of the 6th principal meridian, in this State. And, in obedience therewith, on the 28th day of April I despatched a deputy to the field with full instructions to ascertain the true condition of the river, who, after a careful examination, reported that the river had entirely and permanently left its former bed and had straightened its channel by cutting across a narrow peninsula of land in township 89 north, range 47 west, in Dakota Territory, thereby throwing several thousand acres of land from Dakota Territory under the jurisdiction of this State.

OFFICE WORK.

The field-notes of the above described standard, township, and range lines have been returned, examined, transcribed, and approved, duplicate diagrams of the same constructed and transmitted to the General Land Office.

The field-notes of the following named 37 townships have been protracted, triplicate maps of each one thereof constructed, and the maps and field-notes transmitted as required by law, viz: Township 8, range 19; townships 5, 6, 7, and 8, ranges 16 and 17; fractional township 8, ranges 15 and 16; townships 5 and 6, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16; and townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12.

A carefully drawn diagram representing the change in the channel of the Missouri river, also a transcript of the report made by the deputy surveyor, both of which with my own report on the same subject, were transmitted. A diagram of the Fort Kearney military reservation, showing the islands for 15 miles above and below the fort, was constructed, in duplicate, from the original field-notes in this office, one copy of which was furnished the United States district attorney for the district of Nebraska, the other furnished the Commissioner in obedience to request.

Transcripts of the entire 37 townships have been made, accurately paged, each prefaced with an index diagram, all carefully compared with the original field-notes, and transmitted.

Lists descriptive of the land and all the corners of the above named townships have been made, carefully compared, and transmitted to the local land offices to which they belong.

The usual amount of miscellaneous business has been performed, such as the draughting of contracts and bonds, (in quadruplicate,) with special instructions to accompany the same, and diagrams of the exterior boundaries of their surveys for the use of the deputies; making out and recording their accounts, as well as the salary and incidental expense accounts; answering correspondence and giving detailed directions to county surveyors respecting the manner of re-establishing lost corners and the subdividing of sections, all of which require a large amount of time, but of which no detailed statement can be made.

In estimating for the appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, I have simply provided for the extension of the surveys within the 20-mile limits, embracing the lands reserved for the benefit of the Union Pacific railroad and required by them to be surveyed.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING AND FORMING A PART OF THIS REPORT.

A.—Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the apportionment for fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

B.—Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the apportionment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

C.—Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the apportionment for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

D.—Statement showing the salary and incidental expense accounts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

E.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed and areas of land therein.

F.—Estimates of sums required for the extension of surveys in the State of Nebraska for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

G.—Diagram showing progress and proposed extension of surveys.

H.—Estimates of sums required for salary and incidental expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. W. HITCHCOCK,
Surveyor General.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1867.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Amount and locality of work.	Present condition.
Josiah B. Park and Henry C. Campbell.	July 2, 1867	Standard lines	The 2d guide meridian west, from 3d to 4th standard parallels north; the 3d, 4th, and 5th guide meridians west, from 2d to 4th standard parallels north; the 2d standard parallel north, through ranges 25 to 40, inclusive; the 3d standard parallel north, through ranges 17 to 40, inclusive, and the 4th standard parallel north, through ranges 9 to 40, inclusive. All north of the base line and west of the 6th principal meridian.	The 2d guide meridian, from 3d to 4th standard parallels; the 3d guide meridian, from 2d to 3d standard parallels; 3d standard parallel, from 2d to 3d guide meridian; and 4th standard parallel, from 1st to 2d guide meridian, was completed in the field, returns made, approved, and transmitted. The balance of contract cancelled by request of deputies and consent of Commissioner.
William Hardin	July 12, 1867	Subdivisions	Townships 5 and 6 north, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 west, of the 6th principal meridian.	Completed in the field, notes approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
James McBride	July 31, 1867	Subdivisions, and township and range lines.	Townships 5, 6, and 7, ranges 17 and 18; and township 8, ranges 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 west, of the 6th principal meridian.	Completed in the field, and approved, and transcripts and plats transmitted.
Josiah B. Park and Henry C. Campbell.	Sept. 30, 1867	Township and range lines and subdivisions.	Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 west; townships 13, 14, and 15 north, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 west.	Completed in the field, notes returned and approved, and transcripts and plats transmitted.

B.—*Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, A. D.* 1868.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Amount and locality of work.	Present condition.
Josiah B. Park, (special instructions.)	Apr. 28, 1868	Examination	Examining change in Missouri river in township 29, range 9 east; township 89, range 47 west.	Report returned copied, and with diagrams transmitted.
William J. Allason	May 25, 1868	Township and range lines and subdivisions.	Townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 north, ranges 17 and 18 west	Completed, and field-notes returned.
Josiah B. Park and John F. Burch.	May 26, 1868	Township and range lines and subdivisions.	Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16 west.	Completed, returned, approved, and transmitted.
			Township 16, range 9, 10, 11, and 12 west	Do. do.
			Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 13, 14, and 15 west; and township 13, range 16 west.	Completed, and notes returned.
Nicholas J. Paul and Oscar F. Davis.	June 6, 1868	Standard lines	Second guide meridian from 4th to 5th standard parallels; 5th standard parallel from 1st to 2d guide meridian.	Parties in the field.
		Township and range lines and subdivisions.	Townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 west; townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, range 9 west.	Do.

C.—*Schedule showing the condition of the surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1869.*

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Amount and locality of work.	Present condition.
Allen J. Currence and W. Scott Humason.	Aug. 8, 1868	Subdivisions	Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, ranges 17, 18, and 19 west; township 4, ranges 20 and 21 west.	Parties in the field.
Josiah B. Park	Aug. 8, 1868	Township and range lines and subdivisions.	Townships 9, 10, 11, and 12, ranges 19 and 20 west	Do.
Miles T. Woolley	Aug. 8, 1868	Subdivisions	Townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, ranges 10 and 11; townships 19 and 20, range 12.	Do.
William Hardin	Aug. 10, 1868	Subdivisions	Townships 17 and 18, range 12; townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, ranges 13 and 14.	Do.
William J. Allason	Aug. 17, 1868	Township and range lines and subdivisions.	Townships 9, 10, 11, and 12, ranges 21 and 22 west	Do.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August* 29, 1868.

P. W. HITCHCOCK, *Surveyor General.*

D.—*The United States in account with the office of the surveyor general of Iowa and Nebraska on account of salaries and incidental expenses for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

Out of the appropriation approved March 2, 1867, for compensation of surveyor general and clerks:

	Dr.	Cr.
By unexpended balance June 30, 1867		$6,296 90
To 1st quarter ending September 30, 1867	$1,225 00	
To 2d quarter ending December 31, 1867	1,416 30	
To 3d quarter ending March 31, 1868	1,645 05	
To 4th quarter ending June 30, 1868	1,669 23	
Unexpended balance June 30, 1868	341 32	
	6,296 90	6,296 90
By unexpended balance June 30, 1868		$341 32

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Out of appropriation approved March 2, 1867, for office rent, fuel, books, stationery, &c.:

	Dr.	Cr.
By unexpended balance June 30, 1867		$1,374 46
To 1st quarter ending September 30, 1867	$490 02	
To 2d quarter ending December 31, 1867	335 00	
To 3d quarter ending March 31, 1868	172 19	
To 4th quarter ending June 30, 1868	316 27	
Unexpended balance June 20, 1868	60 98	
	1,374 46	1,374 46
By unexpended balance June 30, 1868		$60 98

P. W. HITCHCOCK,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 29, 1868.

E.—*List of townships subdivided showing the area and amount of the surveys.*

Number of townships.	Description.		Number of acres.	Amount of surveys.		
	T. N.	R. W. of 6th P. M.		Miles.	Chains.	Links.
1	13	9	23,069.35	60	4	36
2	14	9	23,041.39	60	.....	69
3	15	9	21,814.75	68	20	92
4	13	10	22,891.90	62	20	08
5	14	10	21,950.60	72	74	36
6	15	10	21,831.96	78	33	67
7	13	11	22,073.15	73	23	41
8	14	11	22,992.25	59	76	41
9	15	11	22,662.00	68	03	51
10	5	12	23,043.90	60	02	05
11	6	12	22,986.28	59	77	13
12	13	12	22,297.92	76	26	12
13	14	12	22,987.87	59	74	86
14	15	12	22,960.46	59	72	28
15	5	13	22,989.73	59	75	31

E.—*List of townships subdivided, &c.*—Continued.

Number of townships.	Description.		Number of acres.	Amount of surveys.		
	T. N.	R. W. of 6th P. M.		Miles.	Chains.	Links.
16	6	13	23,024.85	59	77	23
17	5	14	23,065.10	60	02	81
18	6	14	23,086.41	60	03	95
19	5	15	23,044.39	59	77	15
20	6	15	23,004.24	59	75	84
21	8	15	1,108.64	3	62	58
22	5	16	23,018.56	59	78	43
23	6	16	22,929.36	59	69	99
24	8	16	5,144.04	18	16	32
25	5	17	24,932.22	62	36	64
26	6	17	24,939.87	62	36	16
27	7	17	24,946.36	62	38	73
28	8	17	19,000.74	68	08	39
29	5	18	23,006.69	59	76	33
30	5	18	22,956.20	59	70	53
31	7	18	22,938.98	59	68	60
32	8	18	19,110.26	77	77	05
33	8	19	19,083.78	83	48	58

P. W. HITCHCOCK,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 29, 1868.

F.—*Estimates of sums required for the extension of surveys in the State of Nebraska for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Surveys estimated.	Miles.	Rate.	Cost.
For running the exterior boundary lines of townships nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of ranges twenty-five to forty, inclusive; townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of ranges seventeen to fifty-six, inclusive	2,184	$6	$13,104
For running the interior section lines of townships nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of ranges twenty-five to forty, inclusive; townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of ranges seventeen to fifty-six, inclusive	13,440	5	67,200
Total	15,624		80,304

P. W. HITCHCOCK,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 29, 1868.

H.—*Estimate of office expenses for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Salary of surveyor general	$2,000
Salary of chief clerk	1,600
Salary of principal draughtsman	1,300
Salary of assistant draughtsman	1,200
Salary of accountant	1,200
Salary of two copyists at $1,100 each	2,200
Office rent, messenger, stationery, fuel, and other expenses	2,000
Total	11,500

P. W. HITCHCOCK,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August* 29, 1868.

No. 17 J.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Eugene City, Oregon, July 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual annual report, and accompanying statements, to wit:

A.—Statement showing the condition of contracts not closed June 30, 1867.

B.—Statement of original plats of public surveys, copies transmitted to the general and local land offices, since June 30, 1867.

C.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed since June 30, 1867, with area of public lands.

D.—Statement of salaries paid the surveyor general and clerks, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

E.—Statement of incidental expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

F.—Estimate for surveying office expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

G.—Diagram of Oregon, showing the extent of the public surveys, and proposed surveys for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

The public surveys in this district, during the past year, have been prosecuted to the full extent of the appropriation, and have been located mainly in northeastern Oregon, and on the coast in the vicinity of Yaquina bay, and Coquille and Smith's rivers. The guide meridian between ranges 39 and 40 east was extended to the south boundary of township 35 south, and a standard parallel extended east from that point 42 miles, thus furnishing a basis for exteriorizing and subdividing all the land east of the Blue mountains, which includes the principal mining districts of Oregon.

On account of the limited appropriation, the danger from Indians, and the difficulty of obtaining escorts, no contracts were entered into for the extension of surveys on the line of the Oregon Central military road in southeastern Oregon. Special attention will be given to surveys in this section during the present year, and a liberal portion of the appropriation will be expended in the vicinity of this road.

A contract was made, including the extension of the base line to intersect Snake river, but the deputy, on attempting the survey of this line, found it to be impracticable, and it was abandoned.

I have heretofore called attention to the fact that there is a large amount of surveying in this district needing to be done, which I cannot induce deputies to undertake at the present rate per mile. I allude to the forest lands. Settlements are penetrating them on all sides, and heavy milling enterprises are making inroads upon the timber, and it is greatly to the interest of the government, as well as the settlers, that these lands be surveyed. It was with some difficulty that I succeeded in having 17 fractional townships surveyed in the Yaquina bay, Smith's and Coquille river country, and yet the larger portion of these townships are settled, and the residents have been petitioning for years to have them subdivided. I would therefore recommend that some provision be made by which these forest lands may be surveyed, and would respectfully suggest that the surveyor general be authorized to contract for the survey of these lands at a rate not exceeding $20 per mile for exteriors and standard parallels, and $15 per mile for subdivisions. I would also recommend the addition of $1,000 to the appropriation for incidental expenses of this office, to enable the surveyor general to examine the field in person, and determine for himself the townships and localities which should come under the provisions of the higher maximum, and for other purposes necessary to the most judicious extension of the surveys.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. APPLEGATE,
Surveyor General of Oregon.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

A.—*Statement showing the condition of contracts not closed June* 30, 1867.

Contract.		Contractors.	Description of lines.	Estimated distance.	Amount surveyed.			Price per mile.			Gross amount.	Remarks.
No.	Date.				Guide and standard.	Exteriors.	Subdivisions.	Guide and standard.	Exteriors.	Subdivisions.		
				Miles.								
116	Dec. 12, 1866	J. W. Meldrum.....	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 27 and 28 south, range 13 west; 26 and 28 south, 14 west; 21, 29, 30, and 31 south, 11 west; 29 south, 12 west; 20 and 30 south, 10 west.	260	.....	17 40 00	160 13 26	.....	$12 00	$10 00	$1,811 65	Contract closed; account transmitted and reported for payment.
117	Jan. 5, 1867	George Mercer.....	Exterior lines of township 10 south, ranges 9 and 10 west; 11 south, 9, 10, and 11 west; subdivisions of 10 south, 8 9, and 10 west; 11 south, 9, 10, and 11 west.	272	.....	59 38 91	232 68 39	.....	12 00	10 00	3,006 38	Contract closed; account transmitted and reported for payment in the sum of $3,053 84.
119	Feb. 15, 1867	Thompson & Pengra.	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 1 and 2 north, range 19 east; 2 north, 20 and 21 east; 1 and 2 north, 22, 23, and 24 east; 1 and 2 south, 24, 25, and 26 east.	862	.....	211 30 77	926 16 70	.....	12 00	10 00	11,798 69	Contract closed; account transmitted and reported for payment.
120	May 27, 1867	Odell & Gray.....	Exterior and subdivisional lines of township 1 north, ranges 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 46 east; 1 south, 43, 44, 45, and 46 east; 3 and 4 south, 37 east; subdivisions of 1 north, 39 east; base line to Snake river; guide meridian between ranges 39 and 40 east to southeast corner of 35 south, 39 east; seventh standard parallel south, between townships 35 and 36 south, to southeast corner of 35 south, 46 east.	1,050	102 00 00	154 68 40	795 51 95	$15 00	12 00	10 00	11,344 75	Contract closed; account transmitted and reported for payment in the sum of $11,326 75.
121	May 27, 1867	J. J. Henderson.....	Exterior and subdivisional lines of township 1 north, range 18 east; 1 south, 18, 19, and 20 east; 2 south, 18 east	348	.....	38 38 84	233 46 67	.....	12 00	10 00	2,797 65	Contract closed; account transmitted and reported for payment.
122	June 10, 1867	Thompson & Pengra.	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 1 and 2 north, range 25 east; 1 south, 27 east; 2 south, 20, 21, 22, and 23 east; 3 south, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 east.	840	.....	144 37 07	720 29 61	.....	12 00	10 00	8,937 26	Contract closed; account transmitted and reported for payment to the amount of $8,050.

B.—*Statement of original plats of public surveys and copies transmitted to the general and local land offices since June* 30, 1867.

Contract.		Contractors.	Date of voucher.	Lines.	Townships.	Ranges.	Plats made.				Remarks.
No.	Date.						Original.	Sent to Commissioner.	Sent to Register.	Total.	
116	Dec. 12, 1866	John W. Meldrum ...	Sep. 28, 1867	Exteriors.....	20 south	10 west	1	1	....	2	Commissioner's copies accompanied by transcripts of field-notes.
					20, 21, 29, 30, and 31 south ..	11 west					
					29 south	12 west					
					28 south.....	13 west					
				Subdivisions.....	20 and 21 south	10 and 11 west	4	4	4	12	
					29, 30, and 31 south	11 west	3	3	3	9	
					29 south	12 west	1	1	1	3	
					27, 28, and 29 south	13 west	3	3	3	9	
117	Jan. 5, 1867	George Mercer	Dec. 10, 1867	Exteriors.....	10 and 11 south	9 and 10 west	1	1	....	2	
					11 south	11 west					
				Subdivisions.....	10 south	8, 9 and 10 west.....	3	3	3	9	
					11 south	9, 10, and 11 west	3	3	3	9	
119	Feb. 15, 1867	Thompson & Pengra	Sep. 10, 1867	Exteriors	1 and 2 north	19, 22, 23, and 24 east.....	1	1	....	2	
					2 north.....	20 and 21 east.....					
					2 south	24 east.....					
					1 and 2 south	25 and 26 east					
				Subdivisions.....	1 and 2 north	19, 22, 23, and 24 east	8	8	8	24	
					2 north.....	20 and 21 east.....	2	2	2	6	
					1 and 2 south	24, 25, and 26 east.....	6	6	6	18	
120	May 27, 1867	Odell & Gray.....	Feb. 7, 1868	Guide meridian....	Through 26 to 35 south	Between 39 and 40 east.....	1	1	....	2	
				Standard parallel.	Between 35 and 36 south..	Through 41 to 46 east					
				Exteriors	1 north.....	40, 43, 44, 45, and 46 east ...	1	1	....	2	
					2 north.....	46 east.....					
					1 south.....	44, 45, and 46 east					
					2 south.....	45 and 46 east.....					
					3 south.....	37 and 45 east.....					
				Subdivisions.....	1 north.....	38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 46 east.	7	7	7	21	
					2 north.....	46 east.....	1	1	1	3	
					1 south.....	43, 44, 45, and 46 east.....	4	4	4	12	
					2 south.....	45 and 46 east	2	2	2	6	
					3 south.....	37 and 45 east.....	2	2	2	6	
121	May 27, 1867	J. J. Henderson.....	Oct. 7, 1867	Exteriors.....	1 north.....	18 east.....	1	1	....	2	
					1 and 2 south	18 east.....					
					1 south.....	20 east.....					
				Subdivisions.....	1 and 2 north	18 east.....	2	2	2	6	
					1 and 2 south	18 east.....	2	2	2	6	
					1 south.....	19 and 20 east	2	2	2	6	

| | | |

C.—*Statement showing the number of townships surveyed since June 30, 1867, with area of public lands.*

Number.	Description.		Acres.	By whom surveyed.
	Townships.	Ranges.		
1	20 south.....	10 west	3,469.87	John W. Meldrum.
2	21 south.....	10 west	2,095.28	
3	20 south.....	11 west	830.40	
4	21 south.....	11 west	5,039.72	
5	29 south.....	11 west.....	8,120.00	
6	30 south.....	11 west	1,360.00	
7	31 south.....	11 west	1,320.00	
8	29 south.....	12 west	5,222.61	
9	27 south.....	13 west	3,484.17	
10	28 south.....	13 west	3,938.52	
11	29 south.....	13 west	1,361.38	
12	10 south.....	8 west	11,072.20	George Mercer.
13	10 south.....	9 west	7,743.72	
14	11 south.....	9 west	15,704.18	
15	10 south.....	10 west	3,209.20	
16	11 south.....	10 west	16,002.20	
17	11 south.....	11 west	6,634.98	
18	1 north.....	19 east.....	22,152.58	Thompson & Pengra.
19	2 north.....	19 east.....	21,662.20	
20	2 north.....	20 east.....	23,343.51	
21	2 north.....	21 east.....	23,510.15	
22	1 north.....	22 east.....	23,361.46	
23	2 north.....	22 east.....	23,810.58	
24	1 north.....	23 east.....	23,260.45	
25	2 north.....	23 east.....	23,183.22	
26	1 north.....	24 east.....	23,351.90	
27	2 north.....	24 east.....	23,371.70	
28	1 south.....	24 east.....	11,484.83	
29	2 south.....	24 east.....	23,025.27	
30	1 south.....	25 east.....	23,065.66	
31	2 south.....	25 east.....	22,946.83	
32	1 south.....	26 east.....	23,125.96	
33	2 south.....	26 east.....	23,005.42	
34	1 north.....	38 east.....	11,520.00	Odell & Gray.
35	1 north.....	39 east.....	20,485.56	
36	1 north.....	40 east.....	22,987.81	
37	1 north.....	43 east.....	23,014.61	
38	1 north.....	44 east.....	23,008.32	
39	1 north.....	45 east.....	23,023.92	
40	1 north.....	46 east.....	22,996.61	
41	2 north.....	46 east.....	22,944.00	
42	1 south.....	43 east.....	12,206.40	
43	1 south.....	44 east.....	23,064.50	
44	1 south.....	45 east.....	23,007.99	
45	1 south.....	46 east.....	11,517.27	
46	2 south.....	45 east.....	23,028.31	
47	2 south.....	46 east.....	7,711.58	
48	3 south.....	37 east.....	22,394.96	
49	3 south.....	45 east.....	3,835.20	
50	1 north.....	18 east.....	23,364.17	J. J. Henderson.
51	2 north.....	18 east.....	11,453.36	
52	1 south.....	18 east.....	20,450.04	
53	2 south.....	18 east.....	10,108.30	
54	1 south.....	19 east.....	3,031.06	
55	1 south.....	20 east.....	18,510.79	
56	1 north.....	25 east.....	23,443.15	Thompson & Pengra.
57	2 north.....	25 east.....	23,421.11	
58	2 south.....	20 east.....	3,669.94	
59	2 south.....	21 east.....	20,929.30	

C.—*Statement showing the number of townships surveyed, &c.*—Continued.

Number.	Description.		Acres.	By whom surveyed.
	Townships.	Ranges.		
60	3 south.....	21 east.....	20,873.54	
61	2 south.....	22 east.....	23,213.73	
62	3 south.....	22 east.....	21,218.98	
63	2 south.....	23 east.....	23,129.93	
64	3 south.....	23 east.....	23,268.94	
65	3 south.....	24 east.....	22,820.44	
66	3 south.....	25 east.....	23,010.34	
67	1 south.....	27 east.....	23,208.39	
68	2 south.....	27 east.....	23,017.73	
	Total acres ...	.....	1,113,162.42	

D.—*Salaries paid the surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

Name.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Time of service.	Amount paid.
E. L. Applegate.....	Surveyor general	Missouri ...	Entire year	$2,500 00
Joel Ware	Chief clerk.....	Ohio	.....do.....	1,600 0
John T. Bloomfield	Draughtsman	Indiana.....	.....do.....	1,400 00
William H. Haley.....	Clerk.....	Kentucky..	7 months, 15 days.	751 65
William W. Parsons....	Clerk.....	Indiana....	9 months.....	900 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	7,151 65

E.—*Statement of incidental expenses for year ending June 30, 1868.*

Date of voucher.	For what expended.	Amount.
September 30, 1867.	Rent of office.....	$75 00
	Messenger	150 00
	Postage	9 00
	Drawing paper.....	14 00
	Map cases	12 00
December 31, 1867.	Rent of office.....	75 00
	Messenger	73 36
	Do.....	76 64
	Wood	100 00
	Drawing paper.....	86 00
	Map cases, &c.....	29 00
	Postage	7 00
March 31, 1868....	Rent of office.....	75 00
	Messenger	150 00
June 30, 1868.....	Rent of office.....	75 00
	Messenger	150 00
	Stationery	138 74
	Postage	7 00
Total.....	.....	1,302 74

F.—*Estimate of surveying and office expenses for year ending June* 30, 1870.

OFFICE EXPENSES.		
For compensation of surveyor general	$2,500 00	
For compensation of chief clerk	1,600 00	
For compensation of draughtsman	1,400 00	
For compensation of two clerks, at $1,200	2,400 00	
Office rent, messenger, and incidentals	2,000 00	
		$9,900 00
SURVEYING SERVICE.		
For surveying 40 miles guide meridian, at $15 per mile	$600 00	
For surveying 280 miles standard parallel, at $15 per mile	4,200 00	
For surveying 800 exteriors, at $12 per mile	9,600 00	
For surveying 3,500 miles subdivisions, at $10 per mile	35,000 00	
		49,400 00
Total		59,300 00

Supplemental report to accompany the report of the surveyor general of Oregon, for the year ending June 30, 1868.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Eugene City, Oregon, September 15, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of August 25, 1868, requesting a supplemental report in regard to the progress in the development of the natural resources, such as agricultural, mineral, and other products, during the past three years within this district, is received.

Referring to my report of 1865, you say, "In your report of 1865 the character and resources of the country were creditably shown," &c., and also that "It is not advisable to reproduce reports of former years, in order that the country may be kept advised of the importance of that vast range of country on the Pacific coast." I will, therefore, briefly recount the general "description of the country, its productions," &c., as set forth in that report, and, in addition, note the improvement in agriculture, the development of natural resources, the progress of mining discovery, the advancement of settlement, and the increased knowledge of the interior country, as derived from the explorations of miners and pioneers, the campaigns of the military, the United States deputy surveyors in the field, and the travels and observations which I have personally made during the last three years. For the convenience of description it is necessary to institute, or observe, certain grand divisions of country in this great State.

There is a great range of mountains through which the Columbia river passes called the Cascade range. This range runs the full length of the State from north to south, and divides the country into eastern and western Oregon. There is a marked difference in the climate and natural productions of the two sections. Western Oregon is a warmer country than eastern Oregon. There is far more falling weather in the winter, but perhaps no more in the summer. It is this western Oregon, particularly the Willamette valley, which is noted for incessant rains in the winter. The summers are equally distinguished for being clear and settled; perhaps the most reliable for haying and harvesting, and for the drying of fruits, fish, &c., in the sun, of any other section in the United States.

About the last of September, or the beginning of October, we usually—yes, always: it has been so for the past twenty-five years, to my own personal knowledge—have some ten days, more or less, of rain, good,

strong rain, not beating, but just about right, and sufficient to thoroughly wet the ground. It then clears off splendidly; the fire has been extinguished in the mountains, and, the smoke and vapor having disappeared, the atmosphere is perfectly clear. The grass immediately springs up, and the valleys and hills are, in a very short time, clothed in green. This is regarded by all persons as the most beautiful and pleasant season of the year, and is an active time for agriculture—for ploughing and sowing; and the grain springs up immediately from the warm, moist soil, and makes a rapid growth during the fine weather of the fall. This weather continues with but little modification up to the setting in of the rains of winter, which usually take place about the middle of December, and continue with disagreeable continuity to the beginning of March, when all manner of weather, summer and winter, sunshine and storm, may occur in a single day. But it is frequently the case that no snow falls in the valleys west of the Cascade mountains during the winter, and the weather is sufficiently open all winter for ploughing and sowing.

In the early times of Oregon, and to within a short time ago, when the prairies were unfenced and open to the cattle of all alike, no person thought of making preparations for the feeding of stock, and now when persons have pasturage enclosed so that they may limit the stock to a reasonable number, the natural grass is sufficient to keep cattle, horses, and sheep in fine plight the year round. But in the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue rivers, the settlements have become much more compact than they were at the time my general report was made in 1865. As a consequence of this, and from other causes, the style of agriculture has been greatly improved. More attention has been paid to the cultivation of hay and the economical methods of the feeding and keeping of stock. When the outside range failed from excessive accumulation of cattle and sheep it was felt that the good old days of Oregon had departed, but this deprivation is being amply compensated for in the improvement of all manner of stock which economy demands when provision for their support depends upon labor.

Great advancement has been made in these sections of Oregon in the use of improved agricultural machinery. Gang-ploughs and patent harrows, for seeding, and reapers, headers, and threshers, for harvesting and cleaning grain, are certainly a vast improvement on the condition of affairs of but a few years ago, when the ploughing was done with the wooden mould-board, "the seed dragged in with a brush," the grain cut with the cradle and threshed with a band of wild horses, and winnowed in the wind.

This Willamette valley is a large country, sufficient of itself for a State. The plains of this valley, lying on either side of the river, embrace an area of about 3,600 square miles, while the rolling country, or oak hills, lying on either side of these plains, and next to the mountains, the Cascades on the east and the Coast range on the west, are about equal in extent to the plains, making in the aggregate about 7,200 square miles. This is a country of almost uniformly rich land, and susceptible of a dense population, with almost no clearing of timber for the purpose of agriculture and grazing. Without encroaching on the mountains and great forests upon the tributaries of the Willamette river, that encircle this valley region, we have a country every acre of which is capable of being made useful to the farmer and stock raiser, more extensive than the aggregate area of the States of Connecticut and Delaware; and when we include the splendid timbered bottoms upon these tributaries, where the land is of the richest possible character, we have an area on the waters of the Willamette equal to the great State of Massachusetts. In addi-

tion to this we have heavy spurs of mountains running down between these tributaries from the main dividing ridges of the Coast range and Cascade mountains, covered with forests of fir, pine, cedar, hemlock, spruce, &c., of the finest growth in the world, which we can throw in for quantity and good measure.

The valleys of the Umpqua and Rogue rivers do not abound in such extensive tracts of level lands as the Willamette valley. The hill country prevails to a greater extent. As a whole they are better adapted to stock-raising than to farming. Yet in Rogue River valley there is a large amount of first-rate farming land, and, in its agricultural appliances, has been for many years in advance of any other section of Oregon. It is a better corn (maize) country than the Willamette, being equal in this respect to many of the best corn-growing States in the Union. Being protected better from the fresh air from the ocean, melons and peaches and all manner of garden vegetables flourish here better than in the Willamette or Umpqua valleys; in fact, this is a good grape and tobacco country.

The Umpqua is better suited to the raising of sheep than any other purpose. The valleys, however, among the hills, are very rich and productive, and agriculture is carried on there with the most improved appliances, and vast quantities of grain and hay are raised. This is essentially a hilly country; these hills are round and regular in form, and are covered with the most beautiful black-oak trees. The soil of these hills is very rich, and scarcely a stone anywhere can be found projecting above the ground. Timothy will succeed among these trees, even on the summits of the hills, and orchard grass flourishes as though it had found its special adaptation.

The most valuable lands of the valleys of western Oregon have been taken up by settlers, and there is but little to be found vacant in the vicinity of the road passing through these valleys, and communicating with California. Emigrants, therefore, unable to purchase land from these private land owners, will be compelled to retire toward the foot of the mountains. But for new beginners and poor people there is great advantage in this, as abundance of natural pasturage may yet be found by retreating back some distance from the more closely settled districts. Persons coming to this country with means may purchase land and choose their homes almost to suit themselves. A large proportion of the lands of this great natural division of Oregon which I have been describing was taken up in 640-acre claims, by pioneers; and the closing in of settlements and the fencing up of lands are contrary to their tastes, and in many cases almost insupportably repugnant to their feelings, and they are ready to sell out when a good offer is made. They feel, however, that they should have a decent price for their homes; that, having opened this great country to settlement, and having defended the early growth of civilization here against the assaults of savage men and the ravages of wild beasts, and having triumphed over and almost destroyed both, they feel that they are entitled to a respectable little fortune for what they have so amply earned. In fact, it was but an act of justice on the part of Congress to donate these lands, and it has been this promise of title that has caused many of these pioneers to remain upon their claims until the progress of civilization has overtaken them. The sentiment of these people to find new country and new pasturage is very strong; and many of them spend much of their time exploring the new valleys of eastern Oregon, and, on their return home, disturb the repose of their neighbors by rehearsing their descriptions of these new districts. The wearied hay-makers of the "fenced-up" districts dwell with interest upon the

stories of vast grazing advantages in the valleys of the Klamath, Sprague's river, Goose lake, Malheur, and Ochoco. Those desiring to sell out would do so generally with the design of taking homesteads in these new valleys, and this disposition has received new impulse lately from the successful operations of the military in clearing eastern and southern Oregon of hostile Indians, and the consequent safety now with which settlements may be planted in any part of this great country. The prices asked for these homes, which are finished and prepared for the abode of the most civilized and refined people, to whom the advantages and pleasures of society are indispensable, are not unreasonably high. For example, I know a beautiful place in the hill country of the Umpqua, on which the proprietor has been residing for some fifteen years. The house, a frame cottage, neatly painted, and other buildings, are worth a thousand dollars; about a thousand acres of land, held with a sound and direct title from the government, and all under a good and substantial fence. It is situated in a cove at the head of a small creek, which is skirted with splendid alder trees, and fine spring branches come in from among the hills on the right and left. There is perhaps about fifty acres of farming land in the bottom. On this class of lands almost anything known to temperate regions may be grown; from three to four tons of timothy to the acre, 50 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels of oats, 60 or 70 bushels of corn, and all kinds of garden vegetables succeed well upon such bottoms; the nine hundred and fifty acres, therefore, are hill lands, suitable for the raising of sheep. The soil among these hills is soft, moist, and sandy. They never become muddy or sticky, and are firm under foot in the rainy season. The native grass grows on these hills the year round, and orchard grass, when once set, will do the same. Sheep, cattle, and horses will grow, flourish, and increase here as by spontaneous production, and with no other feed than what they pick from the ground, and with no other shelter than that afforded by the hills and trees. On such a place as this, a person could keep ten head of horses, 50 head of cattle, and 1,000 sheep, and, with light labor, can secure an income of two thousand dollars per year. Such a place as this can be bought for about $4,000; the owner of this place which I have described asks just that sum. He longs for a new country, not aware that he has the elements of a fortune in his hands, and that he ought to be one of the most happy and contented of men in the world. A great many such places as this may be found in the hilly districts of Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue rivers, and can be bought at even low figures when we consider their intrinsic value and the increased value which must take place in the not far off future. And from the causes hinted at, and from others which I shall explain, the most valuable grain and hay lands of this extensive section of western Oregon may be bought at comparatively low prices, ranging from five to fifteen dollars per acre.

Large quantities of grain are raised in the Willamette valley; the flour goes to the mining camps of the mountains or to San Francisco, from where it is sent to Nevada and the vast interior at great speculation, or shipped abroad to different parts of the world. But the amount which this country now produces is but a fraction of what it could or would produce if internal facilities of transportation were better, and if Oregon had independent means of transportation abroad; or if, from the improvement of the vast facilities for manufacture here, a greater home consumption demanded it. The statement may as well be made right in this connection, and relied on by the commercial and business interest of the world, that Oregon may always be safely depended upon for immense quantities of grain. Crops in this country never fail. We hear of drought,

blight, smut, and rust ruining the grain crops in other parts of the world. It never happens here. As sure as the farmer ploughs and sows, he has harvest; and the bounty of that harvest is in proportion to the skill and faithfulness of his work. The seasons and the soil always do their duty.

Taking into consideration the vast hill countries of these valleys, the favorable climate, the superior quality of the soil and their natural adaptation to all manner of grasses, it is evident that their capabilities for the production of wool, mutton, beef, butter, and cheese are beyond all calculation. These great resources have been considerably improved upon in the last few years, but the progress which has been made only serves to indicate what tremendous resources of wealth they would become if circumstances should demand their complete development.

The Umpqua country has a harbor at the mouth of the Umpqua river, and when the light-house is in operation, large schooners, and even ocean steamers may enter there with comparative safety, and at the head of tide-water they have a commercial emporium on a small scale, called Scottsburg. It is chiefly distinguished for the rugged abruptness of the mountain walls around it, the splendor and fragrance of its myrtle groves, and its lack of houses and population. From this point goods are hauled in wagons to the interior towns of Oakland and Roseburg, where an extensive and profitable business is transacted. It is at these places the people dispose of their wool, wheat, oats, barley, bacon, butter, eggs, cheese, fruit, and other produce, which is sent to the emporium by the same means of conveyance that brought up the goods, and thence shipped for San Francisco. In the Umpqua country they have many saw-mills, flouring mills, distilleries, and breweries. They also manufacture considerable leather of a superior quality, and some salt, and sorghum sirup. The Umpqua mines, which are located on the tributaries of the South Umpqua, and also on the head-waters of the North Umpqua river, give employment to a few miners and create a market for the produce of adjacent farmers.

The agriculture of Rogue River valley is mainly sustained by the mines of that section and the city of Yreka, located south of the Siskiyou mountains in California. Their goods are hauled in wagons either from Red Bluffs, in California, or from Crescent City, on the coast, 120 miles west of Jacksonville. Yet, notwithstanding its interior location, its mines having been good and extensive, giving employment to a large number of miners who were always well supplied with the "dust," with which to pay liberally for all they desired, the farmers in this section flourished to an extraordinary degree, and all departments of business brought into requisition partook of their prosperity. But in time the capacity of agriculture preponderated over the capability of the mines to consume, and a comparative stagnation in business was the result. The lack of market was seriously felt, and an outlet for their surplus produce seemed to be a necessity; and considerable money was spent by enterprising citizens in attempting to build wagon roads over the Cascade mountains to reach distant mining camps. Some sought a solution of the difficulty in the manufacture of such articles as drained the country of money by being brought with great expense from abroad, such as leather, lime, whiskey, wine, tobacco, vinegar, soap, candles, and sorghum sirup. They have in this valley many fine saw and grist mills, distilleries, and appliances for the preparation of the various articles which have been mentioned. They manufacture wagons and fine furniture. They have here lime, coal, and marble; and at the town of Ashland there is a mill for the cutting of marble, and at this locality the enterprising citizens have contracted for a large woollen factory, which is nearly ready to com-

mence operations. Situated as they are there, the manufacture of woollen goods and the making up of clothing ought to be profitable and go far towards sustaining business in that country.

The Rogue River mines, as has been explained heretofore, are the oldest mines in Oregon, having been discovered in the summer of 1849, the next season after the discovery of gold in California. At the time of the discovery of gold here, this valley was inhabited by the most warlike and resolute savages found anywhere on this coast, and had it not been for the gold and its influence they would have been able to resist the advancement of settlements for a great many years, and undoubtedly would have cost the government immense sums of money above what it did cost to subdue them. But the attractive power of gold, and the natural desirableness of the country, brought an enterprising class of people who were willing to brave all the dangers for the sake of the advantages of a pleasant and healthy climate, where rich soil and good gold mines lay in close proximity. This country was prospected under the most serious difficulties, and in the face of many dangers. In the interior, surrounded by unexplored and almost impenetrable mountains, traversed by only an emigrant trail which was wholly unfit for the purpose of heavy teaming, the pack train had to be depended upon mainly for all purposes of transportation. Flour reached $1 25 per pound, and luxuries, such as bacon, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and whiskey, perfectly fabulous prices. The "brave '49-er" traversed all this country, his pick and shovel in one hand, and his trusty rifle in the other. But many of these adventurous heroes paid with their lives the penalty of their daring enterprise, and their bones were left bleaching in the cañons and mountain gorges of the wilderness. But after two general wars with the tribes of that country they were subdued and removed to a reservation 200 miles away; so that persons living at a distance, who have been deterred from coming here to try their fortune in the mines, because of their dread of the savages, may now come with perfect safety and impunity. These mines have been better prospected and tested than any others in Oregon, and that they are good, reliable, and extensive is conceded by all who are acquainted with them and experienced in the business. They are distributed along the main channel of the river from Gold Hill, located near the lower end of the upper plains, and not far below the mouth of Bear, or Stewart's creek, all the way to the coast, and on the tributaries from Ashland on the south side of the valley, and in all the streams on the north side of the river coming in below Gold Hill, westward to the mouth of the river. Gold deposits have been found in paying quantities.

Besides these river, creek, and ravine mines which usually occupy the attention of miners because of the convenience of water, which is indispensable to mining operations, there are known to exist extensive tracts of "pay dirt," which it would require immense cost to put water upon. These mines will lie here to interest the great capitalist in the future; meanwhile miners will continue to whittle away upon them with the water of the gulches during the showers of winter. By the expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars, water could be brought into the banks of pay dirt in the vicinity of Jacksonville, and when once there it would command the banks and ridges of the same deposits for many miles; and that the dust is there in paying quantities has been amply demonstrated by mining operations which have been carried on there for nearly twenty years. There are other districts in this Rogue River country similar to this which I have just described, which in the future will be developed into great mines. Many ledges of gold-bearing quartz have been found

here, and some of them are being worked with profit; and many more of them will be opened and worked when the fever to prospect for those ledges in which the gold is supposed to predominate over the rock gradually cools off, and capitalists become more contented to embark in mining operations with moderate prospects before them. It was in this valley that the celebrated Gold Hill was discovered, from which some of the first wagon loads of rock taken yielded several thousand dollars to the ton. But not continuing the richness first promised, and the proprietors meeting with a discouraging detachment in the ledge, the company broke down and the hill was abandoned. Saying nothing of the "big lumps" and "big strikes" that are continually stumbled upon in these mines, and which would start the miners to a new discovery for a thousand miles around, a large number find profitable work here, and many a "lucky miner" makes his "pile" and strikes for other parts of the world with a heavy wallet.

There are four natural divisions of western Oregon, caused by mountain ranges. The Willamette is separated from Umpqua by the Callapooya mountains, the structure of which appears mainly to be an upheaval of stratified formations and sedimentary rocks or old ocean bed. Soil rich, sandy, and moist, producing hazle, elder, and alder, and immense fir and cedar trees. Much of this is rolling table land, sufficiently even for agriculture. A number of townships of it are surveyed, are vacant, and open to private entry at a dollar and a quarter per acre.

The Umpqua is separated from the Rogue River valley by the Umpqua mountain, a much more lofty and rugged ridge than the Callapooya. Basalt, granite, and quartz appear here, the basalt in stupendous masses; and about the summits of the most elevated ridges, in many places, it shoots up in tall peaks many hundreds of feet above the surrounding forests. This mountain is cut in two by the great Umpqua cañon, discovered by the South Road Company in the spring of 1846. It was opened so that wagons could pass the fall after its discovery; and through it at that time came the first wagons that ever rolled into Umpqua or the Willamette valley. It was much improved at an early day under the supervision of Major Alvord, now General Alvord; and was subsequently still further improved by Colonel Hooker, since the distinguished Major General Hooker.

This cañon is twelve miles in length; and the road is now kept in repair by means of an incorporated company.

The Siskiyou mountain runs east and west from the Coast mountains to the Cascade range, and constitutes the southern wall of Rogue River valley, and also serves as a sort of natural boundary between Oregon and California. It is a lofty and rugged range, and at some points it piles up to the point of eternal snow. Over this mountain there is a very good graded road, constructed wholly by private enterprise, and through a route first opened in the spring of 1849.

This mountain exhibits immense upheavals of granite and a great variety of kindred rocks and quartz.

The soil on the south side of the valley, made from the washings of this mountain, may be denominated as granite land, and it is undoubtedly the nicest land for cultivation in the world. But at many localities about the lower summits are points and crags of basalt rock. Pilot Rock is one of this character, and stands on the summit of the mountain a few miles west of the stage road. With a base of three or four hundred feet it rises up with perpendicular walls to a great height, what is estimated to be a thousand feet. There are also to be found about the lower summits of this mountain, within the pass of the stage road, and perhaps

4,500, feet above the level of the sea, great masses of old ocean bed, showing in the rock the forms of a great variety of sea shells.

About the foot of this mountain on the Oregon side are some hot mineral springs, the finest for bathing purposes imaginable. The effect of this warm mineral water on the skin is declared by all to be pleasant and beneficial and it is resorted to for the sure cure of cutaneous diseases. There are also fine soda springs here—the sharpest and most delicious and refreshing soda-water ever drank, and large quantities of it, there being a number of cold springs. Here nature in her great internal laboratory sets at defiance man's most refined skill in chemistry. Great numbers of people throng here to indulge in drinking this water, and it is believed to exercise a beneficial effect upon all parts of the system.

The fourth division of western Oregon is the coast country; it is separated from those districts which have been described by the Coast range of mountains, which run parallel with the Cascade range and the coast. The summit of this ridge is at an average distance of twenty-five miles from the sea-shore, and bold spurs from the main range run out at many points far into the ocean, forming high and rugged promontories. This strip of country presents a rugged aspect in its general features, yet its average altitude is far less than that of the Cascades, and upon exploration it is found to contain vast quantities of land sufficiently even for cultivation and of the richest and most productive character. Its characteristics and natural productions are similar to the land described in the Callapooya mountains. In fact this whole belt of thirty or forty miles broad, and running the full length of the Oregon coast, may be set down as a forest country, excepting, of course, some comparatively small districts, such as the Clatsops plains and the prairies of Chehalem, Tillamoote, Siletz, Taquina, Alsey, Sinselaw, Smith river, Umpqua, Coos, Coquille, and Rogue rivers. This mountain is cut through by the Umpqua and Rogue rivers, and south of the Umpqua the mountains of this belt become more detached and irregular, affording larger districts, in compact form, sufficiently even for agricultural purposes. It has been exceedingly difficult to extend the surveys in this section of country on account of the dense undergrowth and the heavy timber. At various points along this coast country there are established heavy lumbering interests, and vast quantities of valuable timber are being swept from unsurveyed lands. The valuable classes of timber are fir, pine, redwood, maple, myrtle, and cedar. Stock flourishes here, feeding upon wild pea-vine in the woods, and clover and grass in the swales and glades, and without any preparation being made for feeding in the winter. Orchard grass, timothy and clover grow luxuriantly; corn and all kinds of grain do well, and the potato crop is unsurpassed by any country. In fact, all varieties of garden vegetables and fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, and cherries, succeed first-rate. The Coos, Coquille, and Rogue river sections have one specialty superior to any other portion of Oregon: it is in honey. The adaptation of this country to bees and the production of honey is extraordinary. There is a succession of bloom in that country which affords bee pasturage during the whole summer; but foremost among all these is the bloom of the mountain huckleberry, which abounds in these woods; and as it blooms later and later up the sides of the hills and mountains, it furnishes materials for bees for many weeks. The honey made in this country is of the most delicate and delicious flavor, and almost transparent. There are oyster beds along this coast particularly in the Yaquina bay, where large quantities of oysters are gathered for commerce. A great many varieties of fine fish are to be found along this shore; even codfish and the salmon, which abound here and run up

these coast streams in vast quantities in certain seasons of the year, are pronounced by travellers and all competent judges to be the finest ever found. At many points on these numerous streams emptying into the ocean and into the Columbia river are a great many favorable situations where magnificent fisheries could be established, and in the aggregate possess a capacity equal to the demands of a continent. Some of these facilities have been improved and considerable quantities of fish are taken and prepared for home consumption, and for market abroad; and to the extent it has been followed has proven a lucrative business. On the southern portion of this coast large coal deposits have been found, and some of these beds have been opened and extensively worked for the purposes of trade and commerce. Coal has also been struck at various points elsewhere along this coast as far north as the Tillamook, but not sufficiently developed to demonstrate either its quantity or quality.

The coast mines consist chiefly of the beach mines, distributed all along between the mouth of the Coquille and Rogue rivers and extending several miles north of the Coquille. It is believed that the "dust" is driven up from the ocean by the action of the surf, for claims that have been worked out have subsequently been found renewed. This is the celebrated gold beach that once created intense excitement. They are said to be "too even a thing" to suit miners generally; they do not contain the necessary "lumps" to keep up the interest; but wages in the coal mining and lumbering business being as good or better than these mines will yield they are not worked extensively, but are regarded, such as they are, as inexhaustible. Some day, perhaps, when people in that section come to be contented with two or three dollars per day, these mines will be extensively worked; or, perhaps, when some cunning Yankee shall invent an ingenious machine by which the precious dust may be separated from the grosser material with greater facility than with any of the appliances used here, this gold beach may become as substantial and important as its elegant name would indicate.

Iron ore has been found in extensive beds in this State, particularly in the vicinity of Portland. A company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing iron in this State on the 24th day of February, 1865, and established heavy works for this purpose near the town of Oswego, a few miles above the city of Portland. The organization is known as the "Oregon Iron Company," and is established upon a capital stock basis of $500,000, but reached its first run of iron ore on the 24th day of August, with an expenditure of $126,000. The works, if pressed to three runs per day, 24 hours, will yield from nine to twelve tons per day. The ore possesses about 55 per cent. of iron, and by iron men is pronounced rich and profitable. It is believed by those who have examined and prospected the bed that it will prove even richer as it is worked into. The iron made from this mine has been proven to be of the finest grain and the most superior quality. In fact, it is said to answer for machinery from the first casting, just as it runs from the ore. This extraordinary iron bed begins near the town of Oswego and curves around to the vicinity of St. Helen's, on the Columbia river, and has been traced some 25 miles. It is favorably located for working, as the country through which it runs is covered with a heavy forest of fir, out of which to prepare coal.

The Willamette mines are located high up among the spurs of the Cascade mountains, in a belt of country which runs along with the range, in which the granite and quartz makes its appearance. Gold dust has been discovered upon the headwaters of Molalla, but the most northern point west of the Cascade where gold mines have been worked are those

located upon the mountain tributaries of the Santiam river. A number of heavy ledges of gold-bearing quartz have been found here. Some of the samples of rock are extremely rich. A joint-stock company has been organized to work these mines and have constructed a powerful mill and crushed considerable of the quartz, but the yield of the precious metal fell far short of expectations. These veins are of that class in which the gold is irregularly distributed in patches at intervals, called chimneys. Quartz containing these chimneys may have a certain percentage of gold distributed very evenly through it and the chimneys exist in addition, but in this class that even percentage is usually very low, and therefore involves the crushing of large quantities of poor rock between the profitable patches. This class of rock is very deceptive and often leads to serious and disastrous disappointments among the inexperienced, for accurate assays may be made from specimens of the ledge, the calculations per ton from which will vastly exceed what can ever be reached by working the rock. This appears to have been the case in these mines. After the quartz has been crushed, the separating the gold from it requires a degree of scientific knowledge and experience which perhaps has never been brought in requisition in these mines, but which, if applied, might develop great sources of wealth, for the material is here to work upon. At this time, however, the mining operations of this camp are under the shadow of discouragement.

A number of large veins and ledges of gold-bearing quartz have been found among the mountains on the waters of the Kenzie river. There has also been some "pay dirt" found here. No important mining operations, however, have been attempted in this locality. No company has as yet been organized to work any of these ledges. Specimens and samples from a number of the different ledges have been carefully assayed by competent chemists, and the calculations of quantity of gold per ton range from $60 to $4,500. The style of operations here are of the most simple, cheap, and primitive character. They prospect around the ledges, some of which are very large, being from three to four feet thick and distinctly traceable for several thousand yards, and peck out detached fragments, from which they sort the richer specimens and pound them up by hand in mortars. This process of mining is said to be safe; not exposing the miner to the danger of losing the fortune that he has nor to the sudden getting of one. And yet it is declared that many of these miners are getting rich.

Still further south, in this same range of country and on the headwaters of the coast fork, is a district of placer mines. Considerable pay dirt has been found distributed among the mountain streams here; but neither the love of fortune nor the spur of necessity have sufficed to cause the owners of the principal claims to develop these mines. These mines are mainly held by farmers and other persons who live in the valley below, and with whom mining is not a business, and they are contented to do, or have done for them, only just such an amount of work as is necessary to hold their claims, saving them, as they facetiously remark, "for after a while, when gold will be worth something."

The Bohemia mines are located upon the summit of the Callapooya mountain, where it rises up into a sharp ridge and connects with the main Cascade range. These mines are of comparatively recent discovery, but having fortunately fallen into the hands of intelligent persons, who interested capital and procured the services of experienced prospecters, the character of the mines is already pretty satisfactorily ascertained. It proves to be a heavy quartz district. Within the circuit of a few miles a number of veins of gold and silver-bearing quartz have been

found. It is believed that these are destined to be great mines, both for gold and silver. The quartz in one of the large ledges has been tested to some extent with the *arrastra*, and the results have been not only satisfactory, but justify the very highest expectations. "Gold bricks," as they are called, have been passing around in attestation of the reliability of Bohemia, and companies are being organized for the purpose of beginning operations there on a large scale.

Eastern Oregon is separated from the western natural division of the State by the Cascade range of mountains. It is a vast region, bounded on the south by California and Nevada; on the east by the Territory of Idaho, and on the north by Washington Territory. It is a different country in its physical appearance and structure from western Oregon. The circumstances of its geological history have evidently been different, and its present condition in this respect is manifestly of a radical dissimilarity. The natural productions are therefore, in many respects, different, even where it would not be demanded by the difference of climate; but as an illustration of this important fact, there is not an oak tree on the east side of the dividing grounds of the Cascade ridge.

A considerable portion of this interior tract presents the evidences of the most awful volcanic commotions, and that too of a far more recent date than there are any indications of in western Oregon. The mountains of this section are irregular, there being no connected ranges of any considerable length, but appear to have been piled about in the utmost disorder and confusion, yet not to say excessively rugged, numerous, or high. Many of them rise up from a plain, in perfect cone shape, from little round hills of a hundred feet high to the respectable altitude of 3,000 feet. From about the summits of these lesser hills a point of black or dark red lava will project; but the larger hills have evidently been built up from the action of craters. In the central portion of this region, off east from Diamond peak, and rising up abruptly from the east side of the Deschutes valley, there is an elevated table land which is called the "desert." It extends eastward from this point until it breaks down at the western rim of the valley of Harney lake, and from near the northern end of Lake Abert, northward to the valley of Crooked river, being about 80 miles east and west, by 40 miles north and south.

The eastern portion of this desert is rock, sand, and sage. The western portion is covered with pumice, called volcanic ashes, and is almost as white as snow. It is the hardened form which has been blown out and spread over this section from the great volcanic cauldrons which have one day boiled in this country, and the awful rents in the earth and craters from which it is supposed to have issued still yawn at different points hereabouts in silent and grim attestation of this theory. The only vegetable production of any note that appears upon the western line of this desert plain is a dwarf pine of only a few feet in height, while vast stretches of the plain are perfectly barren and desolate. The pumice covering the surface of the earth here is of about the fineness of ground tan-bark, and when dry possesses no more specific gravity, although throughout its structure there are found beautiful crystals of silicious sand.

Northern Oregon is that part of this great eastern portion of the State which lies between the Cascade range and the Blue mountains, and extends northward from the desert to the Columbia river or boundary line between Oregon and Washington. It includes the country bordering upon the Columbia, the valley of the Umatilla, and all the vast region drained by the John Day, the Deschutes, and Crooked rivers. It is a large country, almost or quite as extensive as the State of Massachusetts.

This is mainly a grazing country, and abounds in the celebrated bunch grass. It is a country of a "thousand hills," and as many valleys, and as there is comparatively little falling weather the snow seldom interferes with grazing. The valleys among the hills and bordering upon the streams are, some of them, of considerable size. There are quite extensive settlements in many of them, where agriculture is carried on with system, success, and profit. Corn does well here, and it is claimed that melons do better in this country than in the Willamette valley.

The Umatilla is a fine country, both for grazing and for agriculture. It is also very favorably situated for business and trade, having mines on the east and south and the Columbia river for navigation. In all the appliances of agriculture, mills, &c., this section of country is as well advanced as any other portion of the State.

The John Day country contains some very fine valleys for agriculture, and quite extensive settlements are established in the valley below Canyon City, where farming is carried on extensively. Many settlements have been made among the valleys along the Deschutes and in the Crooked river country. The Ochoes and a number of other valleys in this section are of recent exploration. Here is certainly a fine field for the emigrant. He may, in fact, choose his own occupation, to be either a herdsman or a farmer, or both. It is almost needless to say that a country like this is well adapted to the raising of sheep; and that wool is destined to be a great staple of this country is most evident. The country is well watered, and in most parts is sufficiently supplied with timber.

The climate here is preferred by a great many people to that of the Willamette. There is much more clear weather in the winter months, while in the summer it is claimed there are more showers, and that this is the secret of the superior success of corn and many of the garden vegetables. This is also a fine fruit country. Game is abundant; elk, deer, bear, and antelope abound, and fowl and fish. To the man who is master of the fine art of trout-fishing, this is certainly a paradise. All the streams abound in the finest varieties of trout, from one to five pounds' weight, and in the lake they are even more plentiful. About the headwaters of the Deschutes river there are some fine lakes of from six to eight miles in extent. Here in these beautiful lakes, the waters of which are as clear as crystal, it is believed the finest kind of trout may be taken by even the unskillful.

East Oregon is designed to embrace the most eastern part of eastern Oregon, and is that portion, essentially, which I have heretofore denominated as "eastern Oregon." It includes Grand Ronde, Powder River, Harney Lake, and Alvord valleys, and, on the southern border, all the country east of Christmas lakes. The climate and productions of this country are similar to northern Oregon. Grand Ronde and Powder River valleys are extensive agricultural sections, and agriculture in all its departments is carried on here with the same appliances as are used in other parts of the world. A large amount of these valleys have been surveyed, embracing the principal portions of the main valleys. This section embraces all the country east of the Blue mountains and sloping down to Snake river. There are vast quantities of grazing country here, and many valleys suitable for agriculture are to be found among the hills on the streams. There is plenty of timber and water. Harney Lake valley has been found to be very extensive, and to contain a vast amount of agricultural, grazing, and hay lands. It is a vast basin, and without any outlet. Settlers and those who follow herds are just beginning to go in there; and, from all sources of information, it is destined to become

before long an important section of country. It is said to be 30 by 40 miles in extent, water and soil in abundance, and great plains of waving grass and clover. The only difficulty complained of is the scarcity of timber. The streams of this valley flow into Harney lake, a body of water of considerable magnitude, with broad and extensive marshes bordering upon the eastern shore. This point is favorably located for the raising of beef, as it is within driving distance of heavy mining interests in almost every direction.

The country about the Christmas lake is narrow, but of considerable length, and in character the country is similar to the Harney Lake valley. What here has been regarded as one long lake turns out to be a long string of small lakes, but connected, as it would appear, by broad marshes. Many of these lakes possess that singular feature which some writers have discovered of Klamath Lake—*the possessing of no water!* Some of these lakes, though of considerable extent, are very shallow, the depth varying from one to three feet, with an extremely rich soil at the bottom, which produces every year a powerful growth of cone grass, flags, and bulrushes. At the season of the year when these are standing there is no lake, or it is one of those remarkable lakes with no water in it; but when this vegetation has fallen, or dried and burnt off the surface, and the water has appeared, then it is a lake, and has the water in it just like other lakes. Indeed, many disputes and misunderstandings among travellers and explorers have occurred through means of this circumstance.

Alvord valley embraces the upper waters of the Owyhee river, including the Jordan creek country, and is located in the southeast corner of the State. There is considerable farming land in this section, and the grazing is extensive. Settlements have been established here for a number of years, notwithstanding the danger from hostile savages. That country is repeating the history of Rogue River valley, and has just reached that point of progress at which the red man was conquered. Agriculture and trade in this section is sustained by its mines, and its point of mercantile supply is in the direction of the Central Pacific railroad, and when the railroad reaches the north bend of the Humboldt river, it will be near enough to establish and vitalize this important country. But the mines adjacent to this valley are located mainly in the Owyhee mountains, east of the boundary line between Oregon and Idaho.

The country in the immediate vicinity of Snake river consists of elevated ridges and table lands, or is cut up into deep and rugged cañons from 100 to 1,000 feet deep, and produces but little grass, and but a poor quality of even sage brush. The principal part of the country intervening between the localities which I have described is pretty much of the same character, and only fit for the abode of lizards and horned toads.

The Blue mountains are an irregular pile of mountains intervening between the head-waters of the Umatilla and Grand Ronde rivers. This particular section, however, partakes more of the nature of a chain or range than the portions further south. There is a heavy spur runs down westward, parallel to the Columbia river, and also similar spurs between the three principal branches of the John Day river and between the south fork of the John Day and Crooked river, while still another point is projected southwestwardly, dividing the waters of Crooked river from those of Harney Lake valley and finally connecting with the desert table land. Similar spurs run out between the rivers on the eastern side, and gradually widen out into high sage plains as they approach the Snake river. This extensive pile of mountains is covered with a fine forest of pine, fir, hemlock, and cedar; it abounds in water-power,

and has considerable rich land, sufficiently even for cultivation. It is also a gold and silver country; gold having been found in many places, deposited both in rock and in the earth. Mining is carried on here in a number of different localities with all the works, machinery, and appliances of the most permanently established and profitable of mines. Yet the aggregate yield of the country is not equal to what it was a few years ago when the cream of the placer deposits was being taken off. In fact the extraction of gold from its original sources seems to require everywhere the application of a constantly increasing amount of labor and skill, and that a constant augmentation of the forces applied will be found necessary, whether of men, machinery, or scientific knowledge, in order to keep up the yearly production of the precious metals to a given quantity; and of all the powers that can be brought into requisition none are so important as an understanding of the elements and principles of the natural sciences upon which are founded those processes which are indispensable to the most perfect and successful mining. A large number of extensive and well-defined gold and silver-bearing quartz veins have been discovered here, examined, and tested; and some of the gold ledges are being worked, but in a country abounding in placer mines the progress of quartz mining must be slow. Placer mines require less capital and less skill, and the investments made upon them are far less hazardous than the quartz. The principal mining localities of east Oregon are the Grand Ronde, Powder river, Burnt river, Willow creek, and the Malheur; the principal localities on the other side in northern Oregon are the Umatilla, John Day, Granite City, and Canyon City mines.

This is a very extensive mining country, capable of giving employment to a vast number of miners. There is also presented here an inviting field for the investment of capital.

Southeastern Oregon embraces a country about 100 miles long from east to west, running eastward from the Cascades towards the Christmas Lake valley, and from the head-waters of the Klamath marsh, and the desert on the north, southward to the California line. There is country enough here for a State. The climate is similar to northern and east Oregon. It embraces the Klamath Lake valley, which stretches along the eastern base of the Cascade mountains to the dividing grounds between the waters of the Klamath and Deschutes. The outlet of this valley is the Klamath river, which breaks through the Cascades just south of the southern boundary of the State.

Klamath Lake valley contains a large amount of agricultural and grass lands. There has been some dispute about this being a suitable country for agriculture on account of altitude. But demonstration is the best of all proof. They have the productions there to show—timothy with stocks nearly six feet long; corn, like that of Missouri; wheat of the heaviest kind; and barley 100 bushels to the acre. In J. Ross Browne's report the important fact is noted that the Klamath lake *has no water in it;* that what water there is, is very shallow; that it principally consists of extensive marshes or savannahs, and could be easily drained for cultivation. This is true of the lower Klamath lake, though in the upper end there is considerable open and deep water. But miles and miles of it are just as described, and could be effectually drained by a few hundred yards of excavation in the bed of the Klamath river just where it leaves this vast plain. A little sharp ridge of hills runs across the valley above the lower lake, and above this ridge is the Big Klamath lake. It is about 20 miles long and 12 miles broad; it is open and deep water, and the waves roll on it like they do on an inland sea. It has an outlet

into the lower Klamath lake called Sink river. This river is perhaps three-quarters of a mile long, and is a cascade its entire length. When it turns over the rock rim from the upper lake, it is about 300 feet broad. The difference in altitude between the two lakes is considerable; it has never been measured. This is undoubtedly one of the most perfect of sites for the application of water-power. There can be no floods here. The lake acts as a regulator, and the rise and fall of the lake does not exceed a couple of feet at the most. Perhaps the greatest change in the rise and depression of the water here is caused by the direction and force of the wind. A singular phenomenon of this character was witnessed upon a certain occasion; the wind was blowing a fresh breeze from the south, and the effect was so great upon the waters of the lake that Sink river for a short time almost ceased to flow. There are upon the margin of these waters some large marsh plains like those which prevail in what is styled the lower Klamath lake, and much the same as those which predominate in the great marsh country above.

This big lake is literally alive with the finest of fish. They are a large scale fish, weighing from 5 to 25 pounds, and resembling in form what are called the buffalo fish of the western rivers of the Mississippi valley. In fact, what is said of this lake in regard to fish may be said with equal truth of Goose lake and all the principal waters of southeastern Oregon; and for trout, it is an unsettled point whether the rivers and streams of this country are surpassed by the waters of northern Oregon.

The marsh is located at the head of this valley next to the foot of the desert plateau which sets in towards the northeast, leaving a belt of forest country perhaps 20 miles wide between this desert elevation and the foot of the Cascade mountains. In the northern portion of this marsh is located what is called the Upper lake. A large proportion of this marsh is similar to the savannahs of the lower lakes. There are extensive portions of it, however, sufficiently dry for cultivation, broad, level, and rich like the prairies of Illinois. Williamson's river winds through this marsh, and at the south end of it breaks out over a rim of rocks similar to those at the southern extremities of the Big and Lower lakes, and it would take but little outlay of labor to drain the whole vast plain. It is in this Upper lake that the celebrated wocus is gathered by the Indians. Until within a few years it has been regarded as a species of wild rice, and for flour and nutritiousness has been much prized by trappers and mountain men. It turns out, however, not to belong to any such variety of plants, but is the production of a species of water lily. Thousands of bushels of it may be gathered and with but little labor. It grows in water from one to three feet deep; it has three leaves upon the stem which spread out on the surface of the pond, and the pod containing the seed is about the size of an apple, and is elevated a foot or so above these large floating leaves by which it is sustained.

Williamson's river runs southward down this Klamath valley and empties into the northeastern part of Big Klamath lake. On the plain near the mouth of this river is located the agency of the Klamath Indian reservation, where agriculture is carried on extensively and successfully. About 12 miles above the mouth of this river is the junction of Sprague's river, which comes in from the east.

Sprague's River valley is about 60 miles long and is one of the finest valleys in Oregon. It contains a vast quantity of agricultural land, and 12 or 13 townships of it have been surveyed; it is vacant, open to settlement, and safe from savages. The climate and soil is much the same as

that of the Klamath Lake valley; it is claimed to be much warmer, however, on account of being less under the influence of the Cascade mountains. A low divide at the head of Sprague's river leads into the great valley of the Goose lake. Timothy, wheat, oats, and barley have grown, flourished, and matured in both these valleys, and the assertion that they are unfit for agriculture is as erroneous as that the Klamath Lake has no water in it.

Goose Lake valley is a large country, which, for the distribution of agricultural lands, timber, and water is unsurpassed by any portion of Oregon. It is, except a portion on the east side of the lake believed to be in California, in its pristine or Eden simplicity, fresh from the hand of nature, and on the conclusion of the Indian war, a week ago, has become safe for settlers. It extends northward and connects with the fine valley of the Che-wa-can, which spreads out on the west side of Lake Abert, and runs up north to the foot of the desert.

There is but little of this vast southeastern country but that is capable of being useful to the purpose of civilization, for timber, for grazing, or for agriculture. The principal varieties of timber are fir, pine, cedar, and juniper, and the most noteworthy of the natural productions are the wild flax and plum. Some of these natural plum orchards are of considerable extent, and the fruit for size and flavor will bear favorable comparison with many of the cultivated varieties. The most remarkable feature known of the Che-wa-can valley is the copiousness of its honey-dew, which has been found hardened and crystallized upon the leaves of the bushes to the thickness of an eighth of an inch, so that they looked as white as frost.

If this country could be tapped, if it had railroad communication with other parts of the world, it would very soon become an important section of country. But until something of that kind can be done it must languish as an interior region, which is unapproachable by navigation. Its nearest point of access to the Pacific railroad will be at the north bend of the Humboldt, which will be about 100 miles from the southeastern line of this section under consideration. The route of the proposed branch Pacific railroad lies through the heart of this country, to come direct on a northwest course from the bend of the Humboldt to the east side of Goose lake; thence westward, bearing north across the centre of this valley; thence down the valley of Sprague's river to a point about southeast of the Upper Klamath marsh. From this point there is a difference of opinion about which way the branch should go. Some contend that it should go westward from here and cross the Cascades into Rogue River valley, thence down and across that valley and the Umpqua valley to Eugene City, thence down the Willamette valley to Portland. But the originators of the enterprise, who have spent some years in exploring and examining the mountains, propose to proceed from the point above mentioned on Sprague's river, in a northwest course through a heavy forest of yellow and sugar pine some 20 miles to the marsh, at a point below the upper lake and where the Illinois-like plains intervene; thence across these plains, pursuing pretty much the same course, and through the great forest-covered gorge intervening between the desert plateau and the Cascade mountains, and down and across the valley of the Upper Deschutes, and pass the Cascade mountains near Diamond Peak, and through a gap several hundred feet lower than where Lieutenant Williamson crossed; thence descending on pretty much the same general course, and through a grand forest to and down the bottom of the Middle Fork to the great prairie plains of the Willamette, and to Portland.

The Cascade range abounds in magnificent forests as much superior to those on the Sierra Nevada as juniper surpasses sage brush. The dividing ridge of this great range of mountains traverses the country at a distance of about 120 miles from the coast and parallel therewith. Its great spurs and ridges project from the western side. Almost all the rugged region, which is from 30 to 40 miles broad, is covered with heavy forest. The wider portion is towards the Columbia; the narrowest point is where the old "south road" crossed, between lower Klamath lake and head-waters of Bear creek, in Rogue River valley. The forest of the northern portion consists chiefly of fir, hemlock, spruce, and cedar. Through the Middle Fork or Diamond Peak pass it is fir, cedar, yellow pine, sugar pine, silver pine, black pine, spruce, hemlock, laurel, cottonwood, ash, maple, alder, dogwood, and yew. On the southern portion of this mountain the yellow and sugar pine predominates in the forest. East of Diamond Peak the forest extends across the valley of the Deschutes, interrupted only by intervening prairie bottoms along the streams; and the same class of country stretches off to the Klamath marsh, and down the eastern base of the Cascades, on the western border of the Klamath valley, southward to the boundary of the State. The ridge of this mountain is very high and singularly unbroken. By Diamond Peak is the lowest pass in the ridge, unless the mountain be lower towards the southern extremity of the range. There are, however, a number of routes through the mountain, or over it, as the South road, the Rogue River road, the Middle Fork road, the McKenzie road, the Santiam road, and the old Mount Hood and Barlow road. This grand wall is surmounted and relieved by a number of snow-capped peaks. Beginning at the south end of the line is Mount McLaughlin, Diamond Peak, the Three Sisters, Mount Jefferson, and Mount Hood; and also a number of other snow peaks of almost equal altitudes, which have no names. They have all, so far as examined, been built from craters. None of them, however, have made any manifestations within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, except old Hood, who has a time or two lit his pipe and given a few leisurely puffs, apparently just enough to keep it from going entirely out. They have all been, of course, active volcanoes, belching forth smoke and fire. All now, except Hood, appear to be perfectly dead. The smoke of their torments being long since passed, they stand now silent and breathless, wrapped in the white habiliments of winter. But, notwithstanding, this mountain range is lofty about the summits of the main dividing ridge, and the most elevated spurs running out from the divide, it contains a vast amount of even, level country, river and creek bottoms, benches and flats, and the land is extremely rich and productive; and water-power is roaring and thundering everywhere.

Water-power is to be found in all parts of the State. There is not a stream in Oregon that is not a mill stream. This is true of both creeks and rivers. Even the Willamette river, which is navigable for steamboats to Springfield, above Eugene City, is a large mill stream, and is already dammed by nature, at Oregon City, and ready for use. Here are a hundred rivers, with their thousand tributaries, all powerful mill streams. Water abounds here. We have the largest springs on the continent, and all of them ever found afford water-power, except the largest one, which is located in the valley of Williamson's river, a few miles above Big Klamath lake. It rises up in a great pool as clear as crystal, and moves off in a branch which is six chains in width, and nine feet deep. But there are other springs which perhaps afford as much water, but being swift, are not so wide and deep, that afford great opportunities for the applica-

tion of water-power. The western branch of the Deschutes boils up furiously from a large spring, and rushes off a perfect torrent 70 feet broad. There is a large warm spring which rushes up from the foot of the desert table land on the west side of Harney Lake valley; it runs off in a swift branch 30 feet broad. But it will not do to attempt details; it would take a volume. Suffice it to say that this resource of Oregon is inexhaustible. The almost boundless uses for it are also here, both it and its purposes waiting, as it were, to be applied to the benefit of man.

Here is a mighty forest which is to supply a vast material—a half dozen States to be supplied with lumber; here are the hundreds of gold and silver quartz ledges, and beds of iron to be worked; it is here also, to manufacture wool, not only the product of a thousand hills, but of ten thousand hills, and to manufacture the grain and materials produced upon these vast agricultural lands. But can all these mighty resources be vitalized and brought into active requisition through the motions of ox-team communication, or through the instrumentality of a few old rotten tubs and hulks, beating and battering around our sea-coast? Will the little navigation which the Willamette river affords suffice? Oregon is deficient in internal navigation and means of communication and transportation; its waters are adapted to the driving of machinery, no matter how extensive or heavy, but are not suited to the purposes of navigation. The navigation of Oregon consists of the bays, harbors, inlets, and up some of the rivers a short distance along the coast. The Columbia river on the northern border, but only the Willamette river and a few miles on its tributaries, give outlet to the vast interior. This much, however, has had a marked effect upon the progress of business, production, and manufacture. The manufacture of this Willamette country consists chiefly of iron, woollen goods, lumber, flour, leather, and whiskey; and paper, soap, and linseed oil are manufactured, and also furniture, wagons, carriages, harness, ploughs, &c. There are four large woollen factories in successful operation in this valley, and companies are organizing for the construction of others. The production of the raw material of all kinds far exceeds the established means of manufacture; yet, however, this is but the smallest fraction of what could be produced. Large quantities of grain above home consumption and use are sent to Portland, a sort of process by which it is made to pay the expenses of getting out of the farmer's way. From that point it is sent to San Francisco, when some old vessel, which has been everywhere else first, sees fit to come up and get it. The Oregon farmer will get 40 cents a bushel for as genuine wheat as ever grew. It will be ground and the flour sold, by the California dealers, to the miners of Nevada for from $5 to $7 per hundred; and to still keep the price of Oregon productions down in order to pocket the very last cent of the profits, and to create a pretext and lever by which to perpetuate the practice, these speculators continue to quote as low as possible "Oregon cockle wheat," and "Oregon burr wool," when there never were either burrs or cockle in this country. This but gives a clue to the oppressed situation of affairs when the trade and commerce of a State are under the absolute control of a single point. This situation of affairs has been the occasion of great discouragement in this State, and explains the reason why so many persons owning lands here desire to sell and move to other parts. If the farmer can sell his land for money, he can invest that in stock and move to a grass country adjacent to the mines, where he can sell his stock himself and put the proceeds in his own pocket, instead of wearing out his life working for others. Many people here do not believe that this is to be the hopeless destiny of a country possessing such tremendous natural resources as

Oregon. These considerations naturally bring up the paramount questions: What does Oregon want? What does it need? What thing is demanded to be done in order to bring these mighty resources into requisition and fill the country with the hundreds of thousands and even millions of people which it could employ? The answer is plain and self-evident; it is direct communication with the great trans-continental railroad, with the same kind of communication with the Puget sound, where the great city and commercial emporium of the northwest *must be built.* This will open the shortest line of communication with China, whose trade has built up empires for the last thousand years. Oregon possesses the natural resources necessary to produce the varied materials to sustain that trade. When these things are accomplished Oregon will cease to bring up the rear of progress, but will rise up as by a mighty impulse, and assume a commanding position in the business transactions of the world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. APPLEGATE,
Surveyor General of Oregon.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 17 K.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, July 31, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in duplicate, of the progress of the public surveys in this district, and other operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, together with such information in regard to the topography, climate, soil, resources, and productions of this Territory, as is at present within my reach.

I also forward tabular statements of the business appertaining to this surveying district, to accompany the report, as follows, viz:

A.—Statement showing the condition of contracts which were not closed at the date of the last annual report.

B.—Statement showing the amount, character, and condition of the public surveys contracted for since the date of the last annual report.

C.—Statement showing the original plats made in this office, and the number of copies transmitted to the General Land Office and the local land offices since the date of the last annual report.

D.—Statement showing the number of lineal miles run, rate per mile, and the total cost of surveys in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

E.—Statement showing the number of acres of land surveyed in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

F.—Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

The estimate for the survey of 258 miles of meridian and standard parallel lines proposes the extension of the 6th standard parallel east from the Columbia guide meridian, 54 miles; the 2d standard parallel east of the Willamette meridian, 12 miles; a new guide meridian from the 6th standard parallel north through the Colville valley, 96 miles; the survey of the 7th, 8th, and 9th standard parallels, respectively, east and west from the new Colville guide meridian, an aggregate distance of 96 miles; the survey of 16 townships in the Colville valley; the survey of

24 townships in the Yakima and Columbia River valleys; the survey of 6 townships in the Willopah valley; the survey of 3 townships on the waters of the Chehalis river; the survey of 6 townships on the waters of the Cowlitz river; the survey of 10 townships on the waters of Puget sound.

It will be seen that 246 miles of the meridian and standard parallel lines proposed to be run are for the purpose of reaching the Colville valley, and preparing for dividing that valley and the adjacent country into townships and the regular subdivisions.

It is perhaps unnecessary to call special attention to the condition of that large section of country, or to endeavor to show the necessity for surveys in that quarter. The facts of the case were set forth in my report for 1866, and are as true and pertinent to-day as they were then.

Should a liberal appropriation for public surveys in this Territory be made at the next session of Congress, I shall feel it my duty to expend a considerable portion thereof in the region indicated.

The Yakima River valley contains a large scope of country suitable for settlement and cultivation; and although much work has been done there, much remains to be done in order to bring the farming lands within the reach of the settlers. I have, therefore, estimated for the survey of 24 townships in that valley and neighboring valley of the Columbia.

I have again named six townships in the Willopah valley as requiring to be surveyed, in order to accommodate old residents as well as the increased number of settlers gathering into that desirable vicinity.

The remaining surveys, for which the estimates have been made, are designed to be distributed upon the waters of the Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers and Puget sound, according to the exigencies of occupation and settlement.

The recent railroad movements—the one trans-continental, and the other starting from Portland, Oregon, and both looking to Puget sound for their western and northern termini, having directed public attention to Washington Territory, and stimulated and accelerated emigration in the same direction, render accurate information in regard to the climate, soil, topography, and productions of the Territory very desirable.

I have endeavored to collect data and statistics upon these points, but have not been as successful as I expected or desired.

The subjoined statements, however, may be relied on as correct, being the results of my own observation during the past 12 years, and the concurrent experience of many other old settlers in the Territory.

It is impossible to describe the climate, topography, and productions of this Territory, without dividing it by a north and south line drawn parallel with and through the summits of the Cascade mountains, into two unequal parts, and treating of each separately. For while our area extends over but little more than three degrees of latitude, the Cascade mountains, extending north and south through the Territory, mark the limits of two distinct and dissimilar classes of climate, topography, and production. I shall, therefore, be compelled to notice these divisions separately.

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

This region, extending from the Columbia river and the 46th parallel of north latitude on the south to British Columbia on the north, and from the 117th to the 121st meridian of west longitude, embraces the northern and western portion of the great valley, plain, or basin of the Columbia, and contains about 40,000 square miles. Like the Great Salt Lake basin, this region is entirely surrounded by mountains and high-

lands, and has no drainage to the ocean, except by the Columbia river, which has literally torn down the Cascade mountains in its effort to reach the sea. The general altitude of this basin is from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, while the mountains on either side, and the ranges of hills scattered through it, are much higher.

The formation is basaltic, columnar in some places, but generally irregular, covered with a soil of varying depth of a light grayish yellow, easily reducible to an impalpable powder, and, in many places, strongly impregnated with alkaline matter, which crystallizes upon the surface in the process of evaporation, and remains during the dry season as an efflorescence. This soil, so light in some localities as to be easily and frequently moved about by the atmospheric currents, supports a heavy growth of bunch grass, and produces the cereals abundantly wherever the moisture can be retained long enough to mature them.

The whole country, from the southern boundary of the Territory north to the Spokane river, a distance of nearly 150 miles, is one vast unbroken prairie, save the upper slopes of the mountains, which are more or less densely covered with evergreens, and the margins of the water-courses, which are fringed with deciduous trees, such as cottonwood, alder, willow, ash, &c.

The surface is high, rolling, and irregular, with occasional plains, where the irregularities seem to have been shaved off and deposited in huge parallel windrows at one side. This applies peculiarly to the country between Snake and Spokane rivers, which bears the evidences of powerful glacial action, the soil for many miles having been scraped from the underlying rock and carried along for considerable distances by the force of the moving sea of ice, and deposited in immense piles, resembling, at a distance, huge oblong stacks of hay, often a mile or two in length, and from 200 to 400 feet high.

The force which has thus removed the soil has scoured the rocks, broken off their projections, accumulated these broken fragments, and deposited them in heaps at irregular intervals all over this tract of country.

Wherever this glacial action has taken place, the processes of decomposition have not yet supplied the loss of the earlier soil, and the growth of grass is more stinted and the bunches are at greater intervals, while the vegetation upon the soil heaps is much more luxuriant and abundant.

The Columbia river, coming down from British America, crosses the Territory in a southerly direction until it reaches the 46th parallel of latitude, where, bending sharply to the westward, it forms the southern boundary of the Territory; thence to the ocean.

This river, in its course through the Territory, receives numerous tributaries on either side, which take their rise in the mountains and highlands which constitute the run of this great basin. They generally run in gorges or cañons from 1,000 to 1,500 feet deep, and are skirted by narrow strips of alluvion, which remain sufficiently moist to render them very fertile.

The contrast between the scenery in these cañons and upon the adjacent table-lands is very striking. While in the former the traveller may readily conceive himself in the midst of gigantic and interminable mountains, but on ascending to the table lands the cañons disappear, and he beholds, as far as the eye can reach, a vast rolling prairie, covered with a waving sea of bunch grass.

The formation being basaltic, and the soil loose, the water from the melting snows and moderate rains of spring rapidly percolates through and sinks into the vertical fissures of the rock. Springs, which in coun-

tries where the stratification is horizontal are often numerous and perennial, in this region are rare, and often go dry during the autumn months. Travellers are compelled to regulate their movements and be controlled in their camping places by this fact.

Watering places are often 10 and 20, and sometimes 50 miles apart. I am not aware of any efforts having yet been made to obtain water by deep boring. But if the commonly received theory be true, that the water from artesian wells is deposited upon the neighboring mountains, and sinks beneath upheaved, impervious strata, until it is distributed beneath the plain below, where it is retained by the compactness of the formation above it, then it would seem that deep borings could never be successful in these basaltic regions, where the whole substratum of rock is divided into an endless succession of columns by vertical fracture.

Artificial irrigation has not been attempted on any considerable scale. Indeed, the gorges through which most of the streams flow are so deep, and the streams themselves so far below the general level of the plain, that canals or ditches of great length would be required to tap them at sufficient elevation to distribute the water over the table-lands.

Agriculture, so far as is now known, can be only moderately successful in very many localities, owing to the aridity of the climate, and the many obstacles in the way of irrigation by means of the water-courses.

Should my conjecture prove true in regard to deep boring for water, it is difficult to perceive how a large portion of this region is ever to be made available for the purposes of cultivation. In such event, stock-raising must become the leading vocation of the population. But there are large districts of country unavailable at present for this purpose.

Domestic animals cannot profitably graze at a greater distance from water than three or four miles, and in much of this country water cannot be found at intervals of less than 10 to 30 miles. Areas of seven or eight miles in diameter around springs and pools, and strips of land three or four miles wide on either side of water-courses, seem to be the only portions of the country at present available for the purposes of stock-raising.

Notwithstanding present appearances and obvious difficulties, it is impossible for any one who has travelled over this vast and magnificent region, rich in soil and possessed of a most salubrious climate, to believe that the greater portion of it was destined to remain forever uninhabited—a vast and unreclaimable wilderness in the midst of population, wealth, civilization and material progress.

At the Spokane river, the geology, topography, and climate undergo a sudden and remarkable change. The formation changes at once from basalt to slate, quartz and limestone, and the surface becomes broken into hills and valleys, and is generally timbered, with the exception of occasional small prairies. The climate here is more seasonable, rains occurring at intervals until mid-summer, and returning earlier in the fall than in the basin proper.

West of the Columbia and north of the Spokane, however, the open and arid region continues well up to our northern boundary—the Columbia itself, running here nearly south, forming the dividing line between the high, open, hot, and arid region to the west, and the hilly, timbered, and seasonable country on the east.

It is a matter of curious observation to stand upon the high lands near this great river in the early summer, and mark the well defined boundary between the constant, bright sunshine and cloudless sky on the one hand, and the alternations of cloud and clear sky, rain and sunshine, on the other. And during showers upon the eastern side of the river, the strong breezes which almost constantly draw up it during the

summer months, often deflected from their course by the spurs of hills on either hand, drive into the rain clouds and set them into eddying commotion, like a current of air driven into a volume of steam. The exceeding dryness of these currents causes them to lap up the moisture and dissipate the clouds wherever they impinge upon them.

The country west of the Columbia and thence to the Cascade range is high and rolling, with numerous fertile valleys interspersed.

The Yakima river, the principal western tributary of the Columbia, drains an area of near 5,000 square miles, nearly all of which is available either for grazing or cultivation. Large tracts of arable land are found upon the main Yakima and the Satass, Topenish, Atahnam, Nachess, and Kititass, its principal tributaries. These valleys, with the high, rolling grass lands adjacent, constitute very desirable localities for the farmer and stock-grower.

The Yakima Indian reservation, containing 1,400 square miles, and larger than the State of Rhode Island, covers a large portion of the best lands in this region. Being almost entirely destitute of game, it is valuable to the natives only for grazing and cultivation. Perhaps 500 families congregate within its limits once a year, while its permanent population does not exceed one fourth that number. This gives 7,000 acres to each family of the resident population, and about 1,800 acres to each family of the resident and migratory population.

It is perhaps to be regretted that so large a district of first-rate land should have been reserved from survey and settlement, to lie waste and unoccupied for years to come. It would promote the interest of that rapidly populating district to diminish the area of this reservation to the reasonable requirements of the local tribes, and open the remainder to occupation by white settlers.

CLIMATE.

The climate of eastern Washington is generally clear and cold in winter, and dry and hot in summer. North of the Spokane river, snow sometimes lies to the depth of four feet, while south of that line it rarely exceeds two and one half feet, more commonly averaging from 15 to 24 inches. Meteorological observations made at Fort Walla-Walla, in latitude 46°, gives the average temperature of the four seasons as follows: spring 52°, summer 73°, autumn 53.6°, and winter 34°; yearly mean 53.2°, being very similar to the temperature of Washington city, in latitude 39°. This will illustrate the temperature of the great basin generally. North from Walla-Walla the winter temperature is constantly lower to the British line, but at Colville, near our northern boundary, it does not average lower than that of Cleveland, Ohio.

This moderate winter temperature is attributable in part to prevailing southerly winter winds, and the proximity of the basin to the various modifying influences of the coast region, which will be alluded to in treating of that division of the Territory.

The rain-fall during the year is slight compared with the coast regions. The Cascade mountains, extending along the western border, are high and greatly modify the meteorological conditions of the basin. The rain clouds brought landward by the prevailing southwest winds of winter, late autumn and early spring, are arrested by this lofty range, deflected in their course to the northwest and deprived of most of their moisture in these elevated regions; while but a thin stratum escapes over the summits to distribute moisture over the valleys and plains beyond. Hence it is a common occurrence to pass in a single day from the protracted

rains of the coast districts to the clear weather and dry atmosphere of the interior.

The passage through the mountains by the gorge of the Columbia is about 25 miles in length and occupies about four hours' time. Coming up the river by steamer in a heavy settled rain, the traveller carries the same weather into the gorge to the very centre of the mountain range. As he passes on towards the eastern base, he finds that the rain has become sensibly lighter. The clouds are broken and the rain descends in light and fitful showers.

As he advances, the showers gradually cease, and he finds himself enveloped in banks of mist which spread out, fold together, roll up in vast volumes, or drive along horizontally, as they may be controlled by the eddying, whirling currents of air passing through the gorge.

Approaching the foot-hills of the eastern slopes, these banks of mist become thinner, gradually ascend, gather in little cloudlets and finally disappear, leaving the traveller in the pure, serene, and exceedingly transparent atmosphere of the great basin. These changes are the experience of three or four hours of time, and beautifully illustrate the effects of mountain chains upon atmospheric conditions.

PRODUCTIONS.

The productions of the Columbia basin include wheat, oats, barley, maize, peas, potatoes, and other vegetables, melons and the fruits of the temperate zone. All these grow vigorously and produce abundantly wherever there is sufficient moisture to mature vegetation.

The cultivated portions hitherto have been mainly confined to the margins of water-courses, or other low tracts of land where the moisture is retained later in the season than upon the uplands. In the Walla-Walla country, the foot-hills of the Blue mountains are found sufficiently moist for cultivation, and large tracts of those lands have been taken and are yielding abundant returns for the labor of the husbandman. The rolling uplands in the same region have, to some extent, been broken up and planted, and the results thus far have been highly gratifying.

It speaks well for the agricultural resources of this great basin when it is known that, besides the extensive business of stock-raising, which is the principal occupation of the population, the settlers of the Walla-Walla district, consisting of a mere handful of people, last year sent down the Columbia, over two portages, to Portland, San Francisco, and thence to Boston and New York, hundreds of tons of wheat and flour, the growth and manufacture of that valley.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of cultivation on the higher lands of the basin, there can be no doubt that the area of arable land is sufficiently great to support a very large pastoral and urban population, and yet afford a surplus for exportation.

But the crowning glory of the vegetable kingdom in the basin is the "bunch grass," popularly so called from its growth in bunches or tufts, between which the surface is naked and more or less depressed according to the nature of the soil, the light particles having been scooped up and driven away by the prevailing winds. Prevailing in greatest abundance everywhere, rich and nutritious above all other grasses, and retaining its nutritive qualities after being dried up by the heats and droughts of the climate, it already affords sustenance to thousands of horses, cattle, and sheep, which may be increased to millions without overstocking the country. This at present is the great resource of the basin, and the Columbia valley has been termed, not inaptly, the grazier's paradise.

WESTERN WASHINGTON

This division of the Territory extends from the Columbia river on the south to the British possessions on the north, and from the summit of the Cascade mountains to the Pacific ocean, and contains an area of about 28,000 square miles. It has three water sheds and three principal valleys, lying upon the Columbia, the Chehalis, and Puget sound. The country along the Columbia and back from the river bottoms is generally high and broken, but the soil, being a mixture of clay and loam, is well adapted to the production of domestic grasses. The river bottoms are very fertile, but being rather low are subject to overflow, and that too in the very inconvenient month of June.

The freshets of the Columbia are caused by the melting snows in the mountains at its sources, and not by the rains of winter. Hence the high waters do not usually come until after the middle of June.

The water sheds of the Chehalis river and of Gray's harbor, into which it empties, include an area of about two thousand square miles.

This is one of the best bodies of land in the Territory, and comprises bottoms, hills, and table-lands, and is equally valuable to the agriculturist and the stock grower. It is steadily filling up with a permanent and thrifty population.

South of Gray's harbor is Shoalwater bay, which, with its tributaries, drains an area of 700 square miles. Much good land exists here, particularly upon the Willopah, a considerable stream entering the bay from the east.

From Gray's harbor north to the Straits de Fuca, and west of the Olympic mountains, the country is almost wholly unknown. There are no settlements, and but few explorations have been made.

Numerous small streams of clear, cold water take their rise in the mountains, and empty by separate mouths into the ocean. Among these the principal is the Quinault, upon which the Indian reservation of that name is located, and which affords the finest salmon upon the Pacific coast. Much of the country is believed to be suitable for settlement and cultivation, and the mountains are known to contain gold, silver, copper, and iron.

The valley of Puget sound embraces an area of twelve thousand square miles. The soil is generally gravelly except along the numerous water-courses, where it is composed of alluvium, and is very rich. Lying between two ranges of very high mountains, the whole valley is well watered by numerous streams coursing through it, some of which are of considerable size, and navigable for some distance.

The most important of these are the Des Chute, Nisqually, Puyallup, D'wamish, Snohomish, Stilakahamish, Skagit, and Nooksahk.

Power for the propulsion of machinery may be obtained from these streams and their tributaries, at various places, and unlimited in amount. The whole of western Washington is a heavily timbered country, with numerous small prairies scattered through it, and will require a long period of time to bring it into a high state of cultivation.

But western Washington does not depend alone or chiefly upon its agricultural resources for its present prosperity or future greatness.

The Strait of San Juan de Fuca constitutes the noblest entrance from the sea, and Puget sound the finest series of harbors upon the Pacific coast. Free from rocks, shoals, or other obstructions, and deep enough in all their ports for the heaviest shipping, these magnificent interior waters, surrounded by one thousand six hundred miles of coast line, form the most remarkable net-work of straits, inlets, channels, canals,

bays, and harbors anywhere to be found in the United States, or perhaps in the world. Extending inland one hundred and eighty miles, and branching off in every possible direction, these waters render each square mile of the whole Puget Sound valley readily accessible to the natural highways of commerce. Almost every farmer finds a market for his products at his own door, and vessels come alongside to take it away. Thus, what may be lost in average richness of soil, is more than compensated by facilities for transportation.

Bordering upon Admiralty Inlet and Puget sound are extensive forests of timber suitable for ship-building and domestic purposes; and in many of the harbors mills are busy in cutting this timber into lumber, lathes, and shingles for exportation. Fleets of merchantmen are seen anchored almost in the forests, their tall spars looking like branchless trees in the distance, all taking in the products of these mills, and destined to ports in all parts of the world.

Coal mines, easily accessible, inexhaustible in quantity, and of the best quality yet found on the coast, exist in various localities, some of which are being profitably wrought upon an extensive scale.

Western Washington points to commerce, manufactures, and mines as the main sources of her present prosperity and future greatness; while these industries, stimulated as they must be in the future, will consume the products of additional thousands of farms, giving the producers home markets and remunerative prices.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Washington Territory, west of the Cascade range, is essentially different from the eastern portion, already described, being more equable in temperature and much more humid. The seasons, in reality, are but two, the wet and the dry, influenced and largely controlled by the semi-annual monsoons, which prevail with much regularity.

From November to May the southwest winds prevail, which, striking the highlands of the coast and the higher Cascade range further in the interior, are bent in their course and deflected to the west of north, from which circumstance they are generally regarded as south and southeast winds. Coming from the vast inter-tropical regions of the Pacific ocean, these atmospheric currents are warm and heavily charged with vapor. As they reach the cooler regions of our high northern latitude, and impinge upon our lofty mountain ranges, their moisture is condensed and descends in frequent and copious showers of rain.

Occasionally the temperature is cold enough to congeal the moisture and produce snow storms, and upon one occasion during the past twelve years snow fell to the depth of two feet. The prevalence of southerly winds during the winter months greatly modifies the weather and gives a higher temperature than is due to this latitude, as compared with the central and eastern portions of the continent.

From May to November the prevailing winds are from the northwest. Coming from the cooler regions of the north, where the processes of evaporation are slow, these winds are cool and dry, giving but a comparatively slight rainfall and a moderate temperature during the summer.

The following statement of the mean temperature of the four seasons, made up from four years' observations at Fort Steilacoom, and which gives a fair average for western Washington, will illustrate the influence of atmospheric currents upon the climate of this region: Spring, 49°; summer, 63.4°; autumn, 52°; winter, 39°. Rain fall: Spring, 9 inches; summer, 2 inches; autumn, 18 inches; winter, 20 inches. Total, 49 inches.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there is a difference of only 24 degrees between the mean summer and winter temperature of the Puget Sound valley.

The winter mean is seven degrees above the freezing point, and the summer mean is only thirty-one degrees above the same point.

The winters here will be better understood by the general reader, by comparing their mean temperature with that of other localities.

Thus, the mean winter temperature of Portland, Maine, is 24°; Boston, 28°; New York city, 31°; Baltimore, 32°; Puget Sound valley, 39°. By this it will be seen that Portland, Maine, four degrees of latitude south of Fort Steilacoom, has a mean winter temperature averaging seven degrees colder.

The nights of this region are always cool, and however exhausting may have been the labors and heats of the day, when the sun sets all oppressiveness ceases, and the laborer, the professional man, and the sick look to the night as a period of coolness and refreshing rest. Sunstroke, with its disease-producing and fatal results, is unknown.

The productions of western Washington are the same as the eastern division, except that maize and melons do not thrive well, the cool nights before referred to being unfavorable to their thrifty growth and early maturity. But little bunch grass is found in this division, its place being filled by the ever-present fir tree, a timber universally used in all departments of industry, and rapidly coming into great favor for purposes of ship-building.

It is now conceded that fir timber, for all purposes of naval construction, possesses the strength and durability of white oak, and holds a fastening better. The forests of this timber are very extensive, and the trees often attain a great size, many of them shooting their spires upward to a height of three hundred feet.

The cereals, except maize, the fruits, except peaches, and culinary vegetables of the temperate zone thrive in this region and yield abundantly.

The fact that a large proportion of the population are engaged in commerce and manufactures, and are consumers but not producers, creates a home market for the entire agricultural surplus of the country, and as a consequence the exports of agricultural products from this section of the Territory are very small.

POPULATION, WEALTH, PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES, ETC.

The total white population of the Territory does not much exceed 20,000, but is now more than ever before on the increase. The remoteness of the locality from the sources of population, the Indian troubles of former years, and the dense forests of very large trees, rendering the clearing of land laborious and expensive, have all contributed to retard settlement; but the forests, which were formerly regarded as an unmitigated curse to the country, are beginning to be looked upon as a blessing, and are already becoming one of the chief sources of wealth to the Territory.

The value of the real and personal property of the Territory is about $10,000,000, averaging each inhabitant, man, woman, and child, about $500.

The exports of eastern Washington are flour, wheat, live-stock, and gold. Those of western Washington, lumber, spars, piles, and coal.

The principal productive industries are agriculture, stock-growing, milling, ship-building, gold and coal mining, and commercial pursuits; and in each of these the field for active enterprise is unlimited.

The subjoined statement in regard to the agricultural interests of the Territory is as nearly correct as can be made from the imperfect statistics in existence:

Whole number of farms in the Territory	3,000
Annual production of wheat, in bushels	245,000
Annual production of corn, in bushels	35,000
Annual production of oats, in bushels	275,000
Annual production of barley, in bushels	45,000
Annual production of potatoes, in bushels	330,000
Annual production of peas, in bushels	30,000
Annual production of fruit, in bushels	70,000
Annual production of hay, in tons	18,000
Annual production of wool, in pounds	120,000
Whole number of acres under fence	245,000

The following are the statistics of the lumber business as nearly as can be ascertained, viz:

Number of saw-mills in the Territory	38
Amount of rough lumber produced, in feet	138,000,000
Amount of planed lumber produced, in feet	11,000,000
Amount of piles produced, in lineal feet	900,000
Amount of laths produced	17,500,000
Amount of shingles produced	4,500,000
Number of spars produced	800
Value of annual products of the forest	$1,370,000

Seven eighths of this entire amount are produced by 10 mills, the other 23 mills producing but little for exportation. The lumber business is rapidly on the increase. New mills are being erected, and the demand for Puget sound lumber is more active than ever before.

Ship-building is rapidly on the increase, and is destined soon to become one of the most important branches of industry in the Territory. The very favorable report of the San Francisco board of underwriters, recently made, covering both the quality of material and cost of construction upon Puget sound, has very materially stimulated this branch of industry. The keels of 24 vessels have been laid during the past year, and 19 vessels completed and launched, several of which are of 200 tons burden and upwards, some of them reaching 600 tons.

Such of the coal mines of the Territory as have been opened and are now in working order are said to be capable of producing 50,000 tons annually, and they will probably be worked up to that figure during the year. This branch of industry is capable of unlimited expansion, as coal is found in numerous localities in the vicinity of the navigable waters of the Territory.

The extent of the commerce of Puget sound will be understood by reference to the following statement of the number and class of vessels which arrived during the past year, as follows: Ships, 113; barks, 491; brigs, 45; schooners, 87; sloops, 181; steamers, 226—total, 1,143; being an average of 22 per week. Of these 1,143 vessels, 166 American and 56 foreign bottoms were engaged in the foreign trade. The remainder were in the coasting trade.

The progress of settlement in this Territory, although slow when compared with many other sections of the Union, has been more rapid during the past year than ever before. During the 12 months preceding the 30th of June last, 61,117.40 acres of land were taken under the various

acts of Congress, an amount largely exceeding the operations of any previous year since the organization of the Territory. This absorption of the public domain gives no correct idea of the increase of population, for a larger percentage of the inhabitants of this Territory is engaged in commercial and manufacturing pursuits than of any new State or Territory in the Union.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

S. GARFIELD,
Surveyor General Washington Territory.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing the condition of contracts which were not closed at the date of the last annual report.*

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character of work.	Remarks.
No.	Date.			
88	Sept. 24, 1866.	Jesse Richardson.	3d standard parallel north, through range 17 east Willamette meridian. Exterior lines, townships 12 north, of ranges 16, 17, and 18 east; 11 and 12 north, ranges 28, 29, and 30 east, and 9 north, ranges 23 and 24 east. Subdivisions, townships 6 and 7 north, range 30 east, and 9 north, ranges 23 and 24 east.	Closed. Surveys all completed. Plats and copies of field notes transmitted except township 12 north, range 16 east, deemed worthless for all practical purposes, and hence abandoned.
89	Sept. 22, 1866.	J. V. & E. M. Meeker.	Subdivisions, townships 20 and 21 north, ranges 3 east.	Closed. Plats, &c., transmitted.
90	Dec. 27 1866.	Edw'd Giddings	Resurvey of 1st standard parallel through ranges 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 east Willamette meridian. Exteriors, townships 5 and 6 north, ranges 28 and 29 east; 3 north, ranges 20 and 21 east; 4 north, ranges 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 east; 5 north, ranges 24, 25, 26, and 27 east; 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 20 and 21 east; 14 north, range 19 east, and 18 north, ranges 19 and 20 east Willamette meridian. Subdivisions, township 3 north, range 21 east; 4 north, ranges 22, 23, 24, and 25 east; 5 north, range 30 east, and 5 and 6 north, ranges 28 and 29 east.	Closed. Plats and copies of field notes transmitted. Some of the work originally named in this contract was changed by permission and under instructions, and other work substituted therefor. The work here mentioned embraces the substituted work and surveys as completed.
91	Jan. 2, 1867.	Edwin Richardson.	4th standard parallel through ranges 30 to 19 inclusive, west of the Columbia guide meridian, 71 miles 43 chains and 35 links.	Closed. Plat and copy of field notes transmitted to General Land Office. This contract originally embraced other work, but in consequence of hostile manifestations of the Indians in the designated locality, the deputy was permitted to surrender the undertaking.
92	Jan. 5, 1867.	J. V. & E. M. Meeker.	Subdivisions, township 22 north, range 5 east.	Closed. Plat and copy of field notes transmitted to General Land Office and local land office.
93	Feb. 13 1867.	Alfred H. Simmons.	Exterior lines, township 13 north, range 28 east, and townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 24, 25, 26, and 27 east.	Closed. Plats and copies of field notes transmitted to General Land Office.
94	May 4, 1867.	Albert J. Treadway.	Exterior lines, townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 22 and 23 east. Subdivisions, township 14 north, range 24 east, and townships 14 and 16 north, range 27 east.	Closed. Plats and copies of field notes transmitted to General Land Office and local land office.

B.—*Statement showing the amount, character, and condition of the public surveys contracted for since the date of the last annual report*, 1867.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Surveys embraced in contract.	Estimated number of miles.	Rate per mile.	Am't of contract.	Remarks.
No.	Date.						
95	July 8, 1867.	E. M. Meeker ..	West boundary, township 21 north, range 4 east.	6	$12	$72	Not completed. Deputy now in the field.
			Subdiv'ns, township 21 north, ranges 3, 4, and 5 east.	140	10	1,400	
96	Aug. 3, 1867.	Simmons and Cock.	Exteriors, township 3 north, range 12 east; 9 north, r'nges 25 and 26 east; 3 and 4 north, ranges 17, 18, and 19 east; 10, 11, and 12 north, ranges 23, 24, 25, and 26 east.	178	12	2,136	Closed. Plats and copies of field notes of all transmit'd, except those of township 3 north, range 12 east.
			Subdivis'ns, township 3 north, range 12 east; 4 north, r'ges 17 and 18 east.	170	10	1,700	
97	Aug. 23, 1867.	Edwin Richardson.	Exteriors, townships 11 and 12 north, range 27 east.	18	12	216	Closed. Plats, &c., transmitted.
			Subdivis'ns, townships 11 and 12 north, ranges 27 and 28 east; 5 north, ranges 24, 25, 26, and 27 east; 3 north, ranges 17, 18, 19, and 20 east.	540	10	5,400	
98	Dec. 2, 1867.	Lewis P. Beach	Subdiv'ns, township 15 north, range 1 west.	60	10	600	Do. do.
	Aug. 14, 1867.	Henry S. Gile..	Subdivis'ns, township 9 north, range 9 west.	24	10	240	Closed. Plats, &c., transmitted. Work done under special instructions

C.—*Statement showing original plats made in the office of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and number of copies transmitted to the General Land Office and the local land offices, since the date of the last annual report.*

No. of townships and character of surveys.		Description of plats.	Original.	General Land Office.	District land offices.	Total.	When transmitted.
Exterior boundaries.	Subdivisions.						
	1	Township 22 north, range 5 east, Willamette meridian	1	1	1	3	July 22, 1867.
		Fourth standard parallel, through ranges 19 to 30 east, inclusive	1	1	.....	2	July 24, 1867.
		First standard parallel, (resurvey,) through ranges 20 to 25 east, inclusive	1	1	.....	2	Aug. 31, 1867.
17	.....	Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 24, 25, 26, and 27 east, and township 13 north, range 28 east	1	1	.....	2	Aug. 31, 1867.
	1	Township 3 north, range 21 east	1	1	1	3	Aug. 31, 1867.
	4	Township 4 north, ranges 22, 23, 24, and 25 east	4	4	4	12	Aug. 31, 1867.
	1	Township 5 north, range 30 east	1	1	1	3	Aug. 31, 1867.
	2	Townships 14 and 16 north, range 27 east	2	2	2	6	Sept. 16, 1867.
	1	Township 14 north, range 24 east	1	1	1	3	Sept. 16, 1867.
4	.....	Townships 11 and 12 north, ranges 29 and 30 east	1	1	.....	2	Sept. 28, 1867.
5	.....	Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, range 23 east, and 13 north, range 22 east	1	1	.....	2	Sept. 28, 1867.
	2	Townships 14 and 15 north, range 21 east	2	2	2	6	Oct. 30, 1867.
2	2	Township 12 north, ranges 17 and 18 east	2	2	2	6	Oct. 29, 1867.
9	.....	Townships 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 20 and 21 east; township 14 north, range 19 east, and 18 north, ranges 19 and 20 east.	1	1	.....	2	Nov. 2, 1867.
2	.....	Township 17 north, ranges 19 and 20 east, and extension of fourth standard parallel in range 19 east 36 chns. 70 lks	1	1	.....	2	Nov. 5, 1867.
	1	Township 14 north, range 19 east	1	1	1	3	Nov. 25, 1867.
	3	Townships 14, 15, and 16 north, range 20 east	3	3	3	9	Nov. 25, 1867.
	1	Township 21 north, range 5 east	1	1	1	3	Dec. 20, 1867.
	1	Township 9 north, range 9 west	1	1	1	3	Jan. 4, 1868.
	2	Township 5 north, ranges 26 and 27 east	2	2	2	6	Jan. 14, 1868.
2	2	Townships 11 and 12 north, range 28 east	4	4	2	10	Jan. 31 and Feb. 4, 1868.
2	2	Townships 11 and 12 north, range 27 east	2	2	2	6	Feb. 8, 1868.
	3	Townships 3 north, range 19 east, and 5 north, ranges 24 and 25 east	3	3	3	9	Mar. 21, 1868.
14	.....	Townships 10, 11, and 12 north, ranges 23, 24, 25, and 26 east, and 9 north, ranges 25 and 26 east	1	1	.....	2	Mar. 20, 1868.
6	.....	Townships 3 and 4 north, ranges 17, 18, and 19 east	1	1	.....	2	Mar. 20, 1868.
	1	Township 15 north, range 1 west	1	1	1	3	Mar. 31, 1868.
	2	Township 4 north, ranges 17 and 18 east	2	2	2	6	April 11, 1868.
	3	Township 3 north, ranges 17, 18, and 20 east	3	3	3	9	June 16, 1868.
63	35	DONATION CLAIM PLATS.	46	46	35	127	
		Township 6 north, range 35 east	1	1	1	3	May 28, 1868.
		Township 2 north, range 4 east	1	1	1	3	May 28, 1868.

Township 22 north, range 5 east	1	1	1	1	3		
Township 15 north, range 1 west	1	1	1	1	3	April 15, 1862.	
MAPS.							
General maps, (Territorial)	1	2			3	July 20, 1863.	
Miscellaneous maps, tracings, and diagrams, for registers, deputy surveyors, &c					26		
Total	51	52	39	168			

D.—*Statement showing the number of lineal miles run, rate per mile, and the total cost of surveys in Washington Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

Descriptive.	Distance.			Rate per mile.	Amount.
	Miles.	*Chains.*	*Links.*		
Standard parallels	103	8	45	$15 00	$1,546 59
Exterior boundaries	773	10	5	12 00	9,277 51
Section and meander lines	1,668	33	49	10 00	16,684 19
Total	2,544	51	99	37 00	27,508 29

Balance of unexpended appropriation, as per accounts rendered, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868	$3,571 44
Deduct estimated amount for unfinished work	1,924 00
Estimated balance to appropriation fund of 1869	1,647 44

E.—*Statement showing number of acres of lands surveyed in Washington Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

No. of townships surveyed.	Description of townships surveyed.	Areas.	Donation claims.	Military reserves.	Indian reserves.	Errors in computation.	Total.
		Acres.	*Acres.*				*Acres.*
1	Township 3 north, range 17 east	10,679.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,679.57
2	Township 3 north, range 18 east	12,964.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,964.56
3	Township 3 north, range 19 east	20,176.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,176.07
4	Township 3 north, range 20 east	15,793.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,793.47
5	Township 3 north, range 21 east	6,300.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,300.02
6	Township 4 north, range 17 east	23,048.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,048.64
7	Township 4 north, range 18 east	23,054.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,054.38
8	Township 4 north, range 22 east	18,011.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,011.21
9	Township 4 north, range 23 east	8,862.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,862.89
10	Township 4 north, range 24 east	4,030.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,030.04
11	Township 4 north, range 25 east	286.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	286.50
12	Township 5 north, range 24 east	23,061.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,061.85
13	Township 5 north, range 25 east	16,233.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,233.02
14	Township 5 north, range 26 east	8,771.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,771.68
15	Township 5 north, range 27 east	8,711.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,711.53
16	Township 5 north, range 30 east	263.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	263.65
17	Township 11 north, range 27 east	23,063.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,063.92
18	Township 11 north, range 28 east	20,718.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,718.21
19	Township 12 north, range 17 east	8,647.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,647.73
20	Township 12 north, range 18 east	3,905.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,905.28
21	Township 12 north, range 27 east	15,334.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,334.39
22	Township 12 north, range 28 east	20,788.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,788.85
23	Township 14 north, range 19 east	23,045.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,045.29
24	Township 14 north, range 20 east	23,077.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,077.30
25	Township 14 north, range 21 east	22,989.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,989.34
26	Township 14 north, range 24 east	23,026.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,026.08
27	Township 14 north, range 27 east	20,145.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,145.84
28	Township 15 north, range 20 east	23,075.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,075.69
29	Township 15 north, range 21 east	23,019.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,019.92
30	Township 16 north, range 20 east	23,088.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,088.82
31	Township 16 north, range 27 east	22,941.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,941.27
32	Township 21 north, range 5 east	22,399.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,399.51
33	Township 22 north, range 5 east	22,666.64	265.90	.....	.....	1.52	22,686.64
34	Township 9 north, range 9 west	6,164.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,164.40
35	Township 15 north, range 1 west	23,059.71	1,867.27	.....	.....	33	23,059.71
	Township 6 north, range 35 east	.....	1,332.11	.....	.....	7.40	1,332.11
	Total	571,427.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	572,759.38

F.—*Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

For salary of surveyor general	$2,500
For salary of chief clerk	1,800
For salary of draughtsman	1,500
For salary of assistant draughtsman	1,400
For salary of clerk	1,200
For office rent, fuel, wages of messenger, and other incidental expenses	2,000
For 258 miles meridian and parallel lines, at $15	3,870
For 768 miles township exterior lines, at $12	9,216
For 3,840 miles section and meander lines, at $10	38,400
Total estimate	61,886

S. GARFIELD, *Surveyor General, W. T.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, July 31, 1868.

No. 17 L.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Helena, Montana, September 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you my annual report of the proceedings had in this surveying district both with reference to field and office work, together with such information as I have been able to collect concerning the resources and prosperity of Montana. I also forward statements concerning the business, as follows, to wit:

A.—Diagram of Montana, showing the present condition of the surveys.

B.—Diagram of Cañon mining district, showing the position of mineral claims therein, on unsurveyed lands, under act of Congress July 26, 1866.

C.—Diagram of Belt Mountain mining district, showing the position of mineral claims therein, on unsurveyed lands, under act of Congress July 26, 1866.

D.—Statement showing the condition of contracts under the appropriations made by Congress.

E.—Statement showing the condition of contracts for survey of mineral lands under act of Congress July 26, 1866.

F.—Statement showing the township plats furnished register at Helena.

G.—Statement showing the condition of appropriation for the survey of public lands.

H.—Statement showing the condition of appropriation for the surveyor general's salary.

I.—Statement showing the condition of appropriation for the clerks of surveyor general's office.

K.—Statement showing the condition of appropriation for the office rent and incidental expenses of surveyor general's office.

L.—Statement showing the amount of deposits made under act of Congress July 26, 1866.

My last annual report having been made soon after the inception of the public surveys in Montana, and contract No. 1 for the survey of the principal meridian and base line having just been completed, I included all the work done up to that time, and now only give a synopsis of such as was therein mentioned.

The employés in this office, in addition to the foregoing statements, have been engaged in the following duties, viz:

1. Keeping up and copying the correspondence.
2. Making out contracts in quadruplicate.
3. Making out instructions to deputies for survey of private mineral land claims in duplicate.
4. Making out special instructions to deputies for survey of public lands in duplicate.
5. Examination of field notes of private mineral land claims as surveyed under contract.
6. Examination of field notes of public surveys as returned by deputies.
7. Making sketches to accompany the contracts of public surveys.
8. Keeping in order the records, plats, and field notes of public and private surveys and making returns of transcripts to General Land Office.
9. Making out accounts and bonds of deputy surveyors for surveys executed.
10. Making out quarterly accounts and vouchers.
11. Posting the books and accounts of the records in this office.
12. Making out in triplicate the annual report with the necessary statements.

With my communication to you of July 16th, ultimo, I submitted the following estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

For standard lines	$4,950 00
For township lines	10,584 00
For section and meander lines	36,000 00
For rent of office and other incidentals	3,000 00
For salary of surveyor general	3,000 00
For clerks in office of surveyor general	7,000 00
Total	64,534 00

The estimates for field work I consider moderate in comparison with the calls constantly being made by settlers for the survey of their several localities, who are awaiting the lines to be run and marked, that they may make permanent improvements with the assurance of no future disturbance.

The more important regions needing attention are the full survey of the Gallatin, Madison, Jefferson, and Missouri valleys, a portion of each being now under contract.

Deputy Johnson has the extension of the base line west included in his contract, which is expected to be of future service in surveying the Bitter Root valley should the reservation therein be at any time set aside by the authorities, in addition to the opening up of the Big Hole valley, an important region. He also has the survey of the extension of the first standard parallel north until it reaches the west side of the Deer Lodge valley, and from this line a guide meridian is to run down the Deer Lodge valley, thus opening up for townshiping and sectionalizing that portion of Montana, which is very valuable as farming land, and I am informed that when surveyed will be at once purchased by the settlers.

Deer Lodge county is the most populous of any in the Territory, and surveys are greatly needed there, as much attention is paid to farming and stock business.

There are also valuable mines in the mountains on either side of this valley, the claimants of which when desiring surveys under the act of Congress, July 26, 1866, can readily have them connected with the regular system of surveys.

I would suggest the following surveys as now most important:

The principal meridian should be extended south 18 miles, and from it both the first and second standards south run west to the territorial limits, thus opening up for survey the numerous settlements on the Madison, Jefferson, Stinking Water, Beaver Head, and Big Hole rivers, and their tributaries.

The second standard parallel north should be extended from its present terminus east to accommodate the settlements on Deep creek and its affluents, from which a guide meridian can readily be run and the adjacent country surveyed.

In each of the valleys I think it would be necessary to run a guide meridian from a standard line whenever extended thereto, as it will be impossible to make the connections by township lines across the ranges of mountains. This, while facilitating the progress of surveys, will act as a check upon the liability to error.

After the proposed surveys heretofore mentioned have been started, it would be of service to extend the principal meridian north beyond Sun river, so as to include that portion of country, and to there run the necessary standard and township lines, that subdivisional work may be commenced. That being on the road between this place and Fort Benton, and quite valuable as a farming country, the lands are being fast settled up and would be rapidly purchased by incoming and resident settlers. The vicinity of the road especially is looked upon as of considerable value. Another inducement—Fort Shaw, a United States garrison, being also located there, settlers naturally congregate in its vicinity, where ample protection is afforded.

AGRICULTURE.

During the time since our valleys were first cultivated to the present, it has been shown that actual experience in farming in this country is necessary for success.

The Jesuits, in commencing to cultivate the soil in the Bitter Root valley about 25 years ago, could raise scarcely anything, but experiments soon showed them the true course, and the grounds in that region which at one time refused to yield are now prolific with splendid crops, the incoming settlers having profited by the experience of others. Such has been the result that from that valley we receive the largest and finest specimens displayed in the market; as each year passes the system becomes more perfect.

Montana has this season yielded bountifully in her harvests of wheat, oats, and barley, while the production of vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, cabbage, and other esculents, is very large, making us now a self-sustaining people.

Corn is successfully raised for table use in all parts of the Territory, but only ripens in the Bitter Root valley, where also watermelons and tomatoes have been successfully cultivated, and quite a supply of them can be daily seen on the streets of Helena.

In the valley of the Prickly Pear, near Helena, the crops of wheat have been enormous and almost beyond precedent; one field of twenty-three acres, in particular, has produced an average of fifty-seven and three fourths bushels to the acre.

The yield of wheat throughout the Territory is unusually large, and

will in all probability exceed the average of any other State or Territory. From reliable information I estimate it reasonably at 40 bushels per acre.

The three large flouring mills in the Gallatin valley convert the grain of that section into a full supply of merchantable produce, whence it is shipped to the different mining camps and cities, where it finds a ready market at paying prices. One of these mills is situated at the base of the mountains, almost at the source of a bold never-freezing stream, and can keep in operation during the entire year. There are other similar mills in the different agricultural regions, all of which are in operation.

The foot-hills are each year being more extensively cultivated, and experience is now proving them to be the best for agricultural purposes where they can be conveniently irrigated, as the frost is not so liable to affect the crops as on the lower ground.

The methods of irrigating here are similar to those of other countries; the source of the streams being quite high, no difficulty is found in getting water on all the arable land.

Frequently large ditches are constructed by a number of settlers and used by the neighborhood, but generally each one builds his own, which is found to cost but little.

It has been found best to saturate the ground well with water after ploughing and before planting, and afterwards to use but a limited quantity of water. In this way labor is saved and the productions are of a more solid nature.

This season has been remarkable for the almost total disappearance of grasshoppers, which in some localities have heretofore been quite a pest.

The weather has been such that the farmers are hopeful of the destruction of these insects, which have done no harm whatever recently to the crops, and but little fears are now entertained for their future appearance.

Heretofore neither wheat or other grains, nor any of the vegetables, have escaped when attacked by them, and now that they are about to be annihilated our prospects brighten for large and more certain crops.

Fruit raising has not yet been sufficiently tried to prove it a success, but a growing interest prevails among the farmers in this branch. There are, however, in various parts of the Territory, orchards of apples, pears, quinces, &c., planted, and many of them in a thriving condition.

The trees, young and strong, are mostly brought from Oregon and Washington Territory, and, by their present appearance, no doubt is entertained but that we will soon be supplied with such fruits as will meet the demands for home consumption.

At present our people make purchases of apples, pears, plums, &c., in Salt Lake, and transport them by wagon, causing them to be quite expensive.

There is an abundance of wild fruits, such as raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and plums, which are used for the table and found to be delicious, equal to similar cultivated fruits of the States.

An agricultural fair, with liberal premium lists, and handsomely improved grounds, will soon be held near this city and promises to be largely attended by both exhibitors and visitors. It will, no doubt, be the means of collecting and disseminating more knowledge of the products and resources of Montana than any other movement of our citizens.

Could we have a foreign market, such as a railroad only can supply, much more attention would be paid to agriculture, and the beautiful valley, now comparatively untouched, would be rapidly filled up with an enterprising class of citizens, who could not help but prosper from their bountiful harvests, as those now here are doing.

TIMBER.

Since my last report there has not been the needless destruction of timber as heretofore, but there are still persons thoughtless and negligent, and, again, others maliciously disposed, who destroy a vast amount of timber for which we will soon find use in mining, building, &c.

The only protection to be afforded these lands is their survey and sale.

Purchasers at good prices could readily be found by the government, and when in private hands self-interest would save this wholesale destruction.

Although our timber is of excellent quality and remarkably well diversified throughout the Territory, there is still none to spare, and if wasted but a short time will elapse before the country will perceptibly feel the loss.

I would therefore recommend for your consideration the immediate survey of the timber lands, and that they be exposed at public sale at the earliest day practicable.

For their survey, however, augmented prices will be required to those now paid, as none of the deputies will at present contract for the survey of such lands, they being generally of a rugged character.

COAL.

Since the date of my last report coal of good quality has been found at or near Bannock City, with indications of there being a large body of it.

It also exists on the Big and Little Blackfoot to the west of the Rocky mountains, and on the headwaters of the Judith and Muscleshell rivers, east of the Belt range.

It has also long been known to exist on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers.

Two attempts have been made at mining, one on the Missouri river, at a point about 12 miles below Fort Benton, where some enterprising men have been getting out coal for the use of the steamboats, and at the Boseman Pass, in the vicinity of Fort Ellis. At this place the vein of coal is about 20 feet wide with occasional clay seams, which, however, diminish at a greater depth.

The pit is about 45°, and at the present depth the coal is nearly solid. Some was sent to this place, where it was used in making gas, with highly satisfactory results.

Most of the coal hitherto found is of the variety called brown coal or lignite, but some of it is undoubtedly bituminous, and of good quality; all of it can be used.

At present there is no demand for it, as the difficulties of transportation make the price too high; but a few years will elapse, however, before it will be of great value to supply the place of the timber, which will be rapidly exhausted at the present rates of consumption, and to meet the demands of smelting furnaces and ultimately of railroads.

Referring to the acts of Congress, July 1, 1864, and March 3, 1865, "for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain," I would respectfully recommend the passage of an amendment by which actual settlers and workers on such lands should have the right of preemption.

Could such security be given to them many enterprising men would devote time and labor to develop these mines, but at present the dis-

coverers endeavor to cover up as much as possible the surface indications of coal, thus rendering it impossible for the deputies to report them, and expect to pre-empt such lands as agricultural, although they would be willing to pay the price of coal lands could they have an assurance of a substantial claim after having made improvements on them. Such an amendment would give a great impetus to the mining and industrial interests of the Territory, as most of the silver mines are composed of argentiferous galena, and cheap fuel is a great necessity for the use of furnaces. Many coal discoveries now unknown would be at once announced.

No new discoveries of iron ore have been made since my last report.

COPPER.

There are two localities where copper lodes (properly so called) have been discovered, one of which is east of the Missouri at the head of the Muscleshell, and the other at Butte City, on Silver Bow creek.

A shaft 70 or 80 feet deep was sunk on one of the lodes on the Muscleshell, but the hostilities of the Indians caused the work to be abandoned, and nothing has been since done.

At Silver Bow two furnaces were erected and some smelting was done, as an experiment, with good success.

It was the intention of one of the owners to send some of the ore to Swansea, in England, in order to be thoroughly tested.

There are excellent lodes of gold, silver, and copper in this district, but it does not seem to have attracted much attention.

SILVER.

The chief points at which silver mining has been carried on are Argenta, near the Beaver Head river, and at the towns of Phillipsburg and Georgetown, on Flint creek, and Jefferson City, in Jefferson county. At Argenta the ores are generally argentiferous galena, while in the Flint Creek district they are sulphurets and chlorides of silver.

At neither place are the works erected as yet in regular and constant operation for the reduction of the ores, but many of the lodes have been sufficiently developed to prove their permanency, and enough silver has been obtained to show the great richness of the ores and the readiness with which they can be worked.

At Argenta there are two furnaces now building, and one (Mr. Esler's) has been in operation for some time and seems to have met with success.

I learn from a very reliable source that their last run of 17 days produced 165 pounds (troy) of very fine silver, and the expenses did not reach $1,000.

A recent run of the mill at Phillipsburg on rock, from the Poor Man's Joy lode, situated in Flint Creek district, and owned principally by Cole Saunders, has given near 400 pounds of silver from 49 tons of ore.

Furnaces or smelters have been erected at other points in the Territory where argentiferous galena abounds, but I have not heard of any results from them.

The want of skill, experience, and means, and the high prices of labor, and of all necessary articles, will for some time yet prevent their successful or continuous working. The price of fuel, however, is the main obstacle.

The opening of coal-mines near any of these mining districts would set numberless furnaces to work and be a boon to the industry of the country second only to the advent of the Northern Pacific railroad.

GOLD.

Placer mining has been prosecuted this year with very good success. No discoveries of great richness have been made, but several new camps of fine promise have been opened, while a number of small gulches have been worked, and much gold has been taken out.

The placer mining in the Territory in many instances partakes of the character of regular mining, as in many of the gulches deep shafts are required to reach the bed rock, and machinery is necessary to hoist out the dirt and rocks.

It becomes more and more evident that gulch mining will not be exhausted for years, but will become a source of permanent prosperity, and give greater yield as the country becomes more self-sustaining and the prices of provisions and labor are reduced.

Even at present there are numbers of placers abandoned by miners, or "worked out," as it is termed, and also many gulches which it will not pay individuals to work, but could be taken in hand by companies with capital sufficient to bring in ditches and put up the necessary works, and made to yield enormous profits.

Quartz mining for gold may be said to have been very successful this year, and a great deal of money has been added to the general circulation from this source. Many mines are now being worked in a regular manner by practical men who have had experience in this or other mining countries, and there is a fair prospect that our mines will receive a thorough development, and prove their immense value, as some have already done.

During the last few years many companies have been formed at the east for working mines in this Territory which were generally failures from the fact that their mines were untried, the superintendents ignorant of their duties, and the expenditures neither economical nor judicious.

At present mining property is sold on its merits as developed, and the general tendency is towards development rather than speculation. Men who have no capital but their labor are now vigorously at work on their lodes, and the favorable results will soon be evident; particularly as this kind of work, unlike placer mining, can be prosecuted in winter.

Among the lodes most prominently successful has been the Atlantic Cable lode, situated on the range between the Deer Lodge river and Flint creek. Three months ago it had a width of 39 feet, and I have been credibly informed that since the month of July last the average yield has been about $5,000 a week in gold.

The Whitlatch Union No. 2, mentioned in my report of last year, still holds its own as a good paying mine. There are now three companies, each keeping a mill constantly employed at work on it, all of which are doing well, and shafts are being sunk on other portions of it. An extension of this lode has been recently discovered, and a patent applied for. It also promises well.

In Madison county, near Virginia City and Sterling, mining is going on actively, and mills are running with good returns. At Rochester gulch, on the Jefferson river, Mr. Hendrie's mill has been running for some time on ore from the Watseka lode, and has been remarkably successful.

At Highland district there are several well developed lodes, and Professor Swallow, of St. Louis, is working on the Ballarat lode, and has a capacious mill erected for both silver and gold.

There are also several arastras, erected at or near Highland, at work on different lodes. The one connected with the Only Chance lode has

been highly successful, and some runs have yielded at the rate of $100 per ton.

In the Ten-mile district, about 20 miles from this city, there are a number of lodes of both gold and silver now being developed, which promise exceedingly well. A gold mill is being erected there, and will soon be in working order. Some of the silver veins are immensely rich, and a few have been found with a width of from 12 to 30 feet.

The estimate of the gold yield submitted by me last year having been the subject of some comment and dispute, I would here say that my information was derived from the most reliable sources at hand, which, at best, are not very definite. I have now no reason to change the opinion then submitted, and have taken especial pains to inform myself upon the amount produced this season.

From the bankers their universal report is that fully 25 per cent. more gold has been taken out than last year, their business having increased at that rate; and Wells, Fargo & Co., express forwarders, and the principal carriers of bullion from this Territory, have shipped over 50 per cent. more than during the same months last season.

The water has universally held out better and the mining camps have yielded more steadily than heretofore, their increase being gradual.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In view of the immense importance which a railroad would be to the country, I have taken pains to gather such information personally or by deputies that could be used to advantage in forming a judgment as to the best route for such a railroad to pursue, and shall endeavor to impart such information as briefly as possible, and will confine my remarks to the route between the Yellowstone and Missouri laid down on the map published with the report of Edwin F. Johnson, esq., chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The general direction of the road from the mouth of the Owahtaroup river, where it is represented as passing, being nearly due west, it would encounter two principal obstacles to be overcome before reaching the waters of the Columbia—the Belt mountain to the east and the Rocky mountains to the west of the Missouri river at its second crossing. The Belt mountains, rising at the mouth of Deep river on the Missouri, extend south and southeasterly for 130 miles to the bend of the Yellowstone, whence between that river and the Muscleshell it subsides into a rolling, elevated plateau. To avoid these mountains or to pass them the road could take one of three directions:

1. It could pass down the Yellowstone river, along the edge of said plateau, to the mouth of Shield's river, at the Big Bend of the Yellowstone; thence over the Boseman Pass into the Gallatin valley, and down the East Gallatin to the Three Forks of the Missouri, which can be crossed with a single bridge; and thence up the Jefferson and Big Hole river to the Deer Lodge Pass of the Rocky mountains; and thence down the Deer Lodge river to the Hellgate. This route is an eminently practicable one as regards grades, the two passes mentioned being the lowest in the Rocky mountains, and never impassable on account of snow; but is out of direction.

2. To pass over the rolling plateau mentioned above the head of the Muscleshell, and thence cross the Belt mountains at the head of Duck creek, a tributary of the Missouri, where the Muscleshell wagon road passes; cross the Missouri near that point, and thence cross the Rocky mountains either at the head of Ten-mile creek or by Mullan's Pass,

and thence down the Hellgate river. This is the most direct route, and is evidently practicable, but has not yet been throughly examined. The divide between the Muscleshell and Deep creek is a broad, open pass, with gentler descents both ways. On this route there would probably be at least two tunnels through the Belt and Rocky mountains, with grades of 90 or 100 feet on either side of each for about 10 miles; and the difficulties of construction would be greater than either of the above lines.

A third line would proceed from the head of Muscleshell down Deep creek (on Smith's river) to the Missouri, and cross the Rocky mountains at Lewis and Clarke's or Cadotte's Pass. This is a very favorable line; would require one tunnel through the Rocky mountains, and has been pretty thoroughly explored.

There are in the Rocky mountains, within 30 miles of either side of the direct line of the road, five known passes, viz., Lewis and Clarke's, Cadotte's, Mullan's, head of Ten-mile, and head of a branch of North Boulder creek. These passes would average not over 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, have good hill-side approaches, and would probably require a mile of tunnelling, speaking in general terms.

There are other points within these limits not yet explored where it is almost certain other practicable passes exist.

The amount of snow which remains on the ground during the winter is surprisingly small. At this point the depth of snow never exceeded one foot.

A gentleman connected with the office, who had occasion to travel much during the winter and spring, gave me the following list of measurements of the snow at different points: Summit of Belt mountains and divide of head of Muscleshell, in month of January, one foot; head of Ten-mile creek at Frenchwoman's Pass, Rocky mountains, March 15, two feet; no snow in the valley of Mullan's Pass; ten days after, very little snow—ground bare in many places; head of Fish creek, near Red Mountain City, March 27, three feet. This was a deep gorge, thickly wooded. Head of North Boulder, in April, no snow, except in patches on the southern exposure of the hills; on the 15th March the valleys were entirely free from snow.

I am indebted for much of the above information to Colonel De Lacy, who is a civil engineer by profession; has lived nine years in this country, and whose statements I have always found remarkably accurate and exact. Many of his explorations and examinations have been with an eye to collecting data on these points.

I have made no allusion to the route north of the Missouri river, explored by the late gallant General Stevens, as every point of it has been exhaustively treated upon in his admirable report published in 1858. Both routes have their advantages, which will no doubt be considered and acted upon when the road will be definitely located.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I have the most unbounded confidence in the future of Montana.

Our people are enterprising, thrifty, and prosperous, constantly opening up new fields for the farmer, mechanic, miner, and merchant. With a population of about 40,000, and constantly increasing; with a taxable property, as returned, of nearly $10,000,000, (supposed to be rated at half its value;) with an annual yield of the precious metals amounting to $20,000,000; with good schools and churches in all neighborhoods, where even a small group willingly gives them support; with endless numbers of valuable mines scattered throughout the Territory, and new discoveries daily being made; with an agricultural country that defies

all others with its productions; with a climate that for the health and vigor it imparts is unsurpassed; with an energy among the citizens able to overcome any obstacle, Montana, offering more inducements to the laborer and capitalist than any other new country, cheerfully and cordially invites all to come and partake of her prosperity, and lend a helping hand to her future greatness.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MEREDITH,
Surveyor General of Montana.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

D.

Statement showing condition of surveys contracted by the United States surveyor general of Montana, under appropriations by Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
1	Aug. 1, 1867	B. F. Marsh	Base and principal meridian from initial point	$2,490 00	Completed—plats, &c., transmitted to General Land Office.
2	Oct. 23, 1868	B. F. Marsh	1st standard parallel north, 36 miles; 2d standard parallel north, 42 miles; exterior of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 north, range 1 east; of townships 9 and 10 north, range 1, 2, 3 and 4 west; subdivisional lines of townships 9 and 10 north, range 2 and 3 west.	5,726 97	Completed—plats, &c., forwarded to General Land Office.
5	Mar. 24, 1868	J. H. Featherston and C. L. Jewett.	Exteriors of townships 5 north, range 2 east, 1 north, range 2, 3 and 4 east, and subdivisional lines of townships 4 and 5 north, range 1 east, 5 north, range 2 east, and township 1 north, range 1, 2 3 and 4 east.	.....	Returns made to General Land Office of subdivisional of townships 4 and 5 north, range 1 east, deputy in the field.
7	April 21, 1868	Walter W. Johnson	Extension of pine meridian north through township 11 north; exteriors of township 11 north, range 1, 2, and 3 west, and subdivisional lines of township 11 north, range 3 west; extend the base line west from corner to sections 32 and 33, township 1 north, range 6 west to the territorial limits, estimated 74 miles. To extend the 1st correction line northeast from standard corner to townships 4 and 5 north, range 3 and 4 west, estimated 48 miles across the Deer Lodge Valley, a guide meridian north from 1st standard north down Deer Lodge Valley, estimated 42 miles to Little Blackfoot river.	.....	Returns made to this office for extension of meridian; exteriors of township 11 north, range 1, 2, and 3 west, and section lines of township 11 north, range 3 west, deputy in the field.
8	April 22, 1868	B. F. Marsh	1st standard parallel south through range 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 east, exteriors of townships 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 south, range 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 east; subdivisionals of township 1 south, range 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 south; township 2 south, range 4 and 5 east; township 3 south, range 5 east; the subdivisional lines of township 10 north, range 4 west, given in lieu of township 1 south, range 2 east.	.....	Notes of subdivisional of township 10 north, range 4 west, returned to this office, deputy in the field.

E.—*Statement showing condition of contracts made for survey of mineral lands in Montana, under act of Congress July* 26, 1866, *during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Name of deputy.	No. of district.	Extent of district.	No. of final surveys made.	Remarks.
3	Feb'y 28, 1868	B. F. Marsh	.....	Owyhee Park mining district.	2	Contract cancelled.
4	March 18, 1868	Geo. B. Foote	2	Counties of Lewis and Clarke, Jefferson, Meagher, and Choteau.	8	All surveys made under private deposits.
	March 18, 1868	John L. Corbett	1	Madison, Gallatin, and Big Horn.	.....	Do do
9	May 2, 1868	William Epler	3	Deer Lodge and Missoula	.....	Do do

F.—*Statement showing the description of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Helena land district, Helena, Montana, during the year ending June* 30, 1868.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Triplicate plats—when transmitted.	Descriptive lists—when transmitted.
10 north	2 west	22, 938. 79	June 25, 1868	June 25, 1868.
10 north	3 west	22, 918. 79	June 25, 1868	June 25, 1868.

G.—*Statement showing the condition of the appropriation for the survey of public lands in Montana, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

DR.				CR.			
1867.				1867.			
Oct. 23	To Benjamin F. Marsh, deputy, contract Aug. 1, 1867.	$2,490 00		July 1	By appropriation as per act of Congress July 2, 1864...	$10,000 00	
1868.				July 1	By appropriation as per act of Congress July 24, 1866..	15,000 00	
Jan. 23	To Benjamin F. Marsh, contract Oct. 23, 1867.....	900 00					
Feb. 7	To Benjamin F. Marsh, contract Oct. 23, 1867.....	1,437 67					
April 18	To Benjamin F. Marsh, contract Oct. 23, 1867.....	1,631 27					
June 15	To Featherstone & Jewett, deputies, contract March 24, 1868.....	1,199 29					
			$7,658 23				
	Balance.....	.....	17,341 77				
			25,000 00				$25,000 00
				1868.			
				July 1	By balance.....	17,341 77	

H.—*Statement showing the condition of the appropriation for the salary of surveyor general of Montana, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

DR.				CR.			
				1867.			
1867-'68.	1st quarter, to account as rendered.....	$750 00		July 1	By balance.....	$2,480 77	
	2d quarter, to account as rendered.....	750 00		1868.			
	3d quarter, to account as rendered.....	750 00		July 1	By balance.....	519 23	
	4th quarter, to account as rendered.....	750 00					
			$3,000 00				$3,000 00
1868.							
July 1	To balance.....	519 23					

I.—*Statement showing the condition of the appropriation for the clerks in office of surveyor general of Montana, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

DR.				CR.			
1867-'68.	1st quarter, to Henry C. Meredith, chief clerk	$391 30		1867. July 1	By appropriation as per act of Congress July 26, 1866	$5,000 00	
	Benjamin F. Marsh, draughtsman	77 45					
	Walter W. De Lacy, draughtsman	248 64					
			$717 39				
	2d quarter, to Henry C. Meredith, chief clerk	450 00					
	Walter W. De Lacy, draughtsman	375 00					
	George B. Foote, clerk	126 35					
			951 35				
	3d quarter, to Henry C. Meredith, chief clerk	450 00					
	Walter W. De Lacy, draughtsman	375 00					
	Charles L. Jewett, clerk	45 33					
			870 33				
	4th quarter, to Henry C. Meredith, chief clerk	450 00					
	Walter W. De Lacy, draughtsman	375 00					
	Charles L. Jewett, clerk	123 62					
	Guy W. McGriff, clerk	107 14					
			1,055 76				
		3,594 83					
			3,594 83				
1868. July 1	Balance		1,405 17				
			5,000 00				$5,000 00
				1868. July 1	By balance	1,405 17	

K.—*Statement showing the condition of the appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

DR.				CR.			
1867-'68.	1st quarter, to amount paid, as per account rendered	$1,492 64		1867. July 1	By appropriation, as per act of Congress July 28, 1866	$3,000 00	
	2d quarter, to amount paid, as per account rendered	874 24			By appropriation applicable thereto, as per Commissioner's letter	721 75	
	3d quarter, to amount paid, as per account rendered	827 25			By appropriation applicable thereto, as per Commissioner's letter	511 00	
	4th quarter, to amount paid, as per account rendered	989 97					
			$4,184 10				
1868. July 1	Balance		48 65				
			4,232 75				$4,232 75
				1868. July 1	By balance	48 65	

The amount of deposits made for field and office work and publication of notice, under act of Congress July 26, 1866, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was as follows: office work, $424; field work, $260; publication of notice, $286; total, $970. None of the above deposits were drawn upon during the fiscal year.

No. 17 D.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Leavenworth, Kansas, September 5, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of April 29, 1868, I herewith submit my annual report, in duplicate, showing the condition of surveys and the operations of the office in the district of Kansas, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

1. Names, duties and salaries of persons employed in the office of the surveyor general during the year ending June 30, 1868.
2. Sums expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June 30, 1868.
3. Expenditures of the office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.
4. Amount of revenue tax paid by the surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June 30, 1868.
5. Number and area of townships of which plats and descriptive lists have been transmitted to the department and local land offices during the year ending June 30, 1868.
6. The extent and cost of surveys executed during the year ending June 30, 1868.
7. Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.
8. Estimate of sums required for office expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

All surveys contracted for out of appropriations approved July 28, 1866, and March 2, 1867, have been completed.

Five contracts have been entered into out of appropriation approved July 20, 1868.

In letting said contracts I have been governed by your instructions of August 5, 1868.

The different surveying parties have, doubtless, before this time reached their field of operations, but owing to the lateness of the season and the hostile attitude of the Indians, it may not be possible for deputies to complete their work until the early spring months.

OFFICE WORK.

Diagrams and transcripts of field-notes of 237 miles 20 chains and 30 links of standard lines have been made and transmitted to the department. Diagrams and transcripts of field-notes of 810 miles 77 chains and 65 links of exterior lines have been made and transmitted to the department.

Transcripts of field-notes and township plats of 76 townships of subdivisional lines have been made and transmitted to the department and the proper local land office.

Seventy-six descriptive lists have been made out and transmitted to the proper local land office.

Transcript of field-notes and plat of special survey of the meanders of right bank of Kansas river through section 32, township 11 south, of range 23 east, 6th principal meridian, have been made and transmitted to the department and the proper local land office.

Diagram and transcript of field-notes of special survey of that portion of the Fort Riley military reservation lying between the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers have been made out and transmitted to the department.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

Immigration to this State has been greater this year than has ever been known in any one single year.

The Union Pacific railroad has already been completed beyond the line of the surveys contracted for this season.

Therefore, the interests of immigration and the Union Pacific railroad require the extension of the public surveys.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. SLEEPER,
Surveyor General of Kansas.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioaer General Land Office.

No. 1.—*Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, and rate of compensation per annum of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of Kansas, during the year ending June* 30, 1868.

Names.	Duty.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Term of service.	Salary per annum.
H. S. Sleeper	Surveyor general	New York	Kansas	Entire year	$2,000
Henry C. Fields	Chief clerk	Virginia	Kansas	Entire year	1,600
William B. Covel	Principal draughtsman	New York	Kansas	Entire year	1,300
Henry S. Burr	Accountant	Ohio	Kansas	Entire year	1,200
James F. Taylor	Copyist	New York	Kansas	Entire year	1,100
James Bicknell	Messenger	England	Kansas	Entire year	600

No. 2.—*Statement showing the amount expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June* 30, 1868.

Quarter ending September 30, 1867	$1,800 00
Quarter ending December 31, 1867	1,800 00
Quarter ending March 31, 1868	1,800 00
Quarter ending June 30, 1868	1,800 00
	7,200 00

No. 3.—*Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and incidental expenses during the year ending June* 30, 1868.

Quarter ending September 30, 1867	$509 22
Quarter ending December 31, 1867	367 26
Quarter ending March 31, 1868	377 80
Quarter ending June 30, 1868	333 78
	1,588 06

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year	$7,200 00
Rent of office and incidental expenses during the year	1,588 06
	8,788 06

No. 4.—*Statement showing the amount of revenue tax paid by the surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June* 30, 1868.

Quarter ending September 30, 1867	$27 50
Quarter ending December 31, 1867	27 50
Quarter ending March 31, 1868	27 50
Quarter ending June 30, 1868	27 50
	110 00

No. 5.—*Statement showing description of lands, and area of same, for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the western land district, Junction City, Kansas, during the year ending June* 30, 1868.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Triplicate plats; date when transmitted.	Descriptive lists; date when transmitted.
11 south	9 west	22, 973. 51	January 20, 1838	January 20, 1868.
12 south	9 west	23, 225. 38	do	Do.
13 south	9 west	23, 074. 03	do	Do.
11 south	10 west	22, 854. 38	do	Do.
12 south	10 west	22, 881. 63	do	Do.
13 south	10 west	23, 021. 75	do	Do.
11 south	11 west	22, 868. 16	do	Do.
12 south	11 west	22, 879. 46	do	Do.
13 south	11 west	22, 950. 22	do	Do.
11 south	12 west	23, 029. 96	December 31, 1867	December 31, 1867.
12 south	12 west	22, 987. 80	do	Do.
13 south	12 west	22, 988. 93	January 20, 1868	January 20, 1868.
9 south	13 west	22, 948. 87	February 10, 1868	February 10, 1868.
10 south	13 west	22, 974. 45	do	Do.
11 south	13 west	22, 918. 12	December 31, 1867	December 31, 1867.
12 south	13 west	22 944. 70	do	Do.
13 south	13 west	23, 044. 31	September 3, 1867	September 13, 1867.
14 south	13 west	22, 887. 01	do	Do.
15 south	13 west	23, 100. 94	do	Do.
9 south	14 west	22, 910. 01	February 10, 1868	February 10, 1868.
10 south	14 west	22, 949. 63	do	Do.
11 south	14 west	22, 934. 72	December 31, 1867	December 31, 1867.
12 south	14 west	22, 943. 24	do	Do.
13 south	14 west	22, 922. 95	September 3, 1867	September 13, 1867.
14 south	14 west	23 015. 14	do	Do.
15 south	14 west	22, 976. 19	do	Do.
9 south	15 west	22, 984. 95	February 10, 1868	February 10, 1868.
10 south	15 west	23, 040. 45	do	Do.
11 south	15 west	22, 966. 01	do	Do.
12 south	15 west	22, 964. 69	December 31, 1867	December 31, 1867.
13 south	15 west	23, 081. 81	September 3, 1867	September 13, 1867.
14 south	15 west	23, 061. 81	do	Do.
15 south	15 west	23, 074. 20	do	Do.
9 south	16 west	22, 839. 17	February 10, 1868	February 10, 1868.
10 south	16 west	22, 978. 67	do	Do.
11 south	16 west	23, 017. 53	do	Do.
12 south	16 west	22, 922. 90	September 3, 1867	September 13, 1867.
13 south	16 west	22, 917. 92	do	Do.
14 south	16 west	23, 161. 20	do	Do.
15 south	16 west	23, 032. 41	do	Do.
11 south	17 west	23, 218. 18	October 29, 1867	October 29, 1867.
12 south	17 west	23, 031. 17	do	Do.
13 south	17 west	23, 005. 03	do	Do.
14 south	17 west	23, 032. 32	do	Do.
15 south	17 west	23, 045. 68	do	Do.
11 south	18 west	23, 194. 27	do	Do.
12 south	18 west	22, 991. 28	do	Do.
13 south	18 west	23, 019. 83	do	Do.
14 south	18 west	22, 958. 92	do	Do.
15 south	18 west	23, 004. 09	do	Do.
11 south	19 west	23, 119. 22	November 29, 1867	December 4, 1867.
12 south	19 west	22, 951. 82	do	Do.
13 south	19 west	22, 925. 98	do	Do.
14 south	19 west	22, 979. 78	do	Do.
15 south	19 west	23, 051. 07	do	Do.
13 south	20 west	22, 973. 01	do	Do.
14 south	20 west	23, 001. 02	do	Do.
15 south	20 west	23, 028. 15	do	Do.
13 south	21 west	22, 906. 28	do	Do.
14 south	21 west	22, 991. 00	do	Do.
15 south	21 west	23, 057. 43	do	Do.
13 south	22 west	22, 993. 22	do	Do.
14 south	22 west	23, 031. 42	do	Do.
15 south	22 west	23, 014. 60	do	Do.
13 south	23 west	22, 996. 76	do	Do.
14 south	23 west	22, 983. 44	do	Do.
15 south	23 west	23, 006. 41	do	Do.
13 south	24 west	22, 963. 84	do	Do.
14 south	24 west	23, 022. 23	do	Do.
15 south	24 west	23, 031. 83	do	Do.
Total		1, 609, 791. 49		

No. 6.—*Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the year ending June 30, 1868.*

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Date of appropriation.	Date of contract.	Rate.	Amount for mileage.
324	Armstrong & McClure			779 54 04	July 28, 1866	Jan. 12, 1867	$5	$3,898 37
	Do			425 77 73	Mar. 2, 1867	Jan. 12, 1867	5	2,129 85
								6,028 22
325	Deffindorf and Smith		613 55 30		Mar. 2, 1867	Jan. 14, 1867	6	3,682 14
	Do	237 20 30			July 28, 1866	Jan. 14, 1867	10	2,372 53
								6,054 67
326	James W. Thomas			603 48 57	Mar. 2, 1867	Jan. 17, 1867	5	3,018 03
328	Sleeper & Taylor			1200 53 87	July 28, 1866	April 10, 1867	5	6,003 36
329	Angell & Armstrong			962 00 91	Mar. 2, 1867	April 13, 1867	5	4,810 05
	Do		197 22 35		Mar. 2, 1867	April 13, 1867	6	1,183 67
								5,993 72
330	George W. Goodrich			604 18 41	July 28, 1866	April 20, 1867	5	3,021 15
	Total	237 20 30	810 77 65	457 613 53				30,119 15

No. 7.—*Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in the State of Kansas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

Surveys estimated.	Miles.	Rate.	Cost.
For running the fifth guide meridian west, from the base line to the fourth standard parallel south; the first, second, third, and fourth standard parallels south, from the fourth to the fifth guide meridian west	312	$10 00	$3,120 00
For running the exterior lines as shown on the accompanying diagram	1,794	6 00	10,764 00
For running the subdivisional lines as shown on the accompanying diagram	8,460	5 00	42,300 00
			56,184 00

No. 8.—*Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

Salary of surveyor general	$2,000
Salary of chief clerk	1,600
Salary of principal draughtsman	1,300
Salary of assistant	1,200
Salary of one accountant	1,200
Salary of one copyist	1,100
Messenger, rent, and other incidental expenses	2,000
	10,400

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Leavenworth, Kansas, May 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, requesting a report of the manufacture of permian limestone into architectural forms for building purposes, &c., also, as to information as to hedge planting, &c., in this district.

Geological investigations in this State have developed the location of the system of permian rocks, commencing at the Republican river and crossing the State from north to south in an irregular belt of about 50 miles in width, to the headwaters of Walnut river in the valley of the Arkansas. Professor G. C. Swallow, late State geologist of Kansas, gives about 20 varieties of magnesian limestone, varying in color, quality, and thickness. The centre of the system of rocks is in the vicinity of Fort Riley, where they form bold bluffs on both sides of the Kansas river for many miles above and below. The public buildings at Fort Riley are constructed of this material and have stood the test for many years. The State house at Topeka is being constructed of this stone; and the transportation of manufactured and unmanufactured material from the vicinity of Junction City to points east is already an important item for the Union Pacific railway, eastern division. Enclosed I send you a letter from Colonel McClure, register at Junction City, who, I believe, inaugurated the manufacture of this material into architectural forms. Also, a synopsis of a partial geological survey made by Professor G. C. Swallow in 1865, and, in addition, by this day's mail, two pieces of magnesian limestone from Junction City, Kansas. The square piece I sawed, using a common handsaw, on two sides, from a slab of the same. The section of moulding was dressed into its present shape by a common moulding plane. A process has been adopted to fill the interstices of the stone. The dust from the saw is mixed with gum shellac and rubbed on with a hard pressure. In a short time the compound is of equal hardness and durability with the balance of the stone, presenting a smooth surface. The magnesian limestone of central Kansas will undoubtedly come into general use for building material, and in point of cheapness and durability will be of inestimable value to the State.

The legislature of this State at its last session enacted a law to encourage hedge planting; giving to every person planting and cultivating a hedge for three years successfully 20 cents per rod. The only kind of hedge grown here is the Osage orange. From 12 years of observation of hedge growing in Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, I am of the opinion that Osage orange can only be relied upon south of the 40th° of north latitude, and that its certainty increases to the south of this line. Southern Kansas seems better adapted to this than northern Kansas, although there are mature hedges in all parts of the State. Within the last few years the growing of Osage orange has become quite an important item, and under the inducements of legislation will probably become still more so. The process most generally adopted to grow a hedge is to break up the ground the year previous, of sufficient width to protect from prairie fires. In the following spring replough the ground and plant out the hedge in a single row. About the first of July following cut back within four inches of the ground; and on the first of October recut within two inches of the former. Before the ground freezes, turn a slight quantity of soil up to the hedge to protect from frost. The manner of protecting from stock, when grown in the open prairie, the best I have noticed, is to lay a common fence rail close to the row on each side, as stock injure a young hedge only by trampling on the plants; browsing of the plants being more beneficial than otherwise. The only serious drawback to hedge

growing is the prairie fires and pocket gopher. The one can be guarded against by cultivating a strip of sufficient width to stop the fire, while the other must be exterminated either by digging or by poisoning. The cost of planting and cultivating an Osage orange hedge for three years is not to exceed 50 cents per rod.

We have no data by which to judge of the extent of hedge planting in this State. In this locality, however, it is considerable. When the broad prairies become settled sufficiently to stop the prairie fires which now so often sweep over whole sections, consuming in an hour the labor of years, Osage orange hedge will be adopted as the economical fence of this region, cheaper than stone wall, and, with slight attention, almost as permanent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. SLEEPER,
Surveyor General.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

LAND OFFICE, JUNCTION CITY,
May 20, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, asking for information as to magnesian limestone in this part of the State, is received. This quality of stone is found in the bluffs along the valley of the Kansas, Smoky Hill, and Republican rivers. The finest and best stone yet discovered is at this place, in the range of bluffs extending from the Smoky Hill to the Republican. The stone deteriorates in quality in all directions as you leave this range. When first taken from the quarry the stone is white and very soft, then gradually assumes a yellowish appearance, and hardens by exposure to the atmosphere. In the quarries now opened the stone is found in regular strata, and averages from five to seven feet in thickness, and can be obtained any length desired and in inexhaustible quantities. It can be cut with a saw or plane as easily as wood. I have known the stone to be in use for building purposes for the past 14 years, without being in any way affected by the weather or presenting any appearance of decay. In my opinion it is the most valuable stone for building purposes in the United States. The company organized at this place to saw this stone clearly demonstrated the fact that the stone can be sawed as rapidly as wood, but owing to the enterprise being an experiment and mismanagement, it proved a failure financially. The railroad company have erected extensive works some three miles west of town to saw stone to be used in the erection of their machine shops at Lawrence, and for buildings at other points on the line of their road. If I have not given you the kind of information desired, I will be pleased to answer any other questions on this subject you may wish to ask.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCCLURE, *Register.*

Hon. H. S. SLEEPER,
Surveyor General of Kansas.

No. 17 E.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 17, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the operations of this office, with tabular statements marked A to D, inclusive.

SURVEYS.

The statement marked A exhibits in detail the surveys executed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. There are no unfinished or outstanding contracts.

Plats of all the surveys as above have been transmitted to the General Land Office, and copies of the township plats, with descriptive notes, will soon be ready to be delivered to the register of the land office at Santa Fé. These surveys are shown upon the enclosed diagrams marked E and F.

No applications have been made to this office during the year for the survey of private claims under the act of Congress of June 2, 1862; nor for surveys of public lands under the act of May 30, 1862; nor for the survey of mineral claims under the act of July 26, 1866, except in one case, the diagram and accompanying certificates in which have been withdrawn, because of the filing with the register of the land office of an adverse claim. No special deputy has therefore been appointed or contract made for the survey of this class of lands.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

In former reports and communications to your office, and especially in my last annual report, I have urged that Congress should provide, by additional legislation, for the early settlement of claims to land in this district under Spanish and Mexican grants, and have shown the inefficiency of the laws and regulations now in force regarding the adjustment of these claims, the hardships upon the claimants, and the injustice liable to be done to them, as also to the government, in the settlement of titles under them.

I have not unduly magnified the importance to the government and to the people of the Territory of an early settlement of these claims. The tide of emigration is setting strongly in this direction. Controversies are constantly arising between new settlers and claimants under these unadjusted titles. Thus immigration is discouraged, the progress of settlement checked, and the development of the resources of the Territory delayed.

I therefore again call your attention to this subject, in the hope that something may speedily be done to remedy these evils.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

In pursuance of a treaty lately concluded with the Navajo Indians the reservation at Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river, has been abandoned, and the Indians settled upon a reservation set apart to their use upon the San Juan river, defined by the treaty as follows, viz:

"Bounded on the north by the 37th degree of north latitude; south by an east and west line passing through old Fort Defiance in Cañon Bonito; east by the parallel of longitude which if prolonged south would pass through old Fort Lyon on the Ojo de Oso, Bear Spring; and west by a meridian of longitude about 109° 30′ west of Greenwich, provided it embraces the outlet of Cañon de Chelly, which cañon is to be all included in this reservation."

Under the treaty the Indians surrender to the United States all claim to the country formerly occupied by them, as follows:

"In consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty and the many pledges of friendship by the United States, the tribe

who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy any territory outside their reservation as herein defined, but retain the right to hunt on any unoccupied lands contiguous to their reservation so long as the large game may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase."

Should this treaty be ratified the country on the San Juan river east of the reservation will be thrown open to settlement, and the public surveys should be extended over it at an early day.

The order setting apart the Bosque Redondo reservation—now abandoned—should be rescinded, so that that part of the valley of the Pecos may also be opened to settlement.

I am informed that during the year settlements have been made and a town called Grant City laid out upon the abandoned reservation of the Gila Apaches on the Gila river. Whether, in the absence of a military post at that point, the settlers will be enabled to maintain their settlement against the roving bands of Apaches, is questionable. They would make a greater effort to do so if they could acquire title to the lands upon which they have settled.

In my last annual report the questions relating to the continuance of this reservation were discussed. The settlements now made upon the lands furnish an additional reason why the reservation should be declared by the department abandoned, and the lands restored to the public domain.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

During the past year the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, under the direction of General William J. Palmer and General W. W. Wright, made extensive railroad surveys from a point on the main line of their road near the west boundary of Kansas, through Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, to the Pacific at San Diego and San Francisco. The engineers making these surveys, taking into account climate, gradients, alignment, and distance, claim that this has greatly the advantage over any other railway route between the Atlantic and Pacific; and the company propose to construct one branch of their road in this direction. If their plans shall be carried out increased appropriations for surveying the public lands in the vicinity of the line of the road will be necessary. I have marked the line surveyed on the enclosed diagram marked E as accurately as practicable from the data at my command.

A telegraph line from Denver to Santa Fé, the first and only one in New Mexico, was completed on the 8th instant, connecting this ancient city with the national capital, and furnishing gratifying evidence of the enterprise and progress of the people of this Territory.

MINES AND MINING.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the development of the mining interests of New Mexico. It is estimated that between two and three thousand persons are now at work in the mines of the Moreno district, northeasterly of Taos. A very small portion, however, of the ground known to be rich in gold can be worked for want of water; but a ditch nearly 40 miles long is being constructed to divert the waters of the Rio Colorado (a branch of the Rio Grande) to the mines. The parties engaged in the work expect to complete it by the first of October next, and to deliver at the placers a sufficient supply of water for the full development of that mining district; and it is anticipated that a large amount of gold will be washed out before the winter *terminates* their labors for the season.

The gold product from these and other mines in New Mexico has been considerable during the past year, variously estimated at from $200,000 to $800,000. There being no assay office, banks of deposit, nor other special agency for the refining, safe-keeping or purchase of the gold produced, or for its transmission to market, it has been found impossible to collect any reliable statistics of the amount.

I have applied to the owners and superintendents of mills and other business men best informed at the placer mines near Santa Fé, at Pinos Altos, and at the Moreno mines, for information as to the actual amount of bullion produced; but the answers so far received are so unsatisfactory, that I have not deemed them worthy of insertion here. Should returns be received which I shall consider reliable and complete, I will make them the subject of a future communication to your office.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Although the settlements upon the Rio Grande are as old as those upon the Delaware, yet the geological character of the nearest mountains is unknown to the most intelligent of the people—attributable partly to the absence of that kind of scientific knowledge among them, but mainly to the presence of the Ishmaelitish Navajo and Apache, who for 200 years have been their foe and scourge, and have made these mountains their stronghold. The construction of railroads and the progress of settlements promise to change this state of things, and to open the country to individual exploration and examination. It is known generally that nearly all the mountain ranges in the Territory are mineral-bearing; but, until a geological survey is made, the greater part of the mineral resources of this vast region must lie dormant. The government could make no investment that would yield so large a return to the nation as a few thousand dollars spent in a scientific survey of this portion of the Rocky Mountain system.

I therefore earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made for a geological survey of New Mexico.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

I have to call your attention to the change in the boundaries of the counties of Socorro and Doña Ana, and to the new county of Grant, as shown by the enclosed diagram, marked E.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

The documents accompanying this report are as follows, viz:

A.—Statement of surveys executed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

B.—Estimate of appropriations required for the surveying service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

C.—Statement of expenditures for salaries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

D.—Statement of incidental expenses during the same period.

E.—Diagram of New Mexico.

F.—Connected diagram of surveys executed during the two years ending June 30, 1868.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Comm'r of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of the surveys of public lands made during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Deputy.	Character of work.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.
29	June 3, 1867	Robert B. Willison	Subdivisional lines of township 11 south, ranges 13 and 14 east; townships 9 and 10 south, range 16 east; township 14 south, ranges 9 and 10 east; township 15 south, ranges 9 and 10 east	480	44	80	$4,805 58
30	June 3, 1867	Hiram C. Fellows	Exterior lines of township 11 south, ranges 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 east; township 10 south, range 17 east; township 10 south, range 24 east	126	27	31	1,516 09
			Subdivisional lines of township 10 south, ranges 17 and 24 east; township 11 south, ranges 17, 22, 23, and 24 east	360	25	18	3,603 14
31	June 11, 1867	Isaac C. Stuck	Exterior lines of township 14 south, range 4 west	1	55	62	20 34
			Subdivisional lines of township 14 south, range 5 west; township 16 south, range 13 west; township 17 south, ranges 12 and 13 west; township 18 south, range 10 west; township 19 south, range 10 west; township 20 south, ranges 10 and 11 west, including closings on parallels	458	22	84	4,654 95
32	June 11, 1867	Isaac C. Stuck	Subdivisional of township 14 south, ranges 4 and 5 west	78	54	50	786 80
33	February 1, 1868	Robert B. Willison	Second correction line south	3	15	....	47 81
			Exterior lines of township 12 south, range 21 east; townships 12 and 13 south, ranges 22 and 23 east; township 11 south, range 24 east; townships 11 and 12 south, range 25 east; township 11 south, range 26 east	42	9	49	505 41
			Subdivisional lines of township 11 south, ranges 17, 18, 19, 21 and 25 east; township 12 south, ranges 22 and 23 east	362	21	43	3,622 65
				1,913	36	17	19,562 77

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico, July* 27, 1868. JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

B.—*Estimate of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
For salary of the surveyor general	$3,000 00
For salary of the translator	2,000 00
For salary of the draughtsman	1,800 00
For salary of the copying clerk	1,400 00
For rent of office, fuel, stationery, &c	1,200 00
For public surveys—continuing the survey of base, meridian, township, and subdivisional lines	30,264 00
Total	39,664 00

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico, July* 27, 1868. JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

C.—*Statement of expenditures for salaries for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

Name.	Duty.	Rate of salary.	Time employed.		Amount.
			From—inclusive—	To—inclusive—	
John A. Clark	Surveyor General	$3,000	July 1	June 30	$3,000 00
David J. Miller	Chief clerk and translator	2,000	July 1	June 30	2,000 00
Isaac C. Stuck	Draughtsman	1,500	July 1	July 9	36 68
John Lambert	....do	1,500	August 19	December 10	464 67
Cyrus H. DeForrest	....do	1,500	November 11	June 30	957 88
Robert B. Willison	....do	1,500	December 12	February 2	217 50
Isaac C. Stuck	....do	1,500	January 21	February 1	49 43
					6,726 16

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico, July* 27, 1868.

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

D.—*Statement showing the incidental expenditures during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

Fiscal quarter.	Name.	Consideration.	Time.		Amount.	Remarks.
			From—inclusive—	To—inclusive—		
First	John A. Clark	Sundries			$99 37	Per vouchers accompanying account.
First	Mary Vincent	Office rent	July 1	September 30	66 00	
Second	John A. Clark	Sundries			198 65	Per vouchers accompanying account.
Second	Luis Gold	Office rent	October 1	December 31	100 00	
Third	John A. Clark	Sundries			42 90	Per vouchers accompanying account.
Third	Luis Gold	Office rent	January 1	March 31	100 00	
Fourth	Bidwell & Farwell	Stationery			132 51	Account sent to General Land Office May 25.
Fourth	John A. Clark	Sundries			71 92	Per vouchers accompanying account.
Fourth	Luis Gold	Office rent	April 1	June 30	100 00	
					911 35	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico, July* 27, 1868.

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, June 25, 1868.

SIR: In answer to your letter of March 18, 1868, requesting information as to the extent of the "barrens" or "desert lands" in this district, the means of irrigating and reclaiming them, &c., I have to state that, properly so-called, there are neither barren nor desert lands to any great extent in New Mexico. The Territory is properly divided between valleys, which can be irrigated by the streams flowing through them, mesas or table-lands, under which designation I would class all the lands not mountain or irrigable valleys, and mountains.

In a communication to your office dated August 15, 1866, I estimated the arable lands of this district at 1,000,000 acres. The term arable was used as synonymous with irrigable, as no lands can be cultivated here with any certainty of raising a crop without irrigation. There is a considerable rain-fall during the months of July and August, but there is so little rain during April, May, and June, that without irrigation crops will ordinarily perish.

The method of irrigating is as follows: Ditches or canals are excavated, and the water conveyed from the stream with just fall enough to preserve the full volume or quantity deemed necessary, and diverging from the stream as the surface of the lands will permit, so as to include all the lands below, that is, between the greatest elevation to which the ditch can be carried along the tract to be irrigated and the stream. The land is prepared for planting by laying it off in beds or lots varying in size according as the surface is level or otherwise, from a sixteenth part of an acre to two or three acres. Around each of these beds, which are required to be level or nearly so, there is raised a light embankment six or eight inches above the level, leaving a shallow ditch between, through which the water is drawn, and from which the land is flooded to the depth of two or three inches as often as required for the growth of the crop. The water being let through the embankment as above, and the beds covered to the proper depth, the embankment is again closed and the water left to be absorbed by the soil. The small irrigating ditches above described communicate with the main ditch, (acequia madre,) but the water is only suffered to flow in them when needed for the irrigation of the land which they divide or to which they lead.

To mature a crop of corn, wheat, barley, or oats, the land should be irrigated ordinarily once in 10 to 14 days; vegetables a little oftener; but during the months of July and August the rains supply much of the necessary moisture, so that irrigation during those months or a portion of them is often unnecessary. It may be proper to state that the amount of irrigable lands is only limited by the amount of water in the streams; even the Rio Grande might all be used in the irrigation of the lands in its valley. The water supplied by irrigation not only affords the necessary moisture for the growth of vegetation, but also enriches the soil by depositing the sedimentary matter held in solution, and thus lands in this vicinity, which have been under annual cultivation for more than 200 years, still produce excellent crops without ever having been manured or restored by other means.

It will be observed that to prepare land for planting, and to cultivate it properly by means of irrigation, requires very much more labor than where Providence sends the early and latter rain, but it has its advantages also. If the farmer has a never failing stream of water with which to irrigate his land, his crop need not be cut short by drouth, nor injured by excessive rains.

The mesas or table-lands include fully two thirds and perhaps three quarters of the entire surface of New Mexico. The greater part of these

lands produce excellent grass for pasturage, and with irrigation and cultivation would produce all of the cereals and vegetables equally well with the valleys, but for the most part they have so great an elevation above the streams that if there were surplus water after irrigating the valleys they could not be reached by irrigating canals. The only hope therefore of reclaiming the table-lands of New Mexico is by means of artesian wells.

The government in 1858, 1859, and 1860, under the direction of Captain (now Major General) John Pope, then of the topographical engineers, undertook to obtain water by boring at a point on the Llano Estacado, near the south east corner of this Territory, and also on the mesa about 25 miles south from Santa Fé, but was unsuccessful at both places in obtaining a flow of water to the surface.

I have been unable to procure a copy of Captain Pope's report, but am informed that it contains many interesting facts and well-considered theories upon the subject of reclaiming the waste lands of this and the adjoining Territories. I suppose it may be found among the executive documents of 1860 or 1861, as Colonel J. J. Abert reports November 14, 1860, that Captain Pope was then engaged in making his report.

No other attempt has been made in New Mexico to obtain water by sinking artesian wells, and the question as to the practicability of obtaining water for irrigation by this means is yet to be decided.

The soil upon the greater part of these table-lands, or plains, as they are sometimes called, is good. The vegetable growth is gama grass of two or three varieties, the palmetto, amole, or soap weed, many varieties of the cactus, and in places the artemisia. Scattering piñon and cedar, and in the south a species of the live-oak, cover considerable districts, connecting generally with the forests of the mountains.

I have delineated approximately these mesas, table-lands, or plains on the enclosed diagram, as requested. The division, however, of all the lands in the Territory into three classes as above, viz: into valleys, mesas or table-lands, and mountains, taking the map accompanying my last annual report as a guide, will give a much more correct idea of the extent of the uncultivable lands (without irrigation) of this district than the diagram enclosed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 17 F.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Denver, Colorado Territory, July 27, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the official operations of this office for the year ending June 30, 1868, together with an estimate for surveys of the year ending June 30, 1870.

Statement marked A shows the surveys made during the year ending June 30, 1868.

Statement marked B contains the surveys made under the 10th section of the act of May 30, 1862.

Statement marked C contains the names and number of mineral claims surveyed under the act of July 26, 1866.

Statement maked D contains the amount of salaries paid the surveyor general and clerks for the year ending June 30, 1868.

Statement marked E contains the number of townships surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1868, and the area of public land contained in the same.

Estimates for surveys for the year ending June 30, 1870.

Estimates for surveys in the mountains:		
498 miles of standard lines, at $25 per mile....	$12,450 00	
1,200 miles of township lines, at $20 per mile..	24,000 00	
600 miles of subdivisional lines, at $18 per mile	10,800 00	
Total for surveys in mountains.....		$47,250 00
Estimates for surveys on the plains:		
500 miles of standard lines, at $15 per mile...	$7,500 00	
2,400 miles of township lines, at $12 per mile..	28,800 00	
4,000 miles of subdivisional lines, at $10 per mile	40,000 00	
Total for surveys on plains.....		76,300 00
Total for surveys in Colorado.....		123,550 00
Estimate for surveys in Utah.....		30,000 00
Estimate for office expenses:		
Salary of surveyor general.....	$3,000 00	
Salary of chief clerk.....	2,000 00	
Salary of principal draughtsman.....	1,800 00	
Salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,500 00	
Salary of transcribing clerk.....	1,500 00	
Total for salaries.....	9,800 00	
Incidental expenses.....	2,000 00	
Total expenses.....		11,800 00
Total expenses for the year ending June 30, 1870...		165,300 00

The entire amount named in this estimate for the service will in my opinion be required. The increasing population of the Territories, and the demand for lands for entry and settlement, by the large number of emigrants who are constantly arriving, render it an absolute necessity to give to the increasing population an opportunity to acquire title to lands held by them, and also to enable the railroad companies whose grants are within the limits of this district to designate their lands. Also, to protect in the mountains the depleting of the government lands of their timber, which, if not surveyed in a short time, will be completely depleted of their timber and the land rendered comparatively of little or no value. The Union Pacific railroad runs through a small portion of Colorado, while their grant of lands extends along the whole northern boundary of the Territory.

In Utah extensive surveys will be required to enable the railroad company to designate their lands.

The Union Pacific, eastern division, is completed to within a short distance of the eastern boundary of Colorado, and a great portion of their grant will require surveying during the year ending June 30, 1870.

COLORADO.

Under the act of July 26, 1866, I have appointed three deputy mineral surveyors in this Territory, and final surveys have been made of nine

lodes during the year ending June 30, 1868. The imperfect knowledge of the law among the miners has prevented more surveys being made; but during the present year they will largely increase, and the amount of work thrown in this office will render the employment of an assistant draughtsman necessary.

During the past year the mining interests have improved very much, and the increase of precious metals has been very large.

During the year ending June 30, 1868, the shipments eastward by express amounted to $2,000,000, while it is fair to presume that a like amount went on by private hands.

The consumption of gold in the manufacture of jewelry is considerable, and five manufactories alone in the city of Denver consumed during the year ending June 30, 1868, 670 ounces of gold, valued at $14,740; while the amount produced during the month of July, 1868, will not be less than $500,000.

Colorado has the finest pastoral and agricultural land in the world, and fine food for cattle; horses and sheep can be had in abundance all the year. Already large herds of cattle and horses are raised on its fine lands, and in a few years the stock-raising will be of immense value to the country. The lands capable of irrigation produce wheat finely, and the common product is from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Last year the grasshoppers made their appearance in some parts of the Territory and caused immense damage to the crops. This year, however, they have not as yet made their appearance, and it is to be hoped they will not, in which case the crops of Colorado will be very fine.

The coal deposits are large and inexhaustible, and recent developments show an extensive coal basin existing in this Territory. The seams vary from three to eleven feet in thickness. They can be traced along the base of the foot-hills from the Cache la Poudre on the north to the Arkansas on the south, and the basin evidently extends to Bijou creek on the east, giving a length of 150 miles, and a breadth of 60 miles. This, with large deposits of iron ore, will prove of great value.

UTAH.

No appropriation for surveys in this Territory was made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1868.

A large amount of land is under cultivation, and the inhabitants are anxious to acquire title to the land which many of them have occupied for the last 15 years.

In this Territory an immense amount of labor has been done in bringing the land under cultivation.

Fruits of all kinds are raised with success, and, indeed, a great number of the valleys are perfect gardens.

The Union Pacific railroad is rapidly approaching the Territory, and with a favorable season will be probably completed to Great Salt Lake City during the present year.

Coal abounds along the Weber river and is similar to the coal found in Colorado. In my report last year I recommended the survey of the northern and eastern boundary of Colorado. I again recommend it and believe it necessary.

Hoping this may meet with your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. LESSIG,
Surveyor General of Colorado and Utah.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of the surveys made under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

No. of contract.	Names of deputies.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.	Remarks.
30	William Ashley	57	77	94	$419 82	Subdivisional lines.
37	C. A. Deane	24	.....	.....	240 00	Standard lines.
		108	15	36	865 53	Township lines.
38	William Ashley	54	.....	.....	810 00	Standard lines.
		523	30	97	4,187 10	Township lines.
		418	25	92	2,928 25	Subdivisional lines.
39	George H. Hill	210	16	76	3,138 37	Standard lines.
40	D. H. Goodwin	5	78	.....	.....	Township lines.
		59	72	31	467 13	Subdivisional lines.
42	F. M. Case	45	40	.....	682 50	Standard lines.

B.—*Statement of surveys made under the act of Congress of May 30, 1862.*

No. of contract.	Names of deputies.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.	Remarks.
43	C. A. Deane	120	76	88	$1,041 67	Subdivisional lines.
45	F. F. Brune	17	76	70	143 67	Township lines.

C.—*Statement of the names and numbers of mineral claims surveyed under the act of July 26, 1866.*

Name of lode.	No. of survey.	No. of district.	County.	Remarks.
Ellieth	37	1	Gilpin	Adverse claim filed.
Peck and Thomas	38	1	....do	Approved and forwarded.
Columbia	39	1	....do	Do.
Shaft	40	1	....do	Do.
Sapyre	41	1	....do	Do.
Wabash	42	1	....do	Do.
Stark County	43	1	....do	Do.
Gibson	44	1	....do	Do.
Minnesota	45	1	....do	Do.

D.—*Statement showing the amount of salaries paid surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868; also incidental expenses for same period.*

Name.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Time of service.	Am't paid.
W. H. Lessig	Surveyor general	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Entire year	$3,000 00
E. M. Ashley	Chief clerk	Ohio	Colorado	....do	1,800 00
R. Fisher	Draughtsman	Rhode Island	....do	....do	1,500 00
T. W. Russell	Transcribing clerk	Pennsylvania	....do	Three months	375 00
J. A. Lessig	....do	....do	....do	Nine months	1,125 00
Total					7,800 00

Incidental expenses.

Expended 1st quarter	$500 00
Expended 2d quarter	353 13
Expended 3d quarter	583 11
Expended 4th quarter	343 76
Total	1,780 50

E.—*Statement showing the number of townships surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and the area of public land contained in the same.*

Description.		Area.	Remarks.
Township.	Range.		
6 south	61 west....	23,628.43	Surveyed by William Ashley, contract No. 30.
1 north	65 west....	22,987.54	Surveyed by William Ashley, contract No. 38.
2 north	....do	22,901.75	
1 south	....do	22,548.57	
2 south	....do	22,889.57	
3 south	....do	22,954.70	
2 south	66 west	22,942.74	
3 south	....do	22,927.74	
10 south	67 west....	22,962.22	Surveyed by D. H. Goodwin, contract No. 40.
8 north	68 west....	22,884.71	Surveyed by William Ashley, contract No. 30.
3 south	71 west....	23,087.33	Surveyed by C. A. Deane, contract No. 41.
4 south	....do	23,289.29	Surveyed by C. A. Deane, contract No. 43.
3 south	72 west....	23,483 25	
		299,487.84	Acres surveyed in 1868.
		2,807,009.56	134 townships previously reported.
Total ...	.....	3,106,497.40	Acres surveyed in Colorado.

No. 17 G.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Virginia City, Nevada, July 31, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I herewith submit my annual report in duplicate in reference to the surveys executed in the State of Nevada, and other operations of this office during the year ending June 30, 1868. I also forward statements of the business appertaining to the surveying department to accompany the reports, as follows, to wit:

A.—Statements of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for Nevada, with the number of miles surveyed, during the fiscal year 1867 and 1868.

B.—List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1867 and 1868.

C.—List of lands surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1867 and 1868.

D.—Statement of the plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general of Nevada for the fiscal year 1867 and 1868.

E.—Estimate of surveying service in the district of Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

F.—Statement of account of appropriation for the compensation of the United States surveyor general and the employés in his office during the fiscal year 1867 and 1868.

G.—Statement of account of appropriation for the survey of public lands in Nevada during the fiscal year 1867 and 1868.

H.—Statement of account of appropriation for the rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, during the fiscal year 1867 and 1868.

In addition to the office work as set forth in the foregoing statement, the employés, consisting of a chief clerk, draughtsman, messenger, and a

portion of the time a copying clerk, have been engaged in the following duties:

1. Making plats for the surveyor general's office.
2. Making plats and copying field notes for the General Land Office at Washington.
3. Making plats for the local land offices of this State.
4. Copying correspondence of this office.
5. Making out contracts in triplicate.
6. Making sketches to accompany contracts of public surveys.
7. Keeping in order the records, plats, and field notes of public surveys.
8. Making out quarterly accounts and certificates of vouchers.
9. Posting books of accounts and records appertaining to the business of the office.
10. Examining proofs, surveys, and reports of mineral surveys.

There are a large number of valleys in different portions of the State that are very productive; they are generally located on the plains where the mountain streams come down into the valleys.

The hills and mountains are generally covered with a very nutritious bunch grass, and stock thrive remarkably well upon it until late in the fall. During the winter they go to the plains and live upon a weed called the sage. This weed grows upon dry, and otherwise barren land, and is admirably adapted for winter feed. When it ripens in the winter the top is filled with a small black seed. Stock are very fond of it, and come in in the spring in better condition than if fed upon the best of hay.

I consider this State one of the best stock countries in the Union; they require no feeding in the winter, and are fit for beef the year round.

As is usual in the early settlement of mining countries, agriculture has been much neglected, but I see no reason why the stock business should not become one of the leading branches of industry. I have confined the surveys the past year principally to establishing standard, meridian, and township lines in portions of the State most desirable for agriculture, and where the largest settlements have been made.

I have gained information by which I am enabled to ascertain the portions necessary to subdivide.

I believe it will be to the interest of the public service to expend most of the appropriation this year in running subdivision lines, and mostly along the line of the Pacific railroad. Upon the completion of this great national highway the wild savages will either be driven off or subdued, and large tracts of land adjacent thereto, now lying idle, will be opened to cultivation and settlement. In my last annual report I stated that the Central Pacific railroad was completed to the town of Cisco, 15 miles west from the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and 216 miles east from the city of San Francisco. The past winter was of unusual severity, which somewhat retarded the work, but the road was kept in running order nearly every day as far as Cisco, which establishes the fact that the snows of the Sierra can be overcome, and communication kept open even during the severest winters.

The building of the road at and near the summit of the mountains was necessarily slow. A number of tunnels had to be cut through the solid rock, the longest being 1,658 feet. The company, to overcome this delay as far as possible, commenced grading on the eastern side of the mountains, and with teams drew iron and locomotives to prosecute the work. By the time the grading was completed at the summit, and the connection made between the two ends of the road in June, 1868, 78 miles of iron had been drawn over by teams and laid.

The cars are now running daily to Wadsworth, at the big bend of the

Truckee, a distance of 325 miles east from San Francisco. The track is being laid east from this point at the rate of at least two miles per day. There is no grading to impede the progress of the work until the mountains west of Salt lake are reached, and even they will probably be graded by the time the track is laid to them.

The experiment of successfully operating a railroad through perpetual snow over the Sierra Nevada mountains has become an accomplished fact, and the farseeing wisdom of a few great statesmen, who, 20 years ago, advocated its feasibility, against the judgment of the country, has been vindicated.

As the road advances settlements are being made and towns and villages are springing into existence as by magic.

Several new railroad lines have been projected. One leaves the Central Pacific railroad at or near Reno, on the Truckee river, running to Washoe City, Ophir, Carson City, Empire, Gold Hill, and terminating at Virginia City, has recently been surveyed, and it is expected that the grading will commence in a few days. The length of this road will be 39 miles.

A company has been formed for the purpose of building a road from the Central Pacific railroad, north of Austin, running south through the counties of Lander, Nye, and Lincoln, to the Colorado river. The country through which this road will pass is rich in gold, silver, copper, iron, and salt, with many fine valleys of good arable land.

Railroad facilities would do much toward developing the resources of the country, and would, doubtless, prove a profitable investment.

The mining interest of the State has in the main been prosperous.

The Comstock lode has yielded about as much silver as at any former period, and the mines of Lander, Humboldt, and Nye counties, have considerably increased, several new districts have been discovered, and bid fair to prove remarkably rich.

Among the most prominent of these districts are White Pine, in the eastern part of Lander county, and Pine Grove, in Esmeralda county.

Applications for a large number of patents have been made, and a general desire to obtain a government title is manifested. Proceedings to procure a patent in many cases have been stopped until the rights of property are determined in the courts. I consider the law an excellent one, and that it will prove of great advantage to the mining population by definitely settling disputes. Oftentimes a doubtful claim is held which will never be brought forward unless the mine proves of value, but in many instances after this fact has been established by honest toil, all has been lost by dishonesty and expensive litigation.

The plan of disposing of the mines, being a new one under our government, has necessarily led to some delay and inconvenience in establishing a system that will carefully guard the rights of all.

In protecting the rights of legitimate owners, and preventing frauds from being perpetrated, much depends upon the mineral deputies. They are, generally, familiar with each location. I have, in accordance with your instructions, required them to report all irregularities or attempts at fraud. I believe they have, in every instance, discharged their respective duties faithfully.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. K. SAFFORD,
Surveyor General for Nevada.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States Surveyor General for Nevada, with the number of miles surveyed during the fiscal year* 1867–'68.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Work embraced in this contract and returned to this office.	Amount of contract.	Miles surveyed.			Amount returned.	Date of transmittal.	Remarks.
No.	Date.				Standard.	Township.	Section.			
	1867.								1867.	
1	June 12	Wm. Epler.....	Humboldt river, Greenwich meridian, between ranges 35 and 36 east, from township 21 north to township 39 west.	$2,430	108	.....	.....	$1,620 00	Aug. 16	Hostility of Indians prevented the completion of this contract in full.
2	June 25	R. R. W. Norris....	Townships 16, 17 and 18 north, range 21 east (subdivision.)	1,736	.....	24.012	152.248	1,810 62	Sept. 2 & Dec. 23.	Embracing the Comstock lode.
3	July 2	C. C. Tracy.....	Reese river, Greenwich meridian, between ranges 42 and 43 east, from township 6 north to township 21 north.	3,996	90	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 16	
			First standard parallel north, embracing ranges 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 east.	.....	30					
			Second standard parallel north, embracing ranges 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 east.	.....	30					
			Third standard parallel north, embracing ranges 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 east.	.....	30					
			Exteriors of townships 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, ranges 42 and 43 east.	.....	.....	80.455				
			Subdivision section 36, township 19 north, range 43 east, secs. 35 and 36; township 17 north, range 47 east.	.....	.....	.....	5	3,715 46		
4	July 20	Chase & Lash	First standard parallel north, embracing ranges 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 east.	2,016	43.820	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 26	
			Second standard parallel north, embracing ranges 25, 26, 27, 28, and part of 29 east.	.....	25					
			Third standard parallel north, embracing ranges 23, 24, 25, and 26 east.	.....	24					
			Substitute guide meridian from township 6 north to township 10 north, between ranges 27 and 28 east.	.....	.....	30				
			Substitute guide meridian from township 6 north to State line, between ranges 28 and 29 east.	.....	.....	12.350	.....	1,900 50		
5	July 20	Wm. Epler.....	Seventh standard parallel north, embracing ranges 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 east.	4,698	30	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 14	
			Eighth standard parallel north, embracing ranges 38, 39, and 40 east.	.....	13					
			Exteriors of townships 33, 34, and 35 north, range 35 east; townships 33, 34, and 35 north, range 36 east; townships 33, 34, 35, and 36 north, range 37 east; townships 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 north, range 38 east; townships 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 north, range 39 east, and townships 40, 41, and 42 north, range 40 east.	.....	.....	340.073	.....	4,725 87		
6	July 30	A. J. Hatch.....	Carson river, Greenwich meridian, from township 21 north to township 23 north, inclusive, between ranges 20 and 21 east.	2,088	18	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 8	

			Exteriors townships 21, 22, 23, and 24 north, range 18 east; townships 21, 22, 23, and 24 north, range 19 east; townships 21, 22, and 23 north, range 20 east.	.....	.....	138.148	.....	1,927 80	1868.		
7	Sept.	28	A. J. Hatch.....	Subdivisions of townships 20, 21, 23, and 24 north, range 18 east; townships 18, 21 and 24 north, range 19 east; township 23 and 24 north, range 20 east.	3,500	.....	.....	316.158	3,161 58	Jan. 15	
8	Oct.	9	Chase & Lash	Exteriors of townships 9 and 10 north, range 23 east; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 north, range 24 east; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 north, range 25 east; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 north, range 26 east; townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 north, range 27 east, and townships 4 and 5 north, range 28 east.	4,536	.....	356.698	.....	4,280 37	June 27	
9	Nov.	2	C. C. Tracy.....	Exteriors of townships 16, 17, and 18 north, range 41 east, (fractional.)	4,200	.....	3	.....	.....	Feb. 24	
				Subdivisions of townships 16, 17, and 18 north, range 41 east; townships 16, 17, 18, and 19 north, range 42 east, townships 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, range 43 east.	.....	.....	.....	348.472	3,520 72		
10	Nov.	23	E. B. Mcnroe	Exteriors of townships 16 and 17 north, range 22 east; townships 16 and 17 north, range 23; townships 16, 17, 18, and 19 north, range 24 east; townships 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, range 25 east; township 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, range 26 east; townships 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, range 27 east; township 17 north, range 28 east.	5,832	.....	265.331	.....	3,183 97	April 6 and June 1	Field notes in full not yet returned.
11	Dec.	27	O. A. Palmer	Subdivisions of townships 40, 41, 42, and 43 north, range 39 east, and townships 40, 41, 42, and 43 north, range 40 east.	3.200	.....	.....	240.366	2,403 66	May 19	
12	Dec.	21	A. J. Hatch.....	Fifth standard parallel north, embracing ranges 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 east.	6,026	30	.....	.....	.....	April 17	Field notes in full not yet returned.
				Exteriors of townships 26 and 27 north, range 31 and 32 east.	.....	.....	46.894				
				Subdivisions of township 26 north, range 31 east; township 27 north, ranges 31 and 32 east.	.....	.....	.....	94.886	1,961 59		
13	March	27	Chas. C. Tracy.....	Ruby valley, Greenwich meridian, from fourth standard parallel north to Idaho line.	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Field notes not yet returned.
				Fourth standard parallel north from range 49 east to Utah line.							
				Fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth standard parallels north, adjacent to Ruby valley, Greenwich meridian.							
14	May	13	A. J. Hatch.....	Subdivisions of townships 35 and 36 north, ranges 37, 38, and 39 east; townships 37 and 38 north, ranges 38 and 39 east; township 39 north, range 39 east.	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Field notes not yet returned.
15	May	26	O. A. Palmer	Humboldt river, Greenwich meridian, between ranges 35 and 36 east; from township 39 north to the Idaho line.	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Field notes not yet returned.
				Eighth and ninth standard parallels north, adjacent to the Humboldt river, Greenwich meridian.							
				Total.....	.....	471.82	1,296.961	1,157.13	34,212 14		

B.—*List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1867 and 1868.*

No. of survey.	Name of company.	Location of claim.				Area, acres.	Date of approval.	Date of transmittal.	Character of lode.
		No. of min'l dist.	Mining district.	County.	Township.				
37	El Dorado South	3	Philadelphia	Nye	Unsurveyed	4.59	Mar. 30, 1868	Mar. 31, 1868	Gold and silver.
37	Twin River	3	Twin River	do	do	4.60	May 4, 1868	May 4, 1868	Do.
37	West	3	Union	do	do	2.29	June 24, 1868	June 26, 1868	Do.
38	Northern Star	3	do	do	do	1.84	do	do	Do.
37	South American	4	Reese River	Lander	do	4.60	Dec. 26, 1867	Jan. 21, 1868	Do.
38	North Star	4	do	do	do	4.60	Jan. 14, 1868	do	Do.
39	Diana	4	do	do	do	11.16	Feb. 14, 1868	Feb. 29, 1868	Do.
40	Timoke	4	do	do	do	.46	Mar. 14, 1868	Mar. 14, 1868	Do.
41	Kentucky	4	do	do	do	7.35	Mar. 9, 1868	Mar. 9, 1868	Do.
42	Manhattan	4	do	do	do	3.07	Mar. 10, 1868	Mar. 10, 1868	Do.
43	Old Colony	4	do	do	do	3.67	Mar. 27, 1868	Mar. 31, 1868	Do.
44	Big Smoky	4	Smoky Valley	do	do	6.43	Apr. 13, 1868	Apr. 13, 1868	Do.
45	Mettacom	4	Amador	do	do	3.67	Apr. 20, 1868	Apr. 20, 1868	Do.
46	Silver Queen	4	Reese River	do	do	4.59	do	do	Do.
47	Manhattan	4	do	do	do	1.66	May 11, 1868	May 12, 1868	Do.
48	Confidence No. 2	4	do	do	do	13.77	June 1, 1868	June 1, 1868	Do.
37	Atlantic and Pacific	5	Humboldt	Humboldt	do	6.89	Mar. 13, 1868	Mar. 15, 1868	Do.
38	Montgomery	5	do	do	do	11.48	do	do	Do.
39	Atlantic and Pacific (Midas)	5	do	do	do	4.82	do	do	Do.
37	Dean	7	Silver Star	Storey	T. 16 N., R. 21 E	10.98	Dec. 26, 1867	Jan. 21, 1868	Do.
38	Golden Swan	7	Gold Hill	do	do	25.00	Feb. 15, 1868	Mar. 5, 1868	Do.
39	Knickerbocker	7	do	do	do	11.02	Mar. 5, 1868	Mar. 14, 1868	Do.
40	Cosmopolitan	7	Devil's Gate	do	do	13.77	Mar. 20, 1868	May 16, 1868	Do.
37	Utah	7	Virginia	do	T. 17 N., R. 21 E	27.27	Jan. 23, 1868	Jan. 28, 1868	Do.
38	Utah	7	Flowery	do	do	14.45	Feb. 22, 1868	Mar. 5, 1868	Do.
39	Brophey	7	do	do	do	3.44	do	do	Do.
40	Bailey	7	Silver Star	do	do	20.20	Mar. 18, 1868	Mar. 20, 1868	Do.
41	Lady Bryan	7	Flowery	do	do	45.29	Mar. 12, 1868	do	Do.
42	Hale & Norcross	7	Virginia	do	do	6.00	Mar. 30, 1868	Mar. 31, 1868	Do.
43	Homestead	7	Gold Hill	do	do	1.57	Apr. 20, 1868	Apr. 20, 1868	Do.
44	Succor	7	Flowery	do	do	4.59	June 30, 1868	Not forw'ded	Do.
45	Opal	7	do	do	do	7.57	June 29, 1868	June 30, 1868	Do.
46	Harrison	7	do	do	do	5.39	June 30, 1868	Not forw'ded	Do.
47	Rogers	7	do	do	do	69.78	do	do	Do.
37	Union	7	Palmyra	Lyon	Unsurveyed	4.98	May 11, 1868	May 16, 1868	Do.
38	Ohio	7	do	do	do	10.81	May 18, 1868	May 26, 1868	Do.
39	Buckeye	7	do	do	do	16.36	do	do	Do.
40	Rapidan	7	do	do	do	5.51	June 25, 1868	Not forw'ded	Do.
37	Radical	8	Esmeralda	Esmeralda	do	9.18	Aug. 1, 1867	Aug. 16, 1867	Do.
38	Spotted Tiger	8	do	do	do	2.42	do	do	Do.
39	Bald Eagle	8	do	do	do	4.59	do	do	Do.
	Total					421.71			

C.—*List of lands surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year* 1867 *and* 1868.

Township.	Range.	Public land.	Unsurveyed.		Total.	Remarks.
			Barren.	Swamp.		
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
20 north....	18 east....	23, 636. 66	.....	.....	23, 636. 66	
21 north....	18 east....	23, 094. 07	.....	.....	23, 094. 07	
23 north....	18 east....	9, 269. 98	13, 760. 00	.....	23, 029. 98	
24 north....	18 east....	15, 433. 73	7, 680. 00	.....	23, 113. 73	
18 north....	19 east....	23, 030. 47	.....	.....	23, 030. 47	
21 north....	19 east....	23, 122. 81	.....	.....	23, 128. 81	
24 north....	19 east....	13. 650. 54	9, 440. 00	.....	23, 090. 54	
23 north....	20 east....	10, 573. 82	12, 480. 00	.....	23, 053. 82	
24 north....	20 east....	6, 715. 26	16, 320. 00	.....	23, 035. 26	
16 north....	21 east....	23, 048. 60	.....	.....	23, 048. 60	Embracing the Comstock and Washoe mines.
17 north....	21 east....	23, 061. 29	.....	.....	23, 061. 29	
18 north....	21 east....	23, 056. 72	.....	.....	23, 056. 72	
26 north....	31 east....	14, 238. 53	2, 400. 00	6, 398. 80	23, 037. 33	
27 north....	31 east....	16, 019. 56	2, 932. 00	2, 520. 00	21, 471. 56	
27 north....	32 east....	1, 781. 00	19, 952. 00	.....	21, 733. 00	
40 north....	39 east....	21. 435. 52	.....	1, 440. 00	22, 875. 52	
41 north....	39 east....	15, 827. 06	7, 159. 03	.....	22, 986. 09	
42 north....	39 east....	11, 513. 74	11, 526. 26	.....	23, 040. 00	
43 north....	39 east....	2, 080. 00	20, 960. 00	.....	23, 040. 00	Embracing Paradise valley.
40 north....	40 east....	9, 269. 72	13, 433. 84	188. 16	22. 891. 72	
41 north....	40 east....	13, 516. 16	8, 878. 60	640. 00	23, 034. 76	
42 north....	40 east....	11, 341. 63	11, 712. 80	.....	23, 054. 43	
43 north....	40 east....	1, 615. 94	21, 424. 06	.....	23, 040. 00	
16 north....	41 east....	5, 763. 20	17, 280. 00	.....	23, 043. 20	
17 north....	41 east....	3, 841. 60	19, 200. 00	.....	23, 041. 60	
18 north....	41 east....	3, 841. 82	19, 200. 00	.....	23, 041. 82	
16 north....	42 east....	15, 250. 80	7, 668. 80	.....	22, 919. 60	
17 north....	42 east....	21, 984. 38	960. 00	.....	22, 944. 38	Embracing the Reese River valley.
18 north....	42 east....	23, 074. 18	.....	.....	23, 074. 18	
19 north....	42 east....	5, 120. 00	17, 965. 12	.....	23, 085. 12	
17 north....	43 east....	2, 892. 80	20, 160. 00	.....	23, 052. 80	
18 north....	43 east....	16, 007. 67	7, 040. 00	.....	23, 047. 67	
19 north....	43 east....	10, 249. 70	12, 808. 56	.....	23, 058. 26	
20 north....	43 east....	14, 742. 52	8, 362. 72	.....	23, 105. 24	
Total....	.....	459, 107. 48	310, 703. 79	11, 186. 96	780, 998. 17	

D.—*Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general of Nevada, during the fiscal year* 1867 *and* 1868.

	Original.	Department.	Register.	Sketches for deputies.	Total.
Plat of meridians	3	3	.....	.....	6
Plat of township	8	8	.....	.....	16
Plat of township subdivisions	34	34	26	.....	94
Plat of township subdivisions made from tracings from the California office	11	.....	10	.....	21
Plat of mineral claims	41	41	41	.....	123
Sketches for deputies	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	272

E.—*Estimate for the surveying service in the district of Nevada for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1870.

For surveying subdivision lines in the Humboldt River valley	$18, 000
For surveying subdivision lines in Ruby valley and vicinity	15, 000
For surveying subdivision lines in the Carson River valley and vicinity	12, 000
For surveying subdivision lines in the Walker River valley and vicinity	5, 000

For surveying standard and exterior township lines in the valleys adjacent to the Humboldt river embraced in the Central Pacific railroad grant	$9,300
Rent of office, stationery, and incidental expenses, including salary of messenger	4,500
For compensation of surveyor general	3,000
For compensation of clerks	9,400
	76,200

F.—*Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of the United States surveyor general and the employés in his office during the fiscal year* 1867 *and* 1868.

DR.

July 1, 1867.	Amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1867		$1,575 00
	Amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1867		1,725 82
	Amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1868		1,950 00
	Amount paid quarter ending June 31, 1868		1,826 37
			7,077 19

CR.

July 1, 1867.	By balance		12,870 01
July 1, 1867.	By balance		5,792 82

G.—*Statement of account of appropriation for survey of public lands in Nevada during the fiscal year* 1867 *and* 1868.

DR.

July 1, 1867.	Amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1867		$4,586 77
	Amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1867		11,113 48
	Amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1868		6,682 30
	Amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1868		11,829 59
	Amount paid for mineral surveys		2,578 00
			36,790 14

CR.

July 1, 1867.	By balance	$57,051 55	
	By amount of special deposit with the United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco for mineral surveys	2,578 00	
			59,629 55.
July 1, 1868.	By balance		22,839 41

H.—*Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, during the fiscal year* 1867 *and* 1868.

DR.

July 1, 1867.	Amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1867		$1,300 83
	Amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1867		700 40
	Amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1868		720 00
	Amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1868		751 35
			3,472 58

CR.

July 1, 1867.	By balance		3,577 72
July 1, 1868.	By balance		105 14

No. 17 H.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boise City, August 15, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit my annual report of this surveying district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, together with tabular statement of office and field-work and expenditures for the same, and estimates for the year ending June 30, 1870.

A.—Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts not closed at the time of my last report.

B.—Statement showing the condition of such contracts entered into since the 30th of June, 1867.

C.—Statement of descriptive notes sent to the local land office.

D.—Statement of expenditures of appropriation for compensation of surveyor general and clerks in his office since my last report.

E.—Statement of the office expenditures for the last fiscal year.

F.—Statement of original maps and diagrams approved since the last report.

G.—Account of appropriations expended since the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

H.—Estimate of expenses incidental to the survey of the public lands in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

I regret that the appropriations for surveys in this district have been so very small, less than one half the amount they should have been; and although we did not extend our standard lines as far as the best interest of the service required, we were left with a small sum for subdivisions, and settlers in all portions of the Territory are clamorous to have some of the more important valleys and thickly settled portions of the country surveyed, and if Oregon can have $40,000 appropriated for surveys in order that a road company can select the best lands where there are no settlers, Idaho should have the full estimate made by this office, and it even will not meet the wants of the settlers who are making homes in good faith, and not to acquire lands for speculation which they are wisely prohibited by Congress from doing.

I think it essential to the public interest to have many of the standard lines run at an early day, not only to reach important valleys in order to make the subdivision surveys and to know more of the mineral localities and prepare the survey of the mineral lands under the late instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but to enable the department to judge somewhat of the future of this Territory, for information thus obtained is reliable; and if this course was pursued in these mountain territories, and the correct information in the hands of the Commissioner, he could bring before Congress some plan for a system of irrigation and reclamation that would make productive millions of acres now looked upon by the unthinking voyager as utterly worthless, and certainly few things should stand higher in a national aim or more worthy of congressional consideration than a well-devised plan to make available for farming, mining, and manufacturing all the territory possible, and the time is not far distant after the completion of the great railway when all the land that can be made available will be required to meet the wants of emigration.

There are large tracts of country in this Territory which can be irrigated by canals, ditches, and artesian wells, and it is a question whether Congress should attempt to reclaim these lands or so modify the land

law of the United States as to allow companies to purchase large tracts of land and allow them to locate as they may think best. I am inclined to take this view of matters, and think companies would be formed, particularly by our foreign immigrants, for this purpose.

A general system of irrigation is recommended to bring the large area of land susceptible of cultivation into settlement.

At present the settlers are located along the rivers and streams where irrigation is practicable.

The rivers of Idaho have an average fall of about ten feet to the mile, rising in the Rocky and Bitter Root mountains and flowing westward through the Territory and emptying into the Snake river.

The Snake river rises in the Rocky mountains in the southeast part of the Territory, and runs a west course through the southern part of the Territory, thence north to the Columbia river. Meandering a distance of about 1,200 miles, its numerous rapids and falls could be effectually turned for irrigation.

Should the Pacific railroad run north of Salt lake, at its nearest approach to this Territory there would be a depot for the passengers and freight, as most of the purchases for Idaho will be made in the eastern States, and transported direct by railroad, and the route through which freight and passengers will be conducted through the Territory would be thickly settled could the country be brought into cultivation.

The northern portion of Idaho Territory, from the north fork of the Clearwater river to the 49th parallel of latitude, consists principally of lakes and mountains. The climate is cold in winter and the country is thinly inhabited by whites.

Two hundred and fifty thousand acres of this part of the country has been reserved for the Cœur d'Alenes and other Indians. The Nez Percé reservation contains about 120,000 acres, and the boundaries should be surveyed at an early day, as it is impossible to close the survey of townships upon altogether imaginary lines, and the government is liable to have trouble with the Indians growing out of settlers trespassing upon lands claimed by the Indians as a part of their reservation and guaranteed to them by treaty stipulation; the same may be said of the Fort Hall or Shoshone reservation. Both these surveys should be made at once and under the direction of this office.

The country along the Clearwater and Salmon rivers and their branches is still extensively worked for its placer gold, which continues to pay the miner regular and profitable wages. Canals and water ditches have been opened throughout the country, and as the facilities of water have increased, the area of the placer mining is extended.

The central portion, from the Boise to the Clearwater rivers, consists of table-lands rich in grasses, heavily timbered mountains and fertile valleys. Big Camas prairie contains a large number of settlers who have resided here since the first discovery of gold in the Territory. The Payette and Weiser valleys contain about one hundred and fifty families. The Clearwater and Salmon River mountains are in this portion. The banks of the rivers and streams at the foot of these mountains have been rich in placer gold and the mines are still profitably worked over an extended area of country.

The southern portion, from the Boise river to the 42d parallel of latitude, being the boundary between Idaho and Utah and Nevada, consists of fertile valleys, sage-brush plains and table-lands, and is generally destitute of timber, except scattering cottonwood along the rivers, and pine, fir, and juniper on the mountains. Three fourths of this portion, which is equal in extent to one half the area of the whole Territory, is

now worthless, but can be brought into cultivation by a system of irrigation and is capable of producing abundant crops, such as can be raised on good second-rate soil.

The Silver Mountain district of Owyhee is in the southwest part of the Territory. On the branches of the Owyhee river are several fertile valleys containing a number of settlers, and an earnest appeal has been made to extend the third and fourth standard parallel south, preparatory to running the subdivision surveys of some of this valley.

The mining region of the South Boise and Yuba district, situated between the forks of the Middle and South Boise rivers, has a population of eight hundred persons, mostly engaged in mining. These mines are principally quartz ledges and show considerable richness; but owing to the difficulty and expense of transporting the requisite heavy machinery to this mountainous part of the country, but a small amount of work has been done on these ledges for the past year. Some of these mines are paying dividends and are exceedingly rich, and it will prove one of the richest mining districts in the Territory.

The mining region known as the Boise Basin, situated between the north fork of the Boise and the Payette rivers and embracing the towns of Idaho City, Placerville, Centerville, and Pioneer City, are being profitably worked and show increased richness as developed; some of the claims are paying regular dividends. Improved machinery has been put up on some of the ledges, and more has been ordered from the foundries.

This region was once rich in placer mines, but as these are being gradually worked out and quartz ledges of paying richness discovered, it has become the home of a permanent population.

The Lemhi district, at the head-waters of the Salmon river, has a population of one thousand persons, mostly engaged in placer mining. Some few settlers have located in the valleys. The mines have been profitably worked for the last eighteen months. A few ledges have been discovered.

The mines of the Owyhee district are more favorably situated for economical working than the other districts of this Territory. Much valuable machinery has been put up on these ledges. In consequence of strife, litigation, and want of capital, the development of the ledges has not progressed in proportion to their richness; but as these impediments are disappearing it is expected that bullion to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars per month will be taken from these mines the remaining months of this year. Over two millions was assayed in Silver City the past fiscal year. This district has a population of sixteen hundred people, and there is no doubt entertained but that when our Indian troubles are brought to a close, when prospecting can be made without danger, new and valuable discoveries will be made.

I would recommend the running of the boundary line between this Territory, Utah, and Nevada, at an early day. One million eight hundred thousand acres of the county of Oneida have been set apart as a reservation for the Indians.

In the southern part of this country, particularly along the Bear River valley, is an extent of fertile country, and it is estimated that over 3,000 persons are settled here who refuse to pay taxes to this Territory, but pay both taxes and tithes to Utah, although they are without a reasonable doubt in Idaho; yet until this boundary is defined the Territory cannot compel them to contribute their proportion for sustaining the expenses of the territorial government. The consequence is, this country is, to all intents and purposes, disorganized. No courts are held here, and the

amount collected for revenue will not pay the cost of collecting. The lines of the Fort Hall Indian reservation should be run and the entire country surveyed between the reservation and Utah, subdividing that part of the country already settled. It is expected the Pacific railroad will be located but a few miles south of this section, when an increased settlement will be made. It is already, perhaps, the most populous part of the Territory.

The Fort Hall reservation is located along the principal thoroughfare of the country. Its neighborhood to Salt lake, the railroad, and the road to Montana will bring the Indians in constant intercourse with the whites; hence another reason why the boundary should be surveyed and defined.

No available timber is found except on the mountains and high hills, and when the mines are generally worked by steam power some means must be resorted to to supply the country with fuel, although some indications of coal have been discovered in some parts of the Territory, yet nothing to warrant the supposition that a mine can be worked to afford an adequate supply. A railroad is necessary to bring forth the vast wealth of the mines.

No obstacle in altitude exists in building a railroad to open communication through Idaho with Oregon and Washington. The government aid to establish this road would be remunerated by a cheaper production of the precious metals, and an increased supply besides permanently populating the Territory.

The altitude of Idaho is from 1,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level. The springs are early although late frosts occur. The mountains retain their snow till the beginning of summer, and the valleys being heated, the sweeping of the winds from the mountains to equalize the temperature retards early vegetation, but all cereals thrive well and more than supply the demand, and have encouraged the erection of distilleries to consume the surplus grain.

But little rain falls after the spring months, excepting occasional showers which generally follow the course of the rivers or the high land, so that the valleys are but little benefited.

The climate is generally healthy, the winters short, commencing in December and ending with February; and the falls are pleasant. A communication with the outside world is all that is desirable to render the people, who have heretofore been isolated, contented, and satisfied with the country where they have made their homes.

The water power of the country is unlimited, but, except for manufacturing, &c., cannot be made available after the supply of timber in the mountains is exhausted.

The mines that can be worked all winter cannot afford to lie idle during the cold weather, in consequence of the freezing of the streams suspending the crushing of ore, and prefer the more constant though expensive mode of steam power.

Employment for a large number of persons will be given by the mines when the expense of labor is less than at present.

It is probable that placer mining will be continued for years when the cost of living is reduced to compare with the price of labor elsewhere.

Farm labor is in demand. The population has gradually increased since my last report. It is probably about 25,000, who may be considered as permanent. There is no floating population now as at former ti mes, when gold was first discovered.

The population of Idaho city is estimated at 3,000. Boise city 2,000. Silver city 1,600. In Boise city several expensive brick buildings have

been erected during the past year; also distilleries, breweries, and flouring mills, besides many finished private residences. It is to be regretted that the owners of valuable improvements cannot obtain a title to their land in consequence of the judicial system of the Territory not meeting the requirements of the general government. At the next meeting of the legislature no doubt county judges will be appointed for the purpose of entering town sites.

I wish to call your attention to the small appropriation for surveys and expenses of this office, and that of the local land office at this place, and would recommend that the business of the land office be transferred to the surveyor general's office, where it can be done with as much despatch and no cost except for the necessary stationery; this should be done, and if the Secretary of the Interior has not the power to make the transfer Congress should pass a resolution giving it to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAFAYETTE CARLIN.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office.

A.—*Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts not closed June 30, 1867.*

Contracts.		Name of deputy.	Description of lines.	Estimated distance.	Amount surveyed.			Price per mile.				Remarks.
No.	Date.				Guide meridian, or standard parallels.	Exteriors.	Subdivisions.	Guide meridian, or standard parallels.	Exteriors.	Subdivisions.	Gross amount.	
				Miles.	*Miles. chs. lks.*	*Miles. chs. lks.*	*Miles. chs. lks.*					
3	May 27, 1868	Allen M. Thompson.	Boise meridian north 180 miles, and 2 standard lines 140 miles.	320	290 74 40	.....	.....	$15 00	.....	.....	$3,565 95	Contract closed; account transmitted and reported for payment.
4	June 26, 1868	Peter W. Bell.....	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, north of ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4, east of the Boise meridian.	.....	.....	203 63 10	225 06 11	.....	$12 00	$10 00	4,696 22	Contract closed; account transmitted and reported for payment.

B —*Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts entered into since the 30th June*, 1867.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character, amount, and locality of work.	Remarks.
5	Allen M. Thompson..	Aug. 9, 1867	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 west of the Boise meridian.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved and plats and transcripts transmitted.
6	Peter W. Bell.....	Mar. 24, 1868	Exterior lines of township 1 north, range 5 east, and subdivision lines of township 1 north, range 5 east, township 3 north, range 3 east, township 5 north, range 1 and 2 east of the Boise meridian.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved and plats and transcripts transmitted.
7	Allen M. Thompson..	Mar. 31, 1868	Exterior lines of townships 6, 7, 8, and 9 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 west, and of townships 6, 7, and 8 north, of range 5 west of the Boise meridian and the second standard parallel north and west.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved and plats and transcripts transmitted.
8	Peter W. Bell.....	May 2, 1868	Subdivision lines of township 1 north, range 4 east of the Boise meridian.	Surveys completed; notes returned and approved and plats and transcripts transmitted.

C.—*Statement of descriptive notes sent to the local land office.*

Township.	Range.	Date when transmitted.	Township.	Range.	Date when transmitted.
3 north.	2 east.....	May 2, 1868	4 north	3 west.....	May 2, 1868
4 north	1 east.....	May 2, 1868	4 north	4 west.....	May 2, 1868
4 north	2 east.....	May 2, 1868	5 north	1 west.....	May 2, 1868
4 north	1 west.....	May 2, 1868	5 north	5 west.....	May 2, 1868
4 north	2 west.....	May 2, 1868			

D.—*Statement of expenditures of appropriation for compensation of surveyor general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

Dr.				Cr.
1867-'68.		1867.		
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks 3d quarter, 1867 ...	$1,375 25	July 1...	By balance.....	$3,089 13
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks 4th quarter, 1867..	1,575 00		By appropriation approved March 2, 1867, as advised by letter from the department of March 25, 1867	5,000 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks 1st quarter, 1868..	1,575 00			
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks 2d quarter, 1868..	1,575 00			
To balance.....	1,988 88			
	8,089 13			8,089 13
			Balance	1,988 88

E.—*Statement of appropriation for rent of office, stationery, and other incidental expenses, for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1868.

Dr.				Cr.
		1867.		
To amount stationery, &c., sent from General Land Office, 1866.	$209 43	July 1...	By balance.....	$1,469 63
To amount expended 3d quarter, 1867.....	457 66		By amount appropriation approved March 2, 1868, as advised by letter from the department, March 25, 1868	2,000 00
To amount expended 4th quarter, 1867.....	282 99			
To amount expended 1st quarter, 1868.....	362 39			
To amount expended 2d quarter, 1868.....	345 41			
To balance.....	1 811 75			
	3,469 63			3,469 63
			By balance	1,811 75

F.—*Statement of original maps and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and to the district office since the date of my last annual report.*

Descriptive plats.	Original.	General Land Office.	District office.	Total.	When transmitted to the General Land Office.	When transmitted to the district office.
Base line east and west, Boise meridian south, and first standard parallel south and west	1	1	....	2	July 8, 1867	.....
Boise meridian north, sixth standard parallel north and east, and seventh standard parallel north and west	1	1	....	2	Aug. 28, 1867	.....
Exterior lines of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 north, ranges 1 and 2 east; and of townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 north, ranges 3 and 4 east	1	1	....	2	Dec. 7, 1867	.....
Exterior lines of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 west	1	1	....	2	Dec. 23, 1867	.....
Exterior lines of township 1 north, range 5 east	1	1	....	2	May 11, 1868	.....
Exterior lines of townships 6, 7, 8, and 9 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 west; and of townships 6, 7, and 8 north, range 5 west	1	1	....	2	June 20, 1868	.....
Second standard parallel north and west	1	1	....	2	....do	.....
Township 3 north, range 2 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 30, 1868	Jan. 8, 1868
Township 4 north, range 1 west	1	1	1	3	....do	Jan. 17, 1868
Township 5 north, range 1 west	1	1	1	3	....do	Jan. 30, 1868
Township 4 north, range 1 east	1	1	1	3	Feb. 15, 1868	Feb. 15, 1868
Township 4 north, range 2 east	1	1	1	3	....do	Feb. 5, 1868
Township 4 north, range 2 west	1	1	1	3	Mar. 6, 1868	Mar. 5, 1868
Township 4 north, range 3 west	1	1	1	3	....do	....do .....
Township 4 north, range 4 west	1	1	1	3	....do	....do .....
Township 5 north, range 4 west	1	1	1	3	....do	....do .....
Township 5 north, range 1 east	1	1	1	3	May 11, 1868	April 18, 1868
Township 5 north, range 2 east	1	1	1	3	....do	....do .....
Township 3 north, range 3 east	1	1	1	3	....do	May 11, 1868
Township 1 north, range 5 east	1	1	1	3	....do	....do .....
Township 1 north, range 4 east	1	1	1	3	May 25, 1868	May 25, 1868

G.—*Account of appropriation for extension of public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.*

Dr.		1867.		Cr.
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 3, Allen M. Thompson	$3,565 95	July 1...	By balance	$4,441 89
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 4, Peter W. Bell, (exterior lines)	2,445 46		By appropriation approved March 2, 1868, as advised by letter from the department, March 25, 1867	15,000 00
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 4, Peter W. Bell, (subdivision lines)	2,250 76			
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 5, Allen M. Thompson, (exterior lines)	2,588 95			
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 5, Allen M. Thompson, (subdivision lines)	4,024 93			
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 6, Peter W. Bell	1,338 41			
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 7, Allen M. Thompson	2,568 54			
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 8, Peter W. Bell	600 97			
Balance	58 01			
	19,441 98			19,441 98
			By balance	58 01

H. — *Estimates for surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

OFFICE EXPENSES.

For compensation for surveyor general	$3,000 00
For compensation for chief clerk	1,800 00
For compensation of draughtsman	1,500 00
For office rent, fuel, books, and stationery	3,000 00
	9,300 00

SURVEYING SERVICE.

For surveying standard lines, 500 miles, at $15 per mile	$7,500 00
For surveying exterior boundaries, of 60 townships, 720 miles, at $12 per mile	8,640 00
For surveying subdivisions, of 40 townships, 2,400 miles, at $10 per mile	24,000 00
	40,140 00

No. 17 I.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, California, September 30, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the department I herewith submit my annual report in duplicate in reference to the surveys executed in the State of California and Territory of Arizona, and other operations of this office during the year ending June 30, 1868.

I also forward statements of the business appertaining to this surveying district, to accompany the report, as follows, to wit:

A.—Statement of contracts during the year 1867–'68.

B.—Statement showing the number of miles surveyed in California and Arizona to June 30, 1868.

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for surveys of public lands to June 30, 1868.

D.—Statement of account of special deposits with the United States assistant treasurer, San Francisco, for the survey of public lands in California under the act of Congress of May 30, 1862, to June 30, 1868.

E.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of surveyor general and clerks, 1867–'68.

F.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office and other incidental expenses, 1867–'68.

G.—Statement of field notes of public surveys sent to Washington during the year ending June 30, 1868.

H.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., relative to private land claims, to accompany plats for patent, compiled for transmission to the department at Washington, 1867–'68.

I.—Statement of plats made in office, 1867–'68.

K.—List of lands surveyed in California and Arizona, 1867–'68.

L.—Estimate for the surveying service in California and Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

In addition to the office work as set forth in the foregoing statements, the employés have been engaged in the following duties, viz:

1.—Copying the correspondence of this office.

2.—Making out contracts in triplicate.

3. Making out instructions for surveys of private land claims, in duplicate.

4. Examination of field notes of public surveys returned by deputies.
5. Examination of field notes and tablings of surveys of private land claims returned by deputies.
6. Examination of location of surveys of private land claims.
7. Making sketches to accompany contracts of public surveys and private land claims.
8. Keeping in order the records of plats and field notes of public and private surveys.
9. Keeping in order the Spanish and Mexican archives and records of the late Board of Land Commissioners.
10. Making out quarterly accounts and certificates to vouchers.
11. Making out accounts for public surveys and posting the books of accounts and records appertaining to the business of the office.
12. Exhibiting the archives and land commission papers, records and plats to parties interested, and making the necessary explanations.
13. Making out in triplicate the annual report, with accompanying statements.

The public surveys executed during the past year have been principally north and east of the Mount Diablo meridian and base, and include townships bordering on adjudicated private land claims on the Sacramento and Feather rivers, and also those surrounding the mining towns of Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Park's Bar, Oroville, Cherokee Flat, and others of less note.

The townships northwest of Marysville, lying between the Sacramento and Feather rivers, have also been subdivided; also those surrounding Chico.

In the northeastern part of the State a large portion of the Pitt and Fall River valleys has been subdivided, (a valuable section of country,) through which winds the road to Yreka, by Lassen's Buttes.

These valleys are in the vicinity of the proposed Califoraia and Oregon railroad, and open a large field to the immigrant.

The estimate for public work in California is based upon the immediate wants of the Southern Pacific and other railroads; the first section of twenty-five miles of the southern road will be completed and the second commenced during the present year. But few townships are subdivided on these two sections. I suggest that $100,000 could be very properly used for this class of surveys.

The 8th section of the act of July 23d, 1866, requires the surveyor general to segregate the public land from all Mexican claims, whenever the grantees of the latter shall have neglected for ten months after the final confirmation thereof to comply with the act of July 1, 1864, requiring the surveys to be made at their expense. There are many ranchos of this class in the southern part of California, the owners of which, under rulings of the State supreme court, hold possession of large tracts, whereas, if they were confined to their grants and decrees, the surplus land could be brought immediately into market.

I am unable, with but few exceptions, to execute the duty prescribed by this law. The surveys, or rather segregations, are to be based upon the final decrees of the United States courts; these decrees are principally in the Supreme Court at Washington, awaiting the payment of fees before the mandate can be filed in the United States district courts, fees paid therein, and certified copies handed to this office.

The grantee is the only person seemingly interested in making these payments, and it rests now, as before, with him as to when the claims shall be surveyed. A small appropriation for this purpose would remedy the evil.

The Southern Pacific railroad has as yet received no attention in the matter of surveys; it is essential that present assistance should be given to aid in building the first four sections and have them settled as the road progresses.

As soon as the Coast range of mountains is crossed the whole of the great Tulare valley will be opened to the immigrant and will become one teeming field of grain. A judicious appropriation, therefore, at the present time will be of more value to the agricultural immigrant than a larger sum at any other time.

The subdivision of this section of country closes up the gap between the great commercial centres and the immense valleys of southern California, heretofore deemed worthless, but which, with the transportation furnished by this road, will, at no distant day, surprise the civilized world by the variety and quantity of its productions.

The grain crops of our State have of late called the attention of the agricultural immigrant from all sections of the eastern States and Europe to California. Each steamer adds hundreds of this valuable class to our population.

The crops of the present year promise well. Our harvest year dates from July 1; the crops of this season are, however, from two to four weeks later than last.

The following is an approximate report for the first quarter of the harvest year, in round numbers, as compared with that of last year:

	Receipts 1868.	Receipts 1867.	Exports 1868.	Exports 867.
Flour, barrels.....	74,500	69,000	332,000	120,000
Wheat, 100-lb. sacks.....	2,379,000	2,672,000	2,569,000	1,500,000
Barley, 100-lb. sacks.....	242,000	263,000	37,000	2,300

The estimate for clerk-hire is based upon the constantly growing duties of the office. The records, books, &c., of the archives, public surveys and private land claims, each require a competent clerk to keep them in creditable order and up to the current work; one general clerk for miscellaneous duties, and four in the draughting department, are, in my opinion, absolutely necessary.

The public surveys have been commenced in Arizona, now a part of this district. This of course adds to the office work and should be provided for. The employés have done all in their power to keep the office work up to any appropriation allowed, and shall continue to do so; but I think you will agree with me in the proposition, that work cannot be performed with economy to the government unless sufficient force is allowed to do the same correctly, systematically, and expeditiously. According to present advices, the clerical force of the office must be discharged in December, thus virtually closing the office. I would earnestly recommend that a deficiency appropriation be asked for from Congress for the remainder of the year.

The prospects of the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing interests of California are very flattering. The addition to our population (being excess of arrivals over departures) for the past nine months has been estimated at not less than 30,000.

Since the 1st January, 1868, we have exported, in 135 vessels, some 178,000 tons of wheat and flour, valued at $8,000,000. During the same period 9,500,000 pounds of wool, valued at $1,724,000, has been shipped

to other ports. For the same period the export of treasure has been, in round numbers, $29,000,000, and that of merchandise $16,000,000. Of the latter, eighty per cent. was of California productions.

The semi-annual reports of the different savings banks of San Francisco show that at close thereof in July, 26,000 depositors held open accounts, averaging $756. The total to the credit of depositors at that date was $19,687,000, and the dividends paid for the first six months in 1868 were $842,000.

The mercantile steam marine consists of some forty vessels, representing 60,000 tons of tonnage, affording direct communication with the eastern States, Europe, Australia, Central America, South America, China, Japan, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, Oregon, British Possessions, and Alaska.

With the completion of the Continental railroad, the Pacific States will receive a fresh impetus in their mining, agricultural, and manufacturing interests, and offer homes and employment to a population as vast as their eastern sisters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SHERMAN DAY,
United States Surveyor General.

Hon. JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California and Arizona with deputy surveyors during the fiscal year* 1867–'68.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of work.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
S. W. Foreman	June 14, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, south and west	$100 00	Closed.
G. H. Thompson	June 28, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	55 80	Do.
S. W. Foreman	July 6, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, south and west	425 00	Do.
H. C. Ward	July 1, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and east	250 00	Do.
H. B. Martin	July 27, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, second stand., north	650 00	Cancelled.
H. Hancock	Aug. 1, 1867	San Bernardino meridian, southeast and west	1,500 00	Closed.
S. W. Foreman	Oct. 1, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, south and east	1,000 00	Do.
E. Dyer	Sept. 15, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and east	4,000 00	Do.
W. F. Ingalls	Sept. 1, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and east	7,500 00	Do.
G. P. Ingalls	Sept. 1, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and east	7,500 00	Do.
E. H. Dyer	Sept. 5, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, south and east	6,000 00	Do.
I. N. Chapman	Sept. 10, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	2,000 00	Do.
H. Hancock	Jan. 14, 1868	San Bernardino meridian, south and west	300 00	Do.
J. M. Ingalls	Feb. 4, 1868	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	6,000 00	
H. Hancock	May 17, 1858 Sept. 9, 1867	San Bernardino meridian, south and west	400 00	
T. J. Delroody	July 13, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	422 00	Special deposit.
J. Wallace	July 18, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and east	235 00	Special deposit.
W. A. Pierce	July 24, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	510 00	Special deposit, closed.
S. W. Foreman	July 29, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, south and east	320 00	Special deposit, closed.
H. B. Martin	July 26, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	160 00	Special deposit, closed.
J. S. Murray	Aug. 19, 1867	Humboldt meridian, north and west	292 00	Special deposit, closed.
J. B. Wood	Sept. 19, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	200 00	Special deposit, closed.
C. Wohl	Oct. 2, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	500 00	Special deposit.
S. W. Foreman	Nov. 1, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, south and east	400 00	Special deposit, closed.
W. W. Dodd	Dec. 10, 1867	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	350 00	Special deposit.
C. F. Hoffman	Dec. 26, 1867	San Bernardino meridian, north and west	650 00	Special deposit.
George Hausen	Feb. 7, 1868	San Bernardino meridian, south and west	775 00	Special deposit.
G. P. Ingalls	Jan. 17, 1868	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	983 00	Special deposit, closed.
S. W. Foreman	Apr. 1, 1868	Mount Diablo meridian, south and west	580 00	Special deposit, closed.
I. N. Chapman	Apr. 1, 1868	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	110 00	Special deposit.
N. W. Skinner	Apr. 16, 1868	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	424 00	Special deposit.

A.—*Statement of contracts, &c.*—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of work.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
J. M. Ingalls	May 23, 1868	Mount Diablo meridian, south and west	$660 00	Special deposit, closed.
Vitus Wackenreuder	June 2, 1868	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	500 00	Special deposit
Max Strobel	June 22, 1868	San Bernardino meridian, south and west	200 00	Special deposit.
J. M. Ingalls	June 25, 1868	Mount Diablo meridian, north and west	432 00	Special deposit.
G. H. Perrin	Jan. 14, 1868	Humboldt meridian, north and east, and north and west	760 00	
W. F. Ingalls	Feb. 18, 1868	Gila and Salt River meridian, northeast and southeast	7,500 00	
G. P. Ingalls	Feb. 29, 1868	Gila and Salt River meridian, northeast and northwest	7,500 00	
G. P. and W. F. Ingalls	July 10, 1868	Gila and Salt River meridian, south and east	7,500 00	

B.—*Statement of number of miles surveyed in California and Arizona to June 30, 1868.*

Name of surveyor.	Date of contract.	Base.	Meridian.	Standard.	Traverse.	Meander.	Township.	Section.
		Miles. chs. lks.	*Miles. chs. lks.*	*Miles. chs. lks.*	*Miles. chs. lks.*	*Miles. chs. lks.*	*Miles. chs. lks.*	*Miles. chs. lks.*
Miles surveyed to June 30, 1867, as per last report		330 60 57	698 39 49	4,263 79 01	2,737 43 30	398 49 90	21,713 44 19	81,275 51 88
Henry Hancock	Jan. 30, 1867					12 32 70	14 78 69	34 19 86
Henry Hancock	Dec. 10, 1866					15 62 44	19 00 26	37 33 75
E. Dyer	July 7, 1866					15 53 00		11 15 01
E. Dyer	Sept. 24, 1866					20 53 50		343 34 67
S. W. Foreman	March 20, 1867					5 69 00	5 79 80	31 22 43
William Magee	Oct. 27, 1866					1 13 56	5 31 75	11 68 50
I. N. Chapman	Feb. 4, 1867					6 39 86		5 18 17
Alexander McPherson	May 4, 1867						6 00 00	30 00 10
E. Dyer	March 1, 1867			24 00 00		34 38 14	115 62 88	506 11 13
G. H. Thompson	May 5, 1866							18 27 00
J. Y. Pennington	June 1, 1864					5 73 16	2 13 44	7 25 05
J. E. Freeman	March 25, 1867					5 72 00	12 16 81	35 74 12
G. H. Thompson	March 13, 1867							8 45 77
S. W. Foreman	Dec. 17, 1866					22 61 29	3 68 30	19 52 27
G. P. Ingalls	Dec. 6, 1866			4 07 49		14 18 92	46 61 06	250 43 53
E. H. Dyer	Dec. 6, 1866			10 41 75	10 43 06		94 10 03	413 04 67
C. C. Tracy	Dec. 17, 1866					9 76 86	6 30 47	20 72 15
C. C. Tracy	Nov. 24, 1866				7 52 98		8 46 11	14 10 64
W. F. Ingalls	March 1, 1867			4 65 00			63 41 10	156 13 75
H. Hancock	Jan. 14, 1868							28 65 35
G. P. Ingalls	Sept. 1, 1867			8 46 22		19 43 30	129 34 61	494 71 47
I. N. Chapman	April 10, 1867					16 69 47	34 76 11	77 42 78
S. W. Foreman	Nov. 1, 1867					9 29 14	0 43 32	52 44 03
W. F. Ingalls	Sept. 1, 1867			12 40 00			128 59 92	571 68 51
S. W. Foreman	Oct. 1, 1867					13 60 02	1 76 00	68 52 98
S. W. Foreman	July 6, 1867						10 11 30	30 26 48
S. W. Foreman	Nov. 1, 1867					3 30 01	30 02 00	2 35 28
G. P. Ingalls	Sept. 1, 1867					11 48 70	6 00 00	33 08 80
G. P. Ingalls	Dec. 6, 1866			3 00 00		13 07 24	12 77 64	100 56 17
E. H. Dyer	Sept. 5, 1867			3 00 00			37 07 72	197 19 64
E. Dyer	Sept. 15, 1867					5 27 27	13 69 35	195 73 93
S. W. Foreman	Dec. 17, 1866					17 23 13	3 31 26	30 32 34
L. Ransom	March 15, 1867					4 28 04	14 62 00	19 30 00
S. W. Foreman	July 29, 1867					16 17 00	69 50 00	8 57 56
H. B. Martin	July 26, 1867							13 18 92
G. H. Thompson	March 8, 1865					1 07 69		41 23 00
Total miles surveyed to June 30, 1868		330 60 57	698 39 49	4,334 39 47	2,755 59 34	701 65 34	22,611 65 12	85,198 11 69

C.—*Statement of account of appropriation for the survey of public lands in California and Arizona during the fiscal year* 1867–'68.

Date.	On account of—	Amount.	Date of account.	In favor of—	Amount.
1867.			1867.		
July 1.	By balance	$20,891 85	Aug. 9	To amount paid E. Dyer, contract July 7, 1866	$346 82
	By appropriation	30,000 00	9	To amount paid E. Dyer, contract September 24, 1866	3,744 36
			28	To amount paid S. W. Foreman, contract March 20, 1867	472 70
			Sept. 9	To amount paid I. N. Chapman, contract February 4, 1867	149 74
			26	To amount paid E. Dyer, contract March 1, 1867	7,310 01
			Oct. 29	To amount paid G. H. Thompson, contract December 1, 1866	123 20
			Nov. 8	To amount paid S. W. Foreman, contract December 17, 1866	557 93
			16	To amount paid G. P. Ingalls, contract December 6, 1866	3,341 55
			Dec. 7	To amount paid E. H. Dyer, contract December 6, 1866	5,575 98
			1868.		
			Jan. 9	To amount paid C. C. Tracy, contract December 17, 1866	435 00
			9	To amount paid H. Hancock, contract August 1, 1867	1,980 46
			Feb. 8	To amount paid W. F. Ingalls, contract March 1, 1867	2,396 07
			March 17	To amount paid G. P. Ingalls, contract September 1, 1867	6,923 89
			28	To amount paid W. F. Ingalls, contract September 1, 1867	7,451 05
			May 13	To amount paid G. P. Ingalls, contract December 6, 1867	1,404 02
			13	To amount paid G. P. Ingalls, contract September 1, 1867	577 23
			21	To amount paid E. H. Dyer, contract September 5, 1867	2,461 85
			21	To amount paid E. Dyer, contract September 15, 1867	2,205 75
			21	To amount paid S. W. Foreman, contract July 6, 1867	425 00
			21	To amount paid S. W. Foreman, contract October 1, 1867	916 27
			June 26	To amount paid S. W. Foreman, contract December 17, 1866	604 05
			27	To amount paid expenses of L. Upson to Washington	800 75
				To excess accounts over deposits 1864–'65 $607 62	
				To excess accounts over deposits 1865–'66 10 04	
				To excess accounts over deposits 1866–'67 152 92	
				To excess accounts over deposits 1867–'68 44	
					771 02
				To amount paid W. H. Norway, contract August 17, 1866	271 45

				To amount paid J. T. Stratton, contract November 30, 1866	77 88
				To amount paid S. W. Foreman, contract March 20, 1867	600 33
				To amount paid H. C. Ward, contract July 1, 1867	274 15
				To amount paid E. H. Dyer, contract September 5, 1867	1,139 57
				To amount paid I. N. Chapman, contract September 10, 1867	2,313 99
1868.					
July 1	Balance	6,382 11	July 1	To amount paid E. Dyer, contract September 15, 1867	1,621 89
		57,273 96			57,273 96
				To balance	6,382 11

D.—*Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in California and Arizona during the fiscal year* 1867–'68.

Names of deputy.	Date of contract.	Names of depositors.	Amount of deposit.	Amount of account.	Remarks.
T. J. Dewoody	July 13, 1867	A. J. Easterly	$422 00	.....	Not returned.
J. Wallace	July 18, 1867	J. Wallace	235 00	.....	Do.
W. A. Pierce	July 21, 1867	R. B. Woodward	510 00	$523 91	
S. W. Foreman	July 29, 1867	J. McFadden	327 30	327 30	
H. B. Martin	July 26, 1867	W. S. Chapman	160 00	132 36	
J. S. Murray	Aug. 19, 1867	F. P. & J. A. Hooper	292 00	265 20	
J. B. Wood	Sept. 19, 1867	S. Wilfey	200 00	190 13	
C. Wahl	Oct. 2, 1867	C. Wahl	500 00	.....	Do.
S. W. Foreman	Oct. 30, 1867	J. F. Stewart	400 00	79 50	
G. H. Perrin	Nov. 1, 1867	Preston & McKennon	400 00	400 00	
W. W. Dodd	Dec. 10, 1867	H. O. Donnell	350 00	10 00	
C. F. Hoffman	Dec. 26, 1867	T. W. Moore	650 00	.....	Do.
G. Hansen	Feb. 7, 1868	W. S. Rosecrans	775 00	.....	Do.
George H. Perrin	Dec. 28, 1867	G. Vance	160 00	.....	Do.
Do	Jan. 3, 1868	J. Rentfield	200 00	.....	Do.
G. P. Ingalls	Jan. 17, 1868	S. H. Harmon	983 00	923 97	
S. W. Foreman	Apr. 1, 1868	L. Grennam	580 00	470 46	
I. N. Chapman	Apr. 4, 1868	S. F. Butterworth and C. D. Cushman.	115 00	.....	Do.
W. W. Skinner	Apr. 16, 1868	E. J. Whipple	424 00	.....	Do.
J. M. Ingalls	May 23, 1868	R. O. Baldwin	660 00	.....	Do.
I. Wackenrender	June 2, 1868	S. M. Duncan	500 00	331 85	
M. Strobel	June 22, 1868	John Forster	200 00	.....	Do.
J. M. Ingalls	June 25, 1868	T. Pollard	432 00	.....	Do.
Total	.....	.....	9,475 30	3,654 68	

E.—*Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of the United States surveyor general for California and Arizona and the employés in his office during the fiscal year* 1867–'68.

Dr.			Cr.	
1867–'68.				
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, first quarter.	$4,727 16	1867–'68 July 1.	By balance	$2 98
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, second quarter.	6,201 61		By appropriation as advised by letter from the department, March 28, 1867.	14,000 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, third quarter.	7,030 00		By deposits with United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco.	7,802 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, fourth quarter.	3,986 24		By additional appropriation, (see letter, department, May 18, 1868.)	700 00
July 1, 1868.				
Balance	559 97			
Total	22,504 98		Total	22,504 98

F.—*Statement of accounts of appropriation for rents of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, for the fiscal year* 1867–'68.

DR.				CR.
1867–'68.		1867–'68.		
To amount paid in July, August, and September.	$976 98	July 1.	By balance	$809 44
To amount paid in October, November, and December.	1,201 45		By appropriation as per letter of department, March 28, 1867.	5,000 00
To amount paid in January, February, and March.	1,390 10			
To amount paid in April, May, and June.	1,170 21			
Balance	1,070 70			
Total	5,809 44			5,809 44

G.—*Statement of transcripts of field-notes of public surveys sent to the department at Washington, from the United States surveyor general's office for California during the fiscal year* 1867–'68.

Name of deputy.	When sent.	Character of work.	Meridian.	Remarks.
Henry Hancock	July 11, 1867	Township 21 N., range 2 E	Mount Diablo	Township lines.
Do	July 11, 1867	Township 21 N., range 1 E	do	Do.
Do	July 11, 1867	Township 22 N., range 1 E	do	Section lines.
E. Dyer	Aug. 8, 1867	Township 13 N., range 18 E	do	Section and meander lines.
Do	Aug. 8, 1867	Township 40 N., range 17 E	do	Do.
Do	Aug. 8, 1867	Township 30 N., range 16 E., 31 N., range 14, 15, 16 E., 34 N., range 17 E., 44 N., range 15, 16, E., 45 N., range 16 E.	do	Do.
S. W. Foreman	Aug. 28, 1867	Township 10 S., range 1 W	do	Township and section lines.
William Magee	Aug. 28, 1867	Township 32 N., range 5 and 6 W	do	Do.
I. N. Chapman	Sept. 9, 1867	Township 14 N., range 17 W	do	Section and meander lines.
Alexander McPherson	Sept. 18, 1867	Township 9 S., range 1 W	do	Township and section lines.
E. Dyer	Sept. 26, 1867	Township 16 N., range 5, 6, 7, 8, E	do	Standard, township, and section lines.
Do	Sept. 26, 1867	Township 17 N., range 5, 6, 7, E	do	Do.
Do	Sept. 26, 1867	Township 18 N., range 4, 5, E	do	Do.
G. H. Thompson	Oct. 18, 1867	Township 1 N., range 1 W	do	Section lines.
Do	Oct. 18, 1867	Township 1 N., range 1 E	do	Do.
J. Y. Pennington	Oct. 29, 1867	Township 11 N., range 2 E	do	Township and section lines.
James E. Freeman	Oct. 29, 1867	Township 10 N., range 6, 7, E	do	Do.
G. H. Thompson	Oct. 18, 1867	Township 6 N., range 6 E	do	Section lines.
S. W. Foreman	Nov. 7, 1867	Township 12 S., range 2, 3, E., 13 S., range 2, 3, E.	do	Township and section lines.
G. P. Ingalls	Nov. 15, 1867	Township 15 N., range 1, 2, 3, E., 16 N., range 1 E., 16 N., range 1 W., 17, 18, 19. N., range 2 W.	do	Do.
E. H. Dyer	Dec. 7, 1867	Township 18 N., range 6 E	do	Standard.
Do	Dec. 7, 1867	Townships 19 and 20 N., range 1 E	do	Township and section lines.
Do	Dec. 7, 1867	Township 20 N., range 2, 4, E	do	Do.
Do	Dec. 7, 1867	Township 19 N., range 4, 5, E	do	Do.
Do	Dec. 7, 1867	Township 21 N., range 3, 4, E	do	Do.
C. C. Tracy	Jan. 9, 1868	Township 12 N., range 16, 17, W	do	Do.
Do	Jan. 9, 1868	Township 13 N., range 17 W	do	Do.
W. F. Ingalls	Jan. 29, 1868	Township 22 N., range 3 E	do	Do.
Do	Jan. 29, 1868	Township 23 N., range 1, 2, 3, E	do	Do.
Do	Jan. 29, 1868	Townships 24 and 25 N., range 1 E	do	Do.
H. Hancock	Feb. 28, 1868	Township 2 S., range 11 W	San Bernardino	Do.
G. P. Ingalls	Mar. 17, 1868	Townships 33, 34, N., range 1 W	Mount Diablo	Standard, township, section, and meander lines.
Do	Mar. 17, 1868	Townships 34 N., range 1 E., 35, 36, N., range 4, 6, E., 36 N., range 4, 5, 6, E., 37 N., 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, E., 38 N., range 5, 7, E.	do	Do.
I. N. Chapman	Mar. 17, 1868	Townships 13, 14, N., range 9 W	do	Township and section lines.
Do	Mar. 17, 1868	Township 14 N., range 8 W	do	Do.
Do	Mar. 17, 1868	Township 14 N., range 10 W	do	Do.
S. W. Foreman	Mar. 28, 1868	Township 30 S., range 12, 13, E	do	Do.
Do	Mar. 28, 1868	Township 31 S., range 12 E	do	Do.
W. F. Ingalls	Mar. 26, 1868	Townships 37 N., range 6 E., 38 N., range 6, 8, 9, E., 39 N., range 6, 7, 8, 9, E., 40 N., range 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 E., 41, N., range 6, 7 E.	do	Do.

S. W. Foreman	May 8, 1868	Township 27 S., range 6, 9, E., 28 S., range 9 E., 9 S., range 2 W., 31 S., range 13 E.	do	Do.
G. P. Ingalls	May 13, 1868	Township 3 S., range 4 E., 11 S., range 4 E	do	Do.
E. H. Dyer	May 20, 1868	Townships 12 S., range 3 E., 4, 5, 6, N., range 2, 3, E., 7, 8, N., range 8 E., 13 N., range 5, 6, E., 14 N., range 5 E., 14, 15 N., range 7 E.	do	Do.
S. W. Foreman	June 26, 1868	Townships 12, 13, S., range 4 E	do	Do.
L. Ransom	June 26, 1868	Township 1 N., range 4 and 5 W	do	Do.
S. W. Foreman	June 22, 1868	Township 14 S., range 2 E	do	Do.
H. B. Martin	June 26, 1868	Township 11 N., range 9, 10 W	do	Do.
G. H. Thompson	June 26, 1868	Township 4 N., range 25 W	San Bernardino	Section lines.

H.—*Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., of private land claims to accompany plats for patent compiled for transmission to the department at Washington, during the fiscal year* 1867–'68.

Nature of work.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.	Original.	Department.	When sent.
Descriptive notes and decrees.	Santa Gertrudes	S. J. Carpenter	....	1	Aug. 29, 1867.
Do	Paso de Bartolo	B. Guirado	....	1	Aug. 29, 1867.
Do	Cienega del Gabilan	J. D. Carr	....	1	Sept. 21, 1867.
Do	Los Gatos de Santa Rita.	D. Perez *et al*	1	1	Oct. 9, 1867.
Do	Feliz	Domingo Feliz	1	1	Oct. 9, 1867.
Do	Las Positas y la Calera	T. W. Hope	1	1	Oct. 29, 1867.
Do	Santa Manuela	F. Branch	1	1	Nov. 8, 1867.
Do	San Vicente	M. Z. B. Berreyesa *et al*	1	1	Nov. 8, 1867.
Do	Cienega de los Paicines	A. Castro *et al*	1	1	Nov. 16, 1867.
Do	Corte de Madera del Presidio.	Heirs of Juan Reed	1	1	Nov. 28, 1867.
Do	Guadalasca	Isabel Yorba	1	1	Nov. 28, 1867.
Do	Chualar	M. Malarin	1	1	Nov. 28, 1867.
Do	Cañada de los Osos	Juan Wilson	1	1	Dec. 28, 1867.
Do	Guadalupe	D. Olivera *et al*	1	1	Jan. 9, 1868.
Do	Tinaquaic	W. D. Foxon	1	1	Jan. 9, 1868.
Do	Los Ojitos	M. Soberanes	1	1	Jan. 9, 1868.
Do	Omochumnes	Catherine Sheldon *et al*	1	1	Feb. 28, 1868.
Do	San Lucas	James McKinley	1	1	Mar. 28, 1868.
Do	El Primer Cañon	J. Francis Dye	1	1	May 9, 1868.
Do	San Ysidro	Q. Ortega	1	1	May 21, 1868.
Do	Ulistac	J. D. Hoppe	1	1	May 29, 1868.

I.—*Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general for California and Arizona, during the fiscal year* 1867–'68.

Description.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Court.	Skeleton plats.	Sketches for deputies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
Plats of township lines	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	
Plats of subdivision lines	154	171	176	.....	93	.....	.....	594	
Plats of ranchos	24	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	
Plats of mining claims	13	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	
General maps	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Arizona.
Tracings	.....	4	.....	12	.....	50	49	115	
Aggregate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	816	

K.—*List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1867, up to June 30, 1868.*

No. townships surveyed.	Description.	Public land.	A. Confirmed private land claims.	B. Military reservation.	C. Indian reservation.	D. Unsurveyed mountain land.	E. River, swamp, and overflowed land.	F. Unsurveyed public land.	G. Mineral land.	Remarks.	Total.
	Mount Diablo meridian.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1	Township 3 N., range 5 E	3,335.29					19,922.77				23,258.06
2	Township 6 N., range 6 E	4,457.05	A.				1,280.00			A + river 17,300.00	23,037.05
3	Township 7 N., range 8 E	19,523.21				3,480.00					23,003.21
4	Township 8 N., range 7 E	16,175.89	6,900.80								23,076.69
5	Township 8 N., range 8 E	23,012.32									23,012.32
6	Township 11 N., range 4 E	23,012.88									23,012.88
7	Township 12 N., range 3 E	14,332.83	A.				5,579.16	F.		A + river + F 3,064.36	22,976.85
8	Township 13 N., range 5 E	20,238.36	2,481.24								22,719.60
9	Township 13 N., range 6 E	22,942.74									22,942.74
10	Township 13 N., range 18 E	1,008.11					9,220.00				10,228.11
11	Township 14 N., range 5 E	10,823.49	11,788.11								22,611.60
12	Township 14 N., range 6 E	18,436.93	4,367.69								22,804.62
13	Township 14 N., range 7 E	22,931.64									22,931.64
14	Township 15 N., range 1 E	8,345.40	A.				14,316.37			A + river 380.00	23,041.77
15	Township 15 N., range 2 E	20,209.78					3,124.12				23,333.90
16	Township 15 N., range 7 E	24,494.14									24,494.14
17	Township 16 N., range 1 E	13,775.72				7,960.00	1,829.29				23,565.01
18	Township 16 N., range 3 E	6,715.42	A.				E.			A + E 16,147.00	22,862.42
19	Township 16 N., range 4 E	8,103.46	A.				39.13	F.		A + F 14,724.55	22,867.14
20	Township 16 N., range 5 E	21,284.51					1,774.89				23,059.40
21	Township 16 N., range 6 E	22,630.50					497.61				23,128.11
22	Township 16 N., range 7 E	22,765.08									22,765.08
23	Township 16 N., range 8 E	23,081.34									23,081.34
24	Township 16 N., range 9 E	23,069.58									23,069.58
25	Township 17 N., range 5 E	22,380.68							640.00		23,020.68
26	Township 17 N., range 6 E	23,055.88									23,055.88
27	Township 17 N., range 7 E	11,282.15				11,760.00					23,042.15
28	Township 18 N., range 4 E	22,878.29									22,878.29
29	Township 18 N., range 5 E	23,069.59									23,069.59
30	Township 18 N., range 6 E	23,079.86									23,079.86
31	Township 19 N., range 1 E	17,556.72	5,756.92								23,313.64
32	Township 19 N., range 4 E	22,921.72									22,921.72

K.—*List of lands surveyed in California, &c.*—Continued.

No. townships surveyed.	Description.	Public land.	A. Confirmed private land claims.	B. Military reservation.	C. Indian reservation.	D. Unsurveyed mountain land.	E. River, swamp, and overflowed land.	F. Unsurveyed public land.	G. Mineral land.	Remarks,	Total.
	Mount Diablo meridian—Continued.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
33	Township 19 N., range 5 E	23,055.41									23,055.41
34	Township 20 N., range 1 E	2,901.30	20,653.26								23,554.56
35	Township 20 N., range 2 E	7,980.41	14,902.89								22,883.30
36	Township 20 N., range 4 E	21,943.36				730.40					22,673.76
37	Township 21 N., range 3 E	22,971.14									22,971.14
38	Township 21 N., range 4 E	20,818.99				2,240.00					23,058.99
39	Township 22 N., range 3 E	14,811.84				8,267.99					22,079.83
40	Township 23 N., range 3 E	8,491.82				14,513.62					23,005.44
41	Township 24 N., range 1 E	23,118.67									23,118.67
42	Township 25 N., range 1 E	11,883.36				11,205.00					23,088.36
43	Township 31 N., range 15 E	23,026.86									23,026.86
44	Township 35 N., range 2 E	8,149.20				D.	E.			D + E 14,761.20	22,910.40
45	Township 35 N., range 3 E	19,517.58				3,520.00					23,037.58
46	Township 35 N., range 4 E	9,553.81				13,419.00					22,972.81
47	Township 36 N., ranne 3 E	17,277.20				5,748.92					23,026.12
48	Township 36 N., range 6 E	6,385.05				16,639.83					23,024.88
49	Township 37 N., range 4 E	12,325.56				D.	E.			D + E 10,674.60	23,000.16
50	Township 37 N., range 5 E	21,663.22					1,363.80				23,027.02
51	Township 37 N., range 6 E	7,198.78				15,795.96					22,994.64
52	Township 37 N., range 7 E	23,003.56									23,003.56
53	Township 37 N., range 8 E	21,875.97				1,120.00					22,995.97
54	Township 38 N., range 4 E	11,938.50				D.	E.			D + E 11,033.48	22,971.98
55	Township 38 N., range 5 E	10,720.00				D.	E.			D + E 12,274.64	22,994.64
56	Township 38 N., range 7 E	22,920.34									22,920.34
57	Township 38 N., range 8 E	22,916.55									22,916.55
58	Township 38 N., range 9 E	22,981.38									22,981.38
59	Township 39 N., range 6 E	4,964.88				18,075.12					23,040.00
60	Township 39 N., range 7 E	22,881.74									22,881.74
61	Township 39 N., range 8 E	22,885.75									22,885.75
62	Township 39 N., range 9 E	22,970.28									22,970.28
63	Township 40 N., range 6 E	22,858.13									22,858.13
64	Township 40 N., range 7 E	22,842.76									22,842.76

65	Township 40 N., range 8 E	4,930.63				18,109.37					23,040.00
66	Township 40 N., range 9 E	4,320.00				18,720.00					23,040.00
67	Township 40 N., range 17 E	6,581.38				9,583.00					16,164.38
68	Township 41 N., range 6 E	23,011.95									23,011.95
69	Township 41 N., range 7 E	17,576.54				5,440.00					23,016.54
70	Township 1 N., range 5 W	47.31					E.			A + E	22,992.69	23,040.00
71	Township 5 N., range 3 W	21,452.82	1,520.00									22,972.82
72	Township 6 N., range 5 W	14,568.82	A.			D.				A + D	8,860.00	23,428.82
73	Township 7 N., range 7 W	6,176.40	A.			D.				A + D	16,959.60	22,136.00
74	Township 7 N., range 10 W	17,389.37	5,590.00									22,979.37
75	Township 8 N., range 9 W	10,588.59	A.				E.			A + E	12,432.75	23,021.34
76	Township 10 N., range 6 W	11,292.58	A.			D.				A + D	13,450.00	24,742.58
77	Township 10 N., range 7 W	12,315.77	A.			D.				A + D	12,560.00	24,875.77
78	Township 11 N., range 8 W	4,752.46				18,218.42						22,970.88
79	Township 11 N., range 9 W	1,760.00				21,280.00						23,040.00
80	Township 11 N., range 10 W	800.00	A.			D.				A + D	22,240.00	23,040.00
81	Township 11 N., range 14 W	2,125.81	113.49			20,800.00						23,039.30
82	Township 11 N., range 15 W	7,251.39	2,119.27			8,180.00						17,550.66
83	Township 12 N., range 16 W	3,780.38				17,280.00						21,060.38
84	Township 12 N., range 17 W	3,026.17					120.00					3,146.17
85	Township 13 N., range 9 W	22,926.70					19.55					22,946.25
86	Township 13 N., range 16 W	6,076.86				16,929.00						23,005.86
87	Township 14 N., range 1 W	6,941.24	A.				E.			A + E	15,580.00	22,521.24
88	Township 14 N., range 7 W	9,673.24				12,640.92	626.45					22,940.61
89	Township 14 N., range 8 W	16,574.68					6,218.90					22,793.58
90	Township 14 N., range 9 W	3,986.54					18,968.98					22,955.52
91	Township 14 N., range 10 W	10,662.12				12,179.24	142.86					22,984.22
92	Township 15 N., range 1 W	6,294.87	A.				6,814.60			A + river	9,240.00	22,349.47
93	Township 15 N., range 9 W	10,454.07				8,973.28	5,147.83					24,575.18
94	Township 15 N., range 10 W	12,992.57				10,875.96	810.43					24,678.96
95	Township 16 N., range 1 W	10,289.13	A.				7,037.00			A + river	5,706.00	23,032.13
96	Township 16 N., range 16 W	21,416.40				1,610.00						23,026.40
97	Township 16 N., range 17 W	9,977.85				7,520.00						17,497.85
98	Township 17 N., range 1 W	9,069.48	A.				13,225.44			A + river	677.29	22,992.21
99	Township 17 N., range 2 W	11,051.72	A.				1,078.00			A + river	10,974.00	23,103.72
100	Township 18 N., range 1 W	10,209.81	A.				8,943.00			A + river	3,905.00	23,057.81
101	Township 18 N., range 2 W	7,789.71	15,360.00									23,149.71
102	Township 18 N., range 16 W	21,368.19				1,596.00						22,964.19
103	Township 19 N., range 2 W	6,051.88	17,160.00									23,211.88
104	Township 4 S., range 1 E	4,196.16	18,920.00									23,116.16
105	Township 4 S., range 2 E	15,578.69	7,460.00									23,038.69
106	Township 4 S., range 3 E	17,230.57				5,920.00						23,150.57
107	Township 5 S., range 2 E	23,371.15										23,371.15
108	Township 5 S., range 3 E	20,603.72				2,860.00						23,463.72
109	Township 6 S., range 2 E	11,558.33	11,485.00									23,043.33
110	Township 6 S., range 3 E	19,904.69	A.							A + D	3,210.00	23,114.69
111	Township 7 S., range 4 E	6,401.24				16,640.00						23,041.24
112	Township 12 S., range 1 E	236.90	A.				E.			A + E	5,890.00	6,126.90
113	Township 12 S., range 2 E	3,444.30	A.				E.			A + E	19,580.00	23,024.30
114	Township 12 S., range 3 E	524.70	A.					F.		A + F	22,650.00	23,174.70
115	Township 12 S., range 5 E	425.98	22,558.00									22,983.98
116	Township 13 S., range 3 E	1,934.08	21,110.00									23,044.08

K.—*List of lands surveyed in California, &c.*—Continued.

No. townships surveyed.	Description.	Public land.	A. Confirmed private land claims.	B. Military reservation.	C. Indian reservation.	D. Unsurveyed mountain land.	E. River, swamp, and overflowed land.	F. Unsurveyed public land.	G. Mineral land.	Remarks.		Total.
	Mount Diablo meridian—Continued.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
117	Township 14 S., range 2 E.	2, 768. 57	A.	.....	.....	.....	E.	.....	.....	A + E	20, 068. 00	22, 836. 57
118	Township 17 S., range 12 E.	2, 424. 00	.....	.....	.....	20, 603. 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 027. 04
119	Township 18 S., range 12 E.	13, 811. 49	.....	.....	.....	8, 960. 00	.....	.....	303. 00	.....	.....	23, 074. 49
120	Township 27 S., range 8 E.	6, 211. 44	9, 094. 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15, 306. 00
121	Township 27 S., range 9 E.	13, 139. 71	A.	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	A + D	9, 849. 65	22, 989. 36
122	Township 28 S., range 9 E.	6, 266. 00	11, 100. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17, 366. 00
123	Township 28 S., range 10 E.	14, 200. 42	A.	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	A + D	10, 150. 00	24, 350. 42
124	Township 29 S., range 11 E.	11, 295 31	A.	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	A + D	11, 744. 69	23, 040. 00
125	Township 30 S., range 11 E.	1, 181. 45	A.	.....	.....	.....	E.	.....	.....	A + E	21, 858. 55	23. 040. 00
126	Township 30 S., range 12 E.	10, 031. 26	A.	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	A + D	12, 978. 26	23, 009. 52
127	Township 30 S., range 13 E.	5, 173. 94	A.	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	A + D	17, 910. 00	23, 083. 94
128	Township 31 S., range 12 E.	4, 795. 17	A.	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	A + D	18, 190. 00	22, 985. 17
129	Township 21 S., range 13 E.	1, 405. 03	A.	.....	.....	D.	.....	.....	.....	A + D	21, 690. 00	23, 095. 03
130	Township 3 S., range 6 W.	2, 934. 14	4, 360. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 294. 14
131	Township 8 S., range 2 W.	22, 338. 95	960. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 298. 95
132	Township 9 S., range 2 W.	23, 446. 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 446. 94
133	Township 9 S., range 3 W.	18, 913. 47	4, 243. 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 156 86
134	Township 9 S., range 4 W.	13, 078. 12	5, 680. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18, 758. 12
135	Township 10 S., range 2 W.	10, 370. 32	A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	F.	.....	A + F	12, 679. 04	23, 049. 36
136	Township 10 S., range 4 W.	40. 00	A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	F.	.....	A + F	2, 380. 00	2, 420. 00
	San Bernardino meridian.											
137	Township 6 N., range 31 W.	3, 484. 40	19, 250. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 734. 40
138	Township 4 S., range 1 E.	560. 00	320 00	.....	.....	22, 160. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 040. 00
139	Township 5 S., range 1 E.	5, 873. 28	952. 88	.....	.....	16, 174. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 000. 16
140	Township 1 S., range 11 W.	3, 899. 40	19, 189. 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 089. 00
141	Township 2 S., range 11 W.	7, 933. 70	15, 200. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 133. 70
142	Township 2 S., range 13 W.	10, 412. 45	12, 647. 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 060. 24
143	Township 2 S., range 14 W.	9, 932. 80	13, 072. 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 005. 44
144	Township 3 S., range 1 W.	7, 285. 02	1, 207. 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 390. 00	.....	.....	.....	22, 882. 82
145	Township 3 S., range 2 W.	3, 840. 00	7, 600. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 300 00	.....	.....	.....	22, 740 00

146	Township 3 S., range 9 W	12,254.19	10,770.00								23,024.19
147	Township 3 S., range 13 W	3,624.69	19,503.39								23,128.08
148	Township 3 S., range 14 W	7,949.74	15,028.34								22,978.08
149	Township 4 S., range 1 W	3,637.12	13,332.84			6,160.00					23,129.96
150	Township 4 S., range 2 W	840.00	13,043.99			9,406.00					23,289.99
151	Township 5 S., range 1 W	9,082.12	11,242.04			2,680.00					22,984.16
152	Township 6 S., range 1 W	6,383.76	960.00			15,720.00					23,043.76
	Humboldt meridian.										
153	Township 4 N., range 2 E	15,005.04				8,005.30					23,010.34
154	Township 8 N., range 1 W	5,392.24								L. H. res'n 42.79	5,435.03
		1,913,925.58	399,005.93			479,699.27	128,100.18	25,690.00	943.00	466,808.64	3,414,172.60
	Mount Diablo meridian.										
	Township 7 N., range 8 E	17,467.98	A.			3,480.00	E.			A + E 2,059.59	23,007.57
	Township 8 N., range 7 E	18,531.46	4,545.23								23,076.69
	Township 8 N., range 8 E	13,462.22	9,517.78								22,980.00
	Township 14 N., range 5 E	9,795.11	12,816.49								22,611.60
	Township 16 N., range 4 E	10,622.59	12,205.42				39.13				22,867.14
	Township 7 N., range 7 W	6,096.40	A.			D.				A + D 17,039.60	23,136.00
	Township 8 N., range 9 W	7,584.96	A.				E.	F.		A + E + F 15,432.00	23,016.96
	Township 14 N., range 7 W	638.67				D.	E.			D + E 22,312.05	22,950.72
	Township 16 N., range 17 W	3,609.40				11,520.00		2,400.00			17,529.40
	Township 3 S., range 6 W	1,537.93	A.				E.			A + E 21,502.07	23,040.00
	Township 9 S., range 3 W	6,123.53				16,927.67					23,051.20
	Township 9 S., range 4 W	12,678.98	A.			D.				A + D 6,081.52	18,760.50
	San Bernardino meridian.										
	Township 3 S., range 1 W	6,881.12	A.					F.		A + F 15,936.00	22,817.12
	Humboldt meridian.										
	Township 4 N., range 2 E	14,365.04				8,645.30					23,010.34
	Returned in previous reports	129,395.39	39,084.92			40,572.97	39.13	2,400.00		100,362.83	311,855.24
		1,913,925.58	399,005.93			479,699.27	128,100.18	25,690.00	943.00	466,808.64	3,414,172.60
	Returned in previous reports	129,395.39	59,084.92			40,572.97	39.13	2,400.00		100,362.83	311,855.24
	Aggregate surveyed during the year	1,784,530.19	359,921.01			439,126.30	128,061.05	23,290.00	943.00	366,445.81	3,102,317.36

L.—*Estimate for the surveying service in the district of California and Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.*

For surveying extension parallels, township exteriors, and subdivision work in the State of California	$150,000
For surveying extension parallels, township exteriors, and subdivision work in the State of Arizona	30,000
For rent of office, stationery, instruments, and other incidental expenses, including wages of messengers	6,000
For compensation of surveyor general	3,000
For compensation of clerks in the office of the surveyor general	17,400
Total	206,400

No. 18.—*Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants and private land claims in New Mexico*

PUEBLO GRANTS.

Designation.	Name.	Confirmee.	Under act of—	Area in acres.
A	Jemez	Indians of the pueblo	Dec. 22, 1858, Statutes, v. 11, p. 374.	17,510.45
B	Acoma	do	do	Not surveyed.
C	San Juan	do	do	17,544.77
D	Picuris	do	do	17,460.69
E	San Felipe	do	do	34,766.86
F	Pecos	do	do	18,763.33
G	Cochiti	do	do	24,256.50
H	Santo Domingo	do	do	74,743.11
I	Taos	do	do	17,360.55
K	Santa Clara	do	do	17,368.52
L	Tesuque	do	do	17,471.12
M	San Ildefonso	do	do	17,292.64
N	Pojoaque	do	do	13,520.38
O	Zia	do	do	17,514.63
P	Sandia	do	do	24,187.29
Q	Isleta	do	do	110,080.31
R	Nambe	do	do	13,586.33
	Laguna *	do	June 21, 1860	Not surveyed.

* Confirmed by 3d section act of 21st June, 1860, Statutes, vol. 12, p. 71, in connection with private claim No. 30.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Designation.	Name.	Confirmee.	Under act of—	Area in acres.
1	San Juan Bautista del Ojito del Rio de las Gallinas.	Preston Beck, jr.	June 21, 1860	318,699.72
2	Town of Tomé	Inhabitants of the town	Dec. 22, 1858	121,594.53
3	Tierra Amarilla	Francisco Martinez, *et al*	June 21, 1860	Not surveyed.
5*	Town of Casa Colorado	Inhabitants of the town	Dec. 22, 1858	do
6	Brazito	Legal representatives of Juan Antonia Garcia	June 21, 1860	do
7	Town of Tecolote	Inhabitants of the town	Dec. 22, 1858	21,636.83
8	Las Frigos	Legal representatives of Francisco Trajillo, Diego Padilla, and Bartolome Marquez.	June 21, 1860	12,545.66
9	Junta de las Rios	John Scolly, Guillermo Smith, Gregorio Trajillo, Augustin Duran, Santiago Giddings, and Francisco Romero.	do	Not surveyed.
10	Nuestra Señora de la Luz	John Lamy, bishop of New Mexico	do	16,546.85
11	Town of Chilili	Inhabitants of the town	Dec. 22, 1858	38,435.14
12	Agua Negra	Antonio Sandoval	June 21, 1860	Not surveyed.
13	Town of Belen	Inhabitants of the town	Dec. 22, 1858	194,663.75
14	San Pedro	José Serafin Ramirez	June 21, 1860	35,911.63
15		Charles Beaubien and Guadalupe Miranda	do	Not surveyed.
16†		José Leandro Perea	do	do

* The claim of Casa Colorado is numbered 29 in the act of confirmation, but in the corrected list of private claims, (see letter of surveyor general of January 12, 1858,) is numbered as above.

† The claim of E. W. Eaton is numbered 16 in the act of confirmation, but should have been numbered 19. It seems to have been accidentally omitted in the corrected list.

No. 18.—*Statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants, &c.*—Continued.

Designation.	Name.	Confirmee.	Under act of—	Area in acres.
18	Cañon de Pecas	Legal representatives of Juan Estevan and legal representatives of Francisco Ortiz, jr., and Juan de Aguilar.	June 21, 1860	Not surveyed.
16	Rancho of the pueblo of San Cristoval.	E. W. Eaton, assignee and legal representative of Domingo Fernandez and others.	do	27,854.06
20	Town of Las Vegas	Inhabitants of the town	do	496,446.96
*	Location No. 1	Heirs of Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca, in lieu of "Las Vegas Grandes."	do	Not surveyed.
*	Location No. 2	do	do	99,289.39
21	Town of Tajique	Inhabitants of the town	do	Not surveyed.
22	Town of Torreon	do	do	do
23	Town of Manzano	do	do	do
24	San Isidro	Legal representatives of Antonio Armenta and Salvador Sandoval.	do	do
25	Town of Cañon de San Diego.	Inhabitants of the town	do	do
27	Town of Las Trampas	do	do	do
28		Legal representatives of Sebastian Martin	do	do
29	Town of Anton Chico	Inhabitants of the town	do	389,662.72
30	Rancho of Pagnate, rancho of El Rito, Gigante cañon, and rancho of San Juan and Santa Ana.	Indians of the pueblo of Laguna	do	Not surveyed.
31		Legal representatives of Vicente Duran y Armijo	do	do
32	Town of Mora	Inhabitants of the town	do	do
33	Valverde and Fray Cristoval.	Heirs of Pedro Armendares	do	do
34		do	do	do
35	Bosque del Apache	Antonio Sandoval	do	do
36	Town of Chamito	Inhabitants of the town	do	do
37	Town of Tejon	do	do	do
38		Legal representatives of Pedro Sanchez	do	do
43	Ortiz mine	Elisha Whittlesey, Abraham Rencher, Ferdinand W. Risque, Nathaniel M. Miller, Joseph F. Walker's representatives, Charles E. Sherman, and Andrew J. O'Bannon.	Mar. 1, 1861	69,458.3
70	Cañon del Agua	José Serafin Ramirez	June 12, 1866	3,501.21

* The heirs of Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca, by the act of June 21, 1860, were granted, in lieu of "Las Vegas Grandes," which they claimed, the same amount of land contained in the Las Vegas town grant, to be located by them in square bodies, not exceeding five in number. The heirs of Baca have located said grant in five square bodies, viz: Nos. 1 and 2 in New Mexico, Nos. 3 and 5 in Arizona, and No. 4 in Colorado..

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, November 5, 1868.

No. 19.—*Statement showing the area of the several States and Territories containing public and the quantity of land which remained unsold and unap*

No. 1.	No. 2.		No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
States and Territories containing public land.	Areas of States and Territories containing public lands.		Quantity sold.	Entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, and its supplements of 1864 and 1866.	Granted for military services.
	Square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio	39,964.00	25,576,960.00	12,805,882.19	5,777.57	1,817,425.99
Indiana	33,809.00	21,637,760.00	16,122,244.78		1,311,956.65
Illinois	55,410.00	35,462,400.00	19,879,408.27	272.03	9,533,453.00
Missouri	65,350.00	41,824,000.00	22,890,263.15	863,922.83	6,803,762.89
Alabama	50,722.00	32,462,080.00	17,788,665.12	171,944.24	1,158,611.17
Mississippi	47,156.00	30,179,840.00	12,201,037.03	121,710.15	384,697.73
Louisiana	41,346.00	26,461,440.00	5,729,309.75	4,659.52	1,156,442.50
Michigan	56,451.00	36,128,640.00	12,265,566.12	1,171,732.11	3,554,606.78
Arkansas	52,198.00	33,406,720.00	8,235,659.03	236,446.20	2,258,146.92
Florida	59,268.00	37,931,520.00	1,832,431.49	228,128.67	464,782.04
Iowa	55,045.00	35,228,800.00	11,587,240.35	362,954.05	13,954,245.77
Wisconsin	53,924.00	34,511,360.00	9,819,225.39	779,372.10	6,141,012.82
California	188,981.00	120,947,840.00	1,196,874.41	368,321.76	470,452.00
Minnesota	83,531.00	53,459,840.00	2,127,314.18	2,439,759.64	5,782,839.00
Oregon	95,274.00	60,975,360.00	232,064.39	307,289.98	59,029.14
Kansas	81,318.00	52,043,520.00	244,976.32	788,452.87	4,070,365.95
Nevada	112,090.00	71,737,600.00	60,403.35	11,654.54	7,580.00
Nebraska	75,995.00	48,636,800.00	255,838.58	1,033,171.98	1,476,798.05
Washington Territory	69,994.00	44,796,160.00	178,295.92	246,553.39	41,653.63
New Mexico	121,201.00	77,568,640.00			
Utah	84,476.37	54,065,043.20			
Dakota	150,931.45	96,596,128.00	18,292.44	191,135.04	24,120.00
Colorado	104,500.00	66,880,000.00	69,191.65	125,758.49	155,160.00
Montana	143,776.00	92,016,640.00	35.93		
Arizona	113,916.00	72,906,240.00			
Idaho	86,294.00	55,228,160.00	2,784.61	6,337.90	
Wyoming	97,882.92	62,645,068.80			
Indian	68,991.00	44,154,240.00			
Alaska	577,390.00	369,529,600.00			
Total	2,867,184.74	1,834,998,400.00	155,536,004.45	9,465,355.06	60,627,142.03

Column No. 5 shows the quantity of public land returned as actually located with military bounty land in Ohio, nor the outstanding warrants not returned as located up to June 30, 1868.

Column No. 6 shows the quantity selected within their own limits by States containing public lands, under act to non-public land-holding States which had been located by the State assignees up to June 30, 1868, and cable to all the States.

Column No. 7 shows the quantity actually certified under grants for railroads, and not the whole quantity to the railroad grants by acts of Congress, with the grants for wagon roads, will be equal to 185,890,794.67

Column No. 8 shows the quantity embraced in *approved* swamp selections, up to the 30th June, 1868, under (See swamp tables Nos. 5 and 6.)

Column No. 9 shows the quantity granted for internal improvements, under the act of September 4, 1841, grants to each State for internal improvements. In the case of Ohio and Indiana the prior grants covered the act of 1841. In the case of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, the quantities given in this column include the addi granted to Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines river, under the acts of 1846 and 1862, and joint reso act of 1846, and therefore exceed the quantity of 500,000 acres.

Column No. 10 shows the quantity granted for university purposes, and the estimated quantity granted Indian territory nor Alaska being included.

lands, the quantity of land disposed of by sale or otherwise in each up to the 30th June, 1868, propriated at that date in the several States and Territories.

No. 6.		No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	
Granted for agricultural colleges—act of July 2, 1862.		Approved under grants in aid of railroads.	Approved swamp selections.	Quantity granted for internal improvements.	Donations and grants for schools and universities.	
Selected in place.	Located with scrip.				Schools.	Universities.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	.....	.....	25, 640. 71	1, 243, 001. 77	704, 488	69, 120
.....	.....	.....	1, 263, 733. 28	1, 609, 861. 61	650, 317	46, 080
.....	.....	2, 595, 053. 00	1, 489, 028. 07	533, 382. 73	985, 066	46, 080
244, 384. 51	197, 455. 67	1, 715, 435. 00	4, 330, 540. 35	500, 000. 00	1, 199, 139	46, 080
.....	.....	2, 289, 138. 50	2, 595. 51	500, 000. 00	902, 774	46, 080
.....	.....	908, 680. 29	3, 068, 642. 31	500, 000. 00	837, 584	46, 080
.....	.....	1, 072, 405. 45	8, 430, 254. 73	500, 000. 00	786, 044	46, 080
225, 253. 88	992, 632. 38	2, 718. 413. 49	5, 691, 598. 66	500, 000. 00	1, 067, 397	46, 080
.....	.....	1. 793, 167. 10	7. 283, 763. 13	500, 000. 00	886, 460	46, 080
.....	.....	1, 760, 468. 39	10, 901, 007. 76	500, 000. 00	908, 503	92, 160
240, 000. 96	110, 627. 12	2, 770, 702. 26	844, 814. 19	1. 333, 079. 90	905, 144	46, 080
240, 007. 73	1, 111. 385. 07	1, 379, 545. 35	3, 024, 128. 77	1, 183, 728. 42	958, 649	92, 160
.....	580, 572. 30	116, 382. 02	343, 169. 02	500, 000. 00	6, 719, 324	46, 080
119, 852. 17	632, 323. 03	2, 315, 298. 12	725, 034. 13	500, 000. 00	2, 969, 990	46, 080
.....	7, 680. 00	.....	.....	500, 000. 00	3, 329, 706	46, 080
90, 000. 40	560, 719. 70	2, 908. 92	.....	500, 000. 00	2, 891, 306	46, 080
.....	.....	.....	.....	500, 000. 00	3, 985, 428	46, 080
11, 504. 96	940, 956. 03	.....	.....	500, 000. 00	2, 702, 044	46, 080
.....	1, 120. 00	.....	.....	.....	2, 488, 675	46, 080
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 309, 368	46, 080
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 003, 613	46, 080
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 366, 451	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 715, 555	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 112, 035	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 050, 350	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 168, 231	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 480, 281	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1, 171, 004. 61	5, 135, 471. 30	21, 436, 597. 89	47, 423, 950. 62	12, 403, 054. 43	67, 983, 922	1, 982, 880

warrants, and does not include the military scrip received as money, the area of the Virginia military reserve

the agricultural college act of July 2, 1862, and its supplements; also the quantity of scrip issued under said not the quantity liable to pass under the act, which would be 9,600,000 acres, should said act be made appli-

which will inure under the grants, it being estimated that the aggregate which will be transferred pursuant acres. (See table No. 11.)
the acts of 1849, 1850, and 1860, and not the quantity *selected*, the latter being in excess of the approvals.

and specific grants prior thereto. The act of 1841 granted 500,000 acres, less the quantity embraced in prior quantity given in column 9, exceeding 500,000 acres; and therefore those States received no land under the tional selections by Illinois for the Illinois and Michigan canal, under the acts of 1842 and 1854, the quantity lution of 1861; also the grant to Wisconsin for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, under the

to the States and reserved in the organized Territories, respectively, for the support of schools, neither the

No. 19.—*Statement showing the area of the several States*

States and Territories containing public land.	No. 11. Located with Indian scrip.	No. 12. Located with float scrip, under act of March 17, 1862.	No. 13. Estimated quantity granted for wagon roads.	No. 14. Quantity granted for ship canal.	No. 15. Salines.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio					24,216
Indiana					23,040
Illinois					121,629
Missouri		80.00			46,080
Alabama	7,918.83				23,040
Mississippi	16,402.00				
Louisiana	78,563.24				
Michigan	400.00	12,896.24	1,718,613	1,250,000	46,080
Arkansas	275,972.64				46,080
Florida					
Iowa	2,200.00	80.00			46,080
Wisconsin	22,851.21	1,680.00	250,000	200,000	
California	28,949.33	80.00			
Minnesota	214,350.98	400.00			46,080
Oregon			1,256,800		46,080
Kansas	640.00				46,080
Nevada	15,156.99				
Nebraska	1,400.00	80.00			
Washington Territory					
New Mexico					
Utah					
Dakotah	9,680.00				
Colorado	80.00				
Montana					
Arizona					
Idaho					
Wyoming					
Indian					
Alaska					
Total	674,565.22	15,296.24	3,225,413	1,450,000	514,485

Column No. 12 shows the quantity located with scrip issued under the act of March 17, 1862, (Statutes, and La Nana grants, in Louisiana.

Column No. 15, showing the quantity granted for salines, does not include the selections by the State of

Column No. 21 shows the quantity embraced in confirmed private claims, so far as returns of surveys have

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, November* 5, 1868.

* Donations to actual settlers under the act of September 27, 1850, and supplemental acts.

and Territories containing public lands, &c.—Continued.

No. 16.	No. 17.	No. 18.	No. 19.	No. 20.	No. 21.	No. 22.
Seats of government and public buildings.	Granted to individuals and companies.	Granted for deaf and dumb asylums.	Reserved for benefit of Indians.	Reserved for companies, individuals, and corporations.	Confirmed private land claims.	Remaining unsold and unappropriated June 30, 1868.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	32, 141. 24	.....	16, 330. 73	8, 805, 976. 00	26, 459. 80	500. 00
2, 560	843. 44	.....	126, 220. 71	149, 102. 00	329, 880. 53	1, 920. 00
2, 560	954. 64	.....	41, 754. 59	.....	233, 334. 00	424. 67
2, 560	.....	.....	22, 587. 61	.....	1, 477, 993. 77	1, 483, 715. 22
1, 620	1, 981. 53	21, 949. 46	2, 542, 378. 82	.....	213, 386. 65	6, 790, 996. 17
1, 280	15, 965. 31	.....	†6, 561, 608. 82	.....	688, 083. 25	4, 828, 069. 11
.....	8, 412. 98	.....	.....	.....	2, 075, 426. 29	6, 582, 841. 54
13, 200	4, 080. 00	.....	109, 300. 83	.....	126, 711. 25	4, 614, 078. 26
10, 600	139, 366. 25	2, 097. 43	.....	.....	118, 451. 12	11, 574, 430. 18
6, 240	52, 114. 00	20, 924. 22	227. 49	305. 75	3, 739, 789. 00	17, 424, 438. 19
3, 840	.....	.....	119, 183. 34	.....	.....	2, 902, 528. 06
6, 400	5, 705. 82	.....	.....	.....	36, 880. 99	9, 258, 627. 33
6, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 030, 814. 86	104, 538, 420. 30
6, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35, 534, 118. 75
6, 400	*1, 625, 576. 17	.....	1, 040, 640. 00	.....	.....	52, 518, 014. 32
6, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42, 795, 589. 84
25, 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67, 085, 697. 12
44, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41, 624, 126. 40
.....	*228, 064. 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	41, 565, 717. 53
.....	.....	.....	661, 427. 00	.....	1, 846, 247. 00	70, 705, 518. 00
.....	.....	.....	2, 039, 040. 00	.....	.....	48, 976, 310. 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90, 986, 449. 52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62, 814, 254. 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86, 904, 569. 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68, 855, 890. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52, 150, 806. 49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59, 164, 787. 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44, 154, 240. 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369, 529, 600. 00
146, 860	2, 115, 205. 91	44, 971. 11	13, 280, 699. 94	8, 955, 383. 75	16, 943, 458. 51	1, 405, 366, 678. 93

volume 12, page 371,) in satisfaction of claims against the United States for lands sold within the Las Ormigas

Nebraska, under the act of April 19, 1864, (Statutes, volume 13, page 49.)
been received, not embracing claims confirmed and not yet reported as surveyed.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

† Including Chickasaw cession.

No. 20.—*Historical and statistical table of the United States of North America.*

[NOTE.—The whole area of the United States, including water surface of lakes and rivers, is nearly equal to four million square miles, embracing the Russian purchase.]

The thirteen original States.	Area in square miles.	*Population—1860.
New Hampshire	9,280	326,073
Massachusetts	7,800	1,231,066
Rhode Island	1,306	174,620
Connecticut	4,750	460,147
New York	47,000	3,880,735
New Jersey	8,320	672,035
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,906,115
Delaware	2,120	112,216
Maryland	11,124	687,049
Virginia—East and West	61,352	1,596,318
North Carolina	50,704	992,622
South Carolina	34,000	703,708
Georgia	58,000	1,057,286

States admitted.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		†Area in square miles.	*Population—1860.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.		
Kentucky				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	37,680	1,155,684
Vermont				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	*10,212	315,098
Tennessee				June 1, 1796	1	491	45,600	1,109,801
Ohio	Ordn'ce of 1787			Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	39,964	2,339,502
Louisiana	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	*41,346	708,002
Indiana	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	33,809	1,350,428
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	47,156	791,305
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	*55,410	1,711,951
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	50,722	964,201
Maine				Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	*35,000	628,279
Missouri	June 4, 1812	2	743	Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	*65,350	1,182,012
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,198	435,450
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	*56,451	749,113
Florida	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	59,268	140,425
Iowa	June 12, 1838	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	55,045	674,948
Texas				Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	*274,356	604,215
Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	Mar. 3, 1847	9	178	53,924	775,881
California				Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	*188,981	305,439
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849	9	403	Feb. 26, 1857	11	166	83,531	173,855
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,274	52,465
Kansas	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	81,318	107,206
West Virginia				Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	23,000	.....
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	‡112,090	§6,857 ‖10,507
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	.....	13	32	*104,500	§34,277 ‖2,261
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	10	277	Mar. 1, 1867	13	47	75,995	28,841

Territories.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Area in square miles.	*Population.
		Vol.	Page.		
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	.....	.....	97,883	The estimated population of these Territories on January 1, 1865, as above indicated, was 360,000.
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	121,201	
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	¶84,476	
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	69,994	
Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	††150,932	
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	**113,916	
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	‖‖86,294	
Montana	May 26, 1864	13	85	143,776	
Indian		.....	.....	68,991	
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790 Mar. 3, 1791	1 1	130 214	10 miles sq're.	
***Northwestern America purchased by treaty of May 28, 1867.		.....	.....	577,390	70,000

NOTES TO THE FOREGOING TABLE.

* The total population of the United States in 1860 was, in round numbers, 31,500,000. In 1865 it is estimated that the population was 35,500,000, including the inhabitants of the Territories, estimated at 360,000 persons on January 1, 1865. At the present time, November 1, 1868, according to the most satisfactory estimate, it is about 39,250,000. In 1870, according to existing ratios, the population of this country will be over 42,250,000. At the end of the present century, 107,000,000.

† The areas of those States marked with a star are derived from geographical authorities, the public surveys not having been completely extended over them.

‡ The present area of Nevada is 112,090 square miles, enlarged by adding one degree of longitude lying between the 37th and 42d degrees of north latitude, which was detached from the west part of Utah and also northwestern part of Arizona Territory, per act of Congress approved May 5, 1866, U. S. Laws 1865 and 1866, page 43, and as assented to by the legislature of the State of Nevada January 18, 1867.

§ White persons.

‖ Indians.

¶ The present area of Utah is 84,476 square miles, reduced from the former area of 88,056 square miles by incorporating one degree of longitude on the east side, between the 41st and 42d degrees of north latitude, with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress approved July 25, 1868.

** The present area of Arizona is 113,916 square miles, reduced from the former area of 126,141 square miles by an act of Congress approved May 5, 1866, detaching from the northwestern part of Arizona a tract of land equal to 12,225 square miles, and adding it to the State of Nevada. U. S. Laws 1865 and 1866, page 43.

NEVADA.—Enabling act approved March 24, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 30. Duly admitted into the Union. President's proclamation No. 22, dated October 31, 1864. Statutes, volume 13, page 749.

COLORADO.—Enabling act approved March 21, 1863; Statutes, volume 13, page 32. Not yet admitted.

NEBRASKA.—Enabling act approved April 19, 1864; Statutes, volume 13, page 47. Duly admitted into the Union. See President's proclamation No. 9, dated March 1, 1867. U. S. Laws 1866 and 1867, page 4.

That portion of the District of Columbia south of the Potomac river was retroceded to Virginia July 9, 1846. Statutes, volume 9, page 35.

*** BOUNDARIES.—Commencing at 54° 40′ north latitude, ascending Portland channel to the mountains, following their summits to the 141° west longitude; thence north, on this line, to the Arctic ocean, forming the eastern boundary. Starting from the Arctic ocean west, the line descends Behring's strait, between the two islands of Krusenstern and Ratmanoff, to the parallel of 65° 30′, and proceeds due north without limitation into the same Arctic ocean. Beginning again at the same initial point, on the parallel of 65° 30′, thence in a course southwest through Behring's strait, between the island of St. Lawrence and Cape Choukotski, to the 172° west longitude; and thence southwesterly through Behring's sea, between the islands of Attou and Copper, to the meridian of 193° west longitude; leaving the prolonged group of the Aleutian islands in the possessions now transferred to the United States, and making the western boundary of our country the dividing line between Asia and America.

†† The present area of Dakota is 150,932 square miles, reduced from the former area of 240,597 square miles by incorporating seven degrees of longitude of the western part, between the 41st and 45th degrees of north latitude, with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress approved July 25, 1868.

‖‖ The present area of Idaho is 86,294 square miles, reduced from the former area of 90,932 square miles by incorporating one degree of longitude on the east side, between the 42d and 44th degrees of north latitude, with the Territory of Wyoming, per act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office, November 5, 1868.*

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS

FOR

THE YEAR 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Pension Office, November 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this bureau for the past year and its present condition:

ARMY PENSIONS.

The number of original applications for invalid pensions, by reason of casualties occurring in the army service, admitted during the last fiscal year, was 9,325, less by 7,127 than the number granted the year previous, at an annual aggregate rate of $628,271 70. The number of claims for increase of this class of pensions allowed was 4,854, at an annual aggregate rate of $280,487 28. The average rate of original pensions granted is $67 37½, or $4 35½ less than the preceding year.

Of original applications by widows, orphans, and other dependent relatives, by reason of deaths incident to this branch of the service, 19,242 were granted, less by 418 only than the year previous, at an aggregate yearly rate of $1,910,202 70. The number of claims for increase admitted in this class, almost entirely on account of minor children, was 27,053, at an annual aggregate rate of $1,725,960.

The total number of invalid pensioners borne upon the rolls on the 30th day of June, 1868, on account of casualties in the army, was 74,782, who were paid in the aggregate at the rate of $6,828,025 26; and the total number of widows, orphans, and other dependent relatives in this class, 92,243, who were paid in the aggregate at the rate of $12,065,068 94. The number of army pensioners of both the above classes was 167,025, at a total annual rate of $18,893,094 20.

Prior to the date of the last annual report of this office, the sole surviving soldier of the Revolution, pensioned under the general laws, had died. Of the two soldiers, pensioned by special acts of Congress, then upon the rolls, John Gray, of Ohio, and Daniel F. Bakeman, of New York, the former has since died, and the latter was alive at the date of the last semi-annual payment, September 4, 1868.

Nancy Serena, widow of Joseph Serena, of Pennsylvania, still survives, the only representative on the rolls of that class of revolutionary widows married prior to the close of the war. Of those married prior to January 1, 1794, there are 55 surviving; of those married prior to January 1, 1800, 45; and of those married since the latter date, 787; making a total of 888 revolutionary widows now upon the rolls, less by 109 than the number returned the previous year.

There are now upon the rolls 1,303 widows and orphans of soldiers who served in wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to 1861, an increase of 551 since the last annual report, chiefly occasioned by restoration to the rolls of those residing in the States lately in rebellion.

The following statement exhibits the increase of the invalid pension rolls occasioned by disabilities incurred in the army in various wars:

There were upon the rolls in 1791	1,356
Added prior to war of 1812	1,157
Added prior to war of 1836, (Florida)	3,748
Added prior to war of 1846, (Mexican)	943
Added prior to war of 1861, (rebellion)	6,525
Added subsequently	84,427

Of widows of soldiers placed upon the rolls on account of services in wars following the Revolution, there were:

In the war of 1812	4,955
In the war of 1836, (Florida)	462
In the war of 1846, (Mexican)	2,362
In the war of 1812, and Indian wars, under act of February 3, 1853	3,649
Widows and children, war of 1861	116,499

The act of June 6, 1866, authorized an increase of invalid pensions to those soldiers who had lost a limb in the service, or whose disability was equivalent thereto, and a still greater increase for greater disability. The whole number of invalid pensions increased since the passage of said act is 18,800, nearly all of which were claimed under its provisions.

By the act of July 25, 1866, it was provided that $2 per month additional should be allowed to widows on account of each minor child of their deceased husbands; also, to the guardian of minors, in cases of death or remarriage of widows. The whole number of pensions of widows and minor children increased was 46,362, and were, with rare exceptions, confined to this class.

The whole amount paid to invalid pensioners during the last fiscal year was $7,484,796 85; and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives $11,873,182 71, making a total of $23,658,598 78 paid to army pensioners.

The balance of funds in the hands of agents for the payment of army pensions was, on the 30th of June, $1,426,561 88.

NAVY PENSIONS.

In this branch of the service there were allowed to invalids 135 original pensions, at an aggregate annual rate of $12,890; and in the same class were increased 50, at a total annual rate of $2,994. Of original applications from widows, minors, and dependent relatives, 219 were admitted, at an aggregate rate of $26,012, and in the same class 72 were increased, at the total annual rate of $3,600.

The total number of navy invalid pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year was 1,175, at an annual rate of $94,833 75; and of widows, minor children, and other relatives 1,443, at $236,256, making a total of 2,618, at $331,099 75.

The total amount actually paid to invalid pensioners in this branch for the year ending June 30, 1868, was $97,340; and to widows, children, and dependent relatives, $255,043 21; the total amount of navy pensions paid being $352,383 21.

The balance of funds in the hands of agents for the payment of navy pensions was, on the 30th of June, $199,645 62.

GRAND AGGREGATE.

The total number of pensioners of all classes, whose names appeared upon the rolls June 30, 1868, was 169,643, paid at an aggregate rate of $19,224,183 95. The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the year was 28,921, and the number dropped by reason of remarriages, deaths, and other causes, was 14,752. The number of pensions increased during the year was 32,029. The total amount actually paid for pensions during the year, including arrears and expenses of disbursement, was $24,010,981 99, exceeding by $5,391,025 53 the amount paid the previous year.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

For a more detailed account of the transactions of this office in the several States, and at the pension agencies, reference is made to the tabular statements appended to this report.

The following summary will assist in a ready comparison of the business of the bureau for the three years ending June 30, 1868:

Year.	Whole number of admissions.	Whole number of pensions.	Yearly rate.	Amount paid.
1866	51,471	126,722	$11,674,474 31	$13,459,996 43
1867	70,063	155,474	16,447,822 22	18,619,956 46
1868	60,950	169,643	19,224,183 95	24,010,981 99

The number of pensioners of the several classes whose names were on the pension roll at the close of each fiscal year was, for the last seven years, as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Revolutionary soldiers	30	18	12	3	1	.....	*1
Revolutionary widows	1,850	1,573	1,418	1,114	931	997	888
Army invalids	3,878	7,248	22,767	35,041	54,620	70,892	74,782
Widows, &c., (army)	1,485	4,820	25,433	47,972	68,957	81,294	91,354
Navy invalids	421	544	712	839	1,032	1,054	1,175
Widows, &c., (navy)	483	577	793	1,017	1,181	1,327	1,443
Total	8,147	14,780	51,135	85,986	126,722	155,474	169,643

* Special act pensioner.

The total amount paid to the several classes of pensioners since the organization of the government may be seen from the following statement:

To army invalids	$37,005,507 22
To revolutionary soldiers	46,082,175 97
To widows of revolutionary soldiers	19,254,775 32
To widows, &c., in subsequent wars	50,559,346 41
To navy invalids and privateers	3,818,384 59
To navy widows, &c., and widows of privateers	3,112,308 10
To special act pensioners, paid at Treasury	1,215,755 18
Total	161,048,252 79

BOUNTY LAND.

In the bounty land department there were 989 warrants issued for 160 acres, amounting to 158,240 acres; 61 warrants for 120 acres, amounting

to 7,320 acres; and 27 warrants for 80 acres, amounting to 2,160 acres; making an aggregate of 1,077 warrants, covering 167,720 acres.

Of duplicate warrants there were 27 issued for 160 acres each; 6 for 120 acres; 5 for 80 acres; 1 for 60 acres, and 1 for 40 acres; a total of 40.

There were 1,062 original applications received, and 2,988 cases suspended for insufficiency of testimony to establish title of the claimants.

PENSION NOTARIES.

Provision is made by the third section of the supplementary pension act of July 4, 1864, for the designation of officers before whom declarations may be made in localities more than 25 miles distant from any place at which a court of record is held. These officers, who are known as pension notaries, must have been previously qualified, under a State or other appointment, to administer oaths, and their authority to act, under a designation from the Pension Office, ceases with the expiration of the term of such previous appointment. The following list includes the names of those now qualified as pension notaries:

Pension notaries.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.	State.
S. W. King	Hancock	La Harpe	Illinois.
J. Hilsinger	Jackson	Sabula	Iowa.
William Small	Aroostook	Fort Fairfield	Maine.
Henry B. Flint	Cumberland	Baldwin	Do.
J. W. Knight	do	Otisfield	Do.
George F. Tilden	Hancock	Castine	Do.
Abijah M. Billings	Kennebec	Clinton	Do.
John A. Larrabee	Penobscot	Carroll	Do.
Nathan Wyman	do	Dexter	Do.
George H. Haskell	do	Lee	Do.
Alvin Haynes	do	Mattawamkeag	Do.
Bial H. Scribner	do	Springfield	Do.
Oliver S. Livermore	Washington	Eastport	Do.
George Comstock	do	Lubec	Do.
John Campbell	Oakland	Ortonville	Michigan.
Oliver Swain	Oceana	Greenwood	Do.
George Ray	Leelenaw	Glen Arbor	Do.
John B. Stow	Broome	Deposit	New York.
Horace P. West	Cattaraugus	Olean	Do.
Joshua Smith	Delaware	Cannonsville	Do.
Samuel W. Stimpson	Greene	Windham Centre	Do.
Henry Garber	Oswego	Cleveland	Do.
E. W. White	St. Lawrence	Morristown	Do.
Francis G. Barnes	Sullivan	Long Eddy	Do.
Henry Griffeth	Ulster	Shandaken	Do.
Aaron Wright	Warren	Hague	Do.
Leverett Spring	Wyoming	Arcade	Do.
Robert H. Canan	Cambria	Johnstown	Pennsylvania.
Joseph J. Holden	Crawford	Titusville	Do.
William T. Fulton	Chester	Oxford	Do.
Jeduthan Wells	Erie	Albion	Do.
M. G. McKoon	do	Union Mills	Do.
Francis West	Accomac	Horntown	Virginia.
A. P. Hunton	Windsor	Bethel	Vermont.
A. R. Tyler	Grant	Muscoda	Wisconsin.
John C. Chadwick	Beaufort	Beaufort	South Carolina.
James L. Barnwell	do	Port Royal	Do.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The subjoined list comprises the names of the examining surgeons for this office, designated in accordance with the provisions of the eighth section of the act of July 14, 1862, and acting as such at this date:

CONNECTICUT.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
A. L. Williams	Fairfield	Brookfield.
H. L. W. Burritt	do	Bridgeport.
William H. Trowbridge	do	Stamford.
Eli F. Hendrick	do	Danbury.
Moses B. Pardee	do	South Norwalk.
Pinckney W. Ellsworth	Hartford	Hartford.
Rial Strickland	do	Enfield.
B. N. Comings	do	New Britain.
James Welch	Litchfield	West Winsted.
C. B. Maltbie	do	Falls Village.
David E. Bostwick	do	Litchfield.
Henry S. Turrell	do	New Milford.
G. H. Atwood	do	Woodbury.
Harmon W. Shove	do	Do.
Miner C. Hazen	Middlesex	Haddam.
Rufus Baker	do	Middletown.
Henry Pierpont	New Haven	New Haven.
Charles A. Gallagher	do	Do.
Robert M. Lord	New London	New London.
Ralph Farnsworth	do	Norwich.
A. W. Nelson	do	New London.
John B. Lewis	Tolland	Rockville.
Stephen G. Risley	do	Do.
Samuel Hutchins	Windham	West Killingly.
David C. Card	do	Willimantic.

CALIFORNIA.

Jonathan Letterman	San Francisco	San Francisco.

DELAWARE.

Isaac Jump	Kent	Dover.
D. W. Maull	Newcastle	Wilmington.
S. D. Marshall	Sussex	Georgetown.
C. W. Jones	Newcastle	Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

James Phillips	Washington	Washington.
W. W. Potter	do	Do.
George R. Miller	do	Do.
John Walter	do	Do.
S. J. Radcliffe	do	Georgetown.

ILLINOIS.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Joseph Robbins	Adams	Quincy.
Moses F. Bassett	do	Do.
Charles H. Evans	Alexander	Cairo.
Jacques Ravold	Bond	Greenville.
John Bond	Brown	Versailles.
James N. Allen	do	Mount Sterling.
C. C. Lattimer	Bureau	Princeton.
E. S. Blanchard	do	Neponset.
D. Frank Etter	Carroll	Mount Carroll.
H. C. McPherson	Cass	Beardstown.
Winston Somers	Champaign	Urbana.
Fleming R. Payne	Clark	Marshall.
E. W. Boyles	Clay	Clay City.
James Portmess	do	Xenia.
Aaron Ferguson	Coles	Charleston.
V. R. Bridges	do	Mattoon.
Gerhard C. Paoli	Cook	Chicago.
William A. Knox	do	Do.
Henry M. Lyman	do	Do.
Samuel J. Jones	do	Do.
William C. Lyman	do	Do.
Daniel Newcomb	do	Palatine.
Stephen D. Meserve	Crawford	Robinson.
Samuel T. Alling	Cumberland	Neoga.
Isaac W. Garvin	De Kalb	Sycamore.
Naham E. Ballou	do	Sandwich.
John Wright	De Witt	Clinton.
James L. Reat	Douglas	Tuscola.
Abram J. Miller	Edgar	Paris.
L. W. Lowe	Edwards	Albion.
Lewis W. Smith	Effingham	Effingham.
Richard T. Higgins	Fayette	Vandalia.
Samuel Hamilton	Franklin	Frankfort.
Reuben R. McDowell	Fulton	Lewistown.
George W. Wright	do	Canton.
Joseph W. Redden	Gallatin	Shawneetown.
James B. Samuel	Green	Carrollton.
John Antis	Grundy	Morris.
E. E. Welborn	Hamilton	McLeansboro'.
Charles Hay	Hancock	Warsaw.
John K. Boude	do	Carthage.
H. Howey	do	Dallas City.
Albert De Lezynski	Hardin	Rosiclare.
C. M. Clark	Henry	Galva.
William C. Brown	do	Geneseo.
William J. Fain	Jackson	Murphysboro'.
John W. Lawrence	do	Carbondale.
John H. Maxwell	Jasper	Newton.
Joseph O. Hamilton	Jersey	Jerseyville.
E. D. Kittoe	Jo Daviess	Galena.
George Bratton	Johnson	Vienna.
Joseph H. Way	Kankakee	Kankakee City.
O. D. Howell	Kane	Aurora.
D. W. Young	do	Do.
J. W. Spalding	Knox	Galesburg.
George W. Foote	do	Do.
Jason Duncan	do	Knoxville.
E. S. Cooper	do	Henderson.
Benjamin S. Cory	Lake	Waukegan.
Chester Hard	La Salle	Ottawa.
Daniel D. Thompson	do	Do.
Oliver Everett	Lee	Dixon.
J. R. Corbus	do	Amboy.
Eliab W. Capron	Livingston	Pontiac.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Tristam Rogers	Livingston	Fairburg.
Samuel Sargent	Logan	Lincoln.
Richard D. Hammond	McDonough	Macomb.
Abner Hagar	McHenry	Marengo.
H. W. Richardson	do	Woodstock.
Eli K. Crothers	McLean	Bloomington.
Henry Conkling	do	Do.
Ira B. Curtis	Macon	Decatur.
John P. Matthews	Macoupin	Carlinville.
John H. Wier	Madison	Edwardsville.
A. S. Haskell	do	Alton.
John L. Hallam	Marion	Centralia.
Allen T. Barnes	do	Do.
Isaac H. Reeder	Marshall	Lacon.
Kendall E. Rich	do	Wenona.
Carl Reichmann	Mason	Bath.
P. L. Dieffenbacher	do	Havana
John H. Scott	Massac	Metropolis.
Thomas S. Stanway	Mercer	New Boston.
Engelbert Voerster	Monroe	Waterloo.
John S. Hillis	Montgomery	Hillsborough.
Henry Jones	Morgan	Jacksonville.
William W. Burns	Ogle	Polo.
F. A. McNeill	do	Mount Morris.
George L. Lucas	Peoria	Peoria.
William N. Bottomly	Perry	Tamaroa.
John McLean	do	Du Quoin.
Byron B. Jones	Piatt	Monticello.
Benjamin Norris	Pike	Pittsfield.
Joseph H. Ledlie	do	Do.
H. W. McCoy	Pope	Golconda.
Cuthbert T. Jones	Randolph	Chester.
Andrew B. Beattie	do	Red Bud.
George W. Carrothers	Richland	Olney.
Thomas Galt	Rock Island	Rock Island.
Samuel C. Plummer	do	Do.
Ferdinand Rubach	St. Clair	Belleville.
Cornelius Baker	Saline	Harrisburg.
Thomas S. Hening	Sangamon	Springfield.
Henry C. Barrell	do	Do.
Clark Roberts	Scott	Winchester.
Enos Penwell	Shelby	Shelbyville.
Thomas Hall	Stark	Toulon.
Benjamin T. Buckley	Stephenson	Freeport.
Samuel J. Bumstead	Tazewell	Pekin.
George W. Schuchard	Union	Jonesboro'.
Philip H. Barton	Vermillion	Danville.
John J. Lescher	Wabash	Mount Carmel.
John A. Young	Warren	Monmouth.
Elihu H. Henry	Washington	Irvington.
John D. Cope	Wayne	Fairfield.
Francis Ronalds	White	Grayville.
Frank J. Foster	do	Carmi.
Henry Utley	Whitesides	Sterling.
A. S. Hudson	do	Do.
Henry C. Donaldson	do	Morrison.
C. A. Griswold	do	Fulton.
J. F. Daggert	Will	Lockport.
Henry F. Woodruff	do	Joliet.
James Davidson	Williamson	Marion.
George L. Owen	do	Bainbridge.
Jabez B. Lyman	Winnebago	Rockford.
James McCann	Woodford	El Paso.

INDIANA.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Thomas T. Dorwin	Adams	Decatur.
Benjamin S Woodworth	Allen	Fort Wayne.
James S. Gregg	do	Do.
Solomon Davis	Bartholomew	Columbus.
Peter Drayer	Blackford	Hartford City.
Mathew H. Bonnel	Boone	Lebanon.
Asa Coleman	Cass	Logansport.
James M. Justice	do	Do.
L. W. Beckwith	Clark	Jeffersonville.
Robert H. Culbertson	Clay	Bowling Green.
Williamson P. Dunn	Clinton	Frankfort.
Emanuel R. Hawn	Crawford	Leavenworth.
John A. Scudder	Daviess	Washington.
M. H. Harding	Dearborn	Lawrenceburg.
John L. Wooden	Decatur	Greenburg.
Solomon Stough	De Kalb	Waterloo City.
John C. Helm	Delaware	Muncie.
Mathew Huber	Dubois	Jasper.
M. M. Latta	Elkhart	Goshen.
C. S. Frink	do	Elkhart.
Samuel W. Vance	Fayette	Connersville.
William A. Clapp	Floyd	New Albany.
William L. Wilson	Fountain	Attica.
Samuel J. Weldon	do	Covington.
Thomas H. Conner	Franklin	Metamora.
Hugh H. Patten	Gibson	Princeton.
Milton Jay	Grant	Marion.
James A. Minnick	Green	Point Commerce.
William J. Hoadley	Hendricks	Danville.
Isaac Mendenhall	Henry	Newcastle.
George W. Riddell	do	Knightstown.
William B. Cooper	Howard	Kokomo.
F. S. C. Grayston	Huntington	Huntington.
Amos Frost	Jackson	Seymour.
James H. Loughridge	Jasper	Rensselaer.
Manuel Reed	Jay	Jay.
William Collins	Jefferson	Madison.
James C. Burt	Jennings	Vernon.
E. H. Peck	Knox	Vincennes.
Silas C. Sapp	Kosciusko	Warsaw.
Leonard Barber	La Grange	Wolcott's Mills.
John H. Rerick	do	La Grange.
Harvey Pettibone	Lake	Crown Point.
Luther Brusie	La Porte	La Porte
George W. Mears	Marion	Indianapolis.
F S. Newcomer	do	Do.
George W Clippinger	do	Do.
Henry F. Barnes	do	Do.
Nehemiah Sherman	Marshall	Plymouth.
Isaac C. Walker	Miami	Peru.
James F. Dodds	Monroe	Bloomington.
Milton Herndon	Montgomery	Crawfordsville.
B D. Blackstone	Morgan	Martinsville.
Jethro A. Hatch	Newton	Adriance.
S. W. Lemmon	Noble	Albion.
S. T. Williams	do	Kendallville.
Joshua T. Belles	Owen	Spencer.
William D Thomas	Parke	Rockville.
John Hawkins	Pike	Petersburg.
John F. McCarthy	Porter	Valparaiso.
Edwin V. Spencer	Posey	Mount Vernon.
Israel B. Washburn	Pulaski	Star City.
Samuel Fisher	Putnam	Greencastle.

INDIANA—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Richard Bosworth	Randolph	Winchester.
William Anderson	Ripley	Versailles.
William A. Pugh	Rush	Rushville.
Lewis Humphreys	St. Joseph	South Bend.
John Perry	Shelby	Shelbyville.
Charles W. Gabbert	Spencer	Rockport.
Thomas B. Williams	Steuben	Angola.
E. S. Gale	Switzerland	Vevay.
Thomas Chesnut	Tippecanoe	Lafayette.
William F. Cady	do	Do.
M. V. B. Newcomer	Tipton	Tipton.
A. W. Pinkerton	Union	Liberty.
John B. Johnston	Vanderburgh	Evansville.
Isaac B. Hedges	Vermillion	Clinton.
E. V. Ball	Vigo	Terre Haute.
Jason Holloway	Wabash	Wabash.
Joseph Jones	Warren	Williamsport.
T. J. Johnson	Warrick	Boonville.
William Dickey	Wayne	Centreville.
Elias Fisher	do	Richmond.
S. B. Bushnell	White	Monticello.

IOWA.

I. H. Hedge	Allemakee	Waukon.
N. Udell	Appanoose	Centreville.
William S. Boyd	Benton	Vinton.
S. N. Pierce	Black Hawk	Cedar Falls.
L. J. Alleman	Boone	Montana.
John G. House	Buchanon	Independence.
J. F. Kennedy	Cedar	Tipton.
David H. Henry	Chickasaw	Nashua.
H. M. Mixer	do	New Hampton.
E. M. Laws	Clarke	Oceola.
John Low	Clayton	McGregor.
A. B. Hanna	do	Elkader.
A. B. Ireland	Clinton	Camanche.
Albert W. Morgan	do	De Witt.
Charles H. Lothrop	do	Lyons.
E. J. Shelton	Davis	Bloomfield.
John P. Finley	Decatur	Leon.
Philip Harvey	Des Moines	Burlington.
J. M. Lanning	Delaware	Manchester.
R. S. Lewis	Dubuque	Dubuque.
C. C. Parker	Fayette	Fayette.
J. S. Hurd	Franklin	Hampton.
J. N. Penn	Fremont	Sidney.
J. W. Smith	Floyd	Charles City.
E. B. Fenn	Guthrie	Guthrie Centre.
John W. Gustine	do	Panora.
J. R. Burgess	Hamilton	Webster City.
John H. Cusack	Hardin	Eldora.
A. W. McClure	Henry	Mount Pleasant.
J. W. Reed	Howard	Lime Springs.
Preston L. Lake	Jackson	Maquoketa City.
J. F. Fairbank	do	Sabula.
Benjamin M. Failor	Jasper	Newton.
Richard J. Mohr	Jefferson	Fairfield.
Henry Murray	Johnson	Iowa City.
William M. Skinner	Jones	Anamosa.

IOWA—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
H. W. Selby	Keokuk	Sigourney.
H. T. Cleaver	Lee	Keokuk.
R. H. Wyman	do	Do.
A. C. Roberts	do	Fort Madison.
Henry Ristine	Lynn	Marion.
J. F. Grimes	Louisa	Wapello.
H. W. Jay	Lucas	Chariton.
S. B. Cherry	Madison	Winterset.
D. A. Hoffman	Mahaska	Oskaloosa.
J. T. French	Marion	Knoxville.
James Lang	Marshall	Marshalltown.
D. G. Frisbie	Mitchell	Mitchell.
W. B. Cousins	Monroe	Albia.
Christian Hershe	Muscatine	Muscatine.
N. L. Van Sandt	Page	Clarinda.
A. G. Field	Polk	Des Moines.
Charles H. Rawson	do	Do.
Henry Osborne	Pottawatomie	Council Bluffs.
Reuben Sears	Poweshiek	Grinnell.
Lucius French	Scott	Davenport.
W. F. Peck	do	Do.
George Stitzell	Story	Nevada.
S. C. Rogers	Tama	Toledo.
William Craig	Van Buren	Keosauqua.
William Hilton	Wappelo	Agency City.
William L. Orr	do	Ottumwa.
M. A. Dashiell	Warren	Hartford.
William McClelland	Washington	Washington.
George Hay	Wayne	Corydon.
P. D. Silvernail	do	Do.
W. L. Nicholson,	Webster	Fort Dodge.
H. C. Bullis	Winneshiek	Decorah
George W. Vanderhule	Woodbury	Sioux City.

KANSAS.

William Wakefield	Allen	Humboldt.
George W. Cooper	Anderson	Garnett.
William J. Burge	Atchison	Atchison.
William Street	Cherokee	Baxter Springs.
T. H. Shannon	Coffee	Le Roy.
J. S. Redfield.	Bourbon	Fort Scott.
William Finlaw	Davis	Junction City.
I. S. Martin	Doniphan	Highland.
S. C. Harrington	Douglas	Lawrence.
Alonzo Fuller	do	Do.
Henry S. De Ford	Franklin	Ottawa.
Selden W. Jones	Leavenworth	Leavenworth.
O. C. Bender	Linn	Mound City
L. B. Hyatt	do	Do.
J. W. Trueworthy	Lyon	Emporia.
J. J. Sheldon	Nemeha	Seneca.
Hiram S. Roberts	Riley	Manhattan.
D. W. Starmont	Shawnee	Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Samuel K. Rohrer	Adair	Columbia.
W. H. T. Moss	Bath	Owingsville.
Edward Wise	Boyd	Catlettsburg.
Silas Heston	Breckenridge	Hardensburg.
Robert M. Fairleigh	Christian	Hopkinsville.
James Sympson	Clark	Winchester.
Robert C. Wheeler	Crittenden	Marion.
W. G. Hunter	Cumberland	Burksville.
J. L. Stockdell	Fayette	Lexington.
R. P. Samuel	Fleming	Poplar Plains.
Hugh Rodman	Franklin	Frankfort.
William C. Johnson	Grant	Williamstown.
Archibald S. Lewis	Green	Greensburg.
William T. McNees	Harrison	Berry's Station.
C. J. Walton	Hart	Munfordville.
Levi E. Goslee	Henry	Newcastle.
T. H. Moore	Hopkins	Madisonville.
Green V. Holland	Jackson	McKee.
Thomas W. Colescott	Jefferson	Louisville.
Samuel Brandeis	do	Do.
J. J. Temple	Kenton	Covington.
Oliver P. Herndon	Knox	Barbourville.
James D. Foster	Laurel	London,
J. F. Peyton	Lincoln	Stanford.
Jonathan R. Bailey	Logan	Russelville.
Reuben Saunders	McCracken	Paducah.
W. H. Hopper	Marion	Lebanon.
John Shackleford	Mason	Maysville.
Coryden S. Abell	Mercer	Harrodsburg.
W. B. Greene	Monroe	Tompkinsville.
J. F. McMillan	Nicholas	Carlisle.
James H. Barbour	Pendleton	Falmouth.
J. W. F. Parker	Pulaski	Somerset.
S. W. Brown	Rock Castle	Mount Vernon.
James A. Briggs	Warren	Bowling Green.
Preston Peter	Washington	Springfield.
A. R. Barton	Whiteley	Whiteley C. H.

MAINE.

Alonzo Garcelon	Androscoggin	Lewiston.
Benjamin Bussy, jr	Aroostook	Houlton.
E G. Decker	do	Fort Fairfield.
Thomas A. Foster	Cumberland	Portland.
Horatio N Small	do	Do.
Alfred Mitchell	do	Brunswick.
John H. Kimball	do	Bridgetown.
John N. Houghton	Franklin	Phillips.
Edmund Russell	do	Farmington.
George Parcher	Hancock	Ellsworth.
Frederick R. Swazey	do	Bucksport.
Stephen Whitmore	Kennebec	Gardiner.
J. W. Toward	do	Augusta.
Atwood Crosby	do	Walterville.
Charles N. Germaine	Knox	Rockland.
John B. Walker	do	Union.
Alden Blossom	Lincoln	Boothbay.
Samuel Ford	do	Newcastle.
D. Lowell Lamson	Oxford	Fryeburg
Thomas H. Brown	do	Paris.
Ralph K. Jones	Penobscot	Bangor.

MAINE—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
James C. Weston	Penobscot	Bangor.
Eugene F. Sanger	do	Do.
Moses S. Wilson	do	Lincoln.
John Benson	do	Newport.
Luther Rogers	do	Patten.
O. N. Bradbury	do	Springfield.
Benjamin Johnson	Piscataquis	Dover.
E. A. Thompson	do	Do.
Seth B. Sprague	do	Milo.
Israel Putnam	Sagadahoc	Bath.
Charles W. Snow	Somerset	Skowhegan.
John G. Brooks	Waldo	Belfast.
A. G. Peabody	Washington	Machias.
L. P. Babb	do	Eastport.
Samuel B. Hunter	do	East Machias.
Charles E. Swann	do	Calais.
Warren Hunter	do	Cherryfield.
A. R. Lincoln	do	Dennysville.
H. B. Knowles	do	Pembroke.
T. H. Jewett	York	South Berwick.
John L. Allen	do	Saco.
Josiah F. Day	do	Alfred.
John A. Hayes	do	Biddeford.

MARYLAND.

C. H. Ohr	Allegany	Cumberland.
Henry W. Owings	Baltimore	Baltimore.
William H. Norris	do	Do.
A. W. Dodge	do	Do.
C. H. Jones	do	Do.
W. H. Clendinen	do	Do.
James M. Stevenson	do	Do.
J. Robert Ward	do	Govanstown.
R. E. Dorsey	do	St. Dennis.
R. H. Tuft	Cecil	Elkton.
Thomas K. Carroll	Dorchester	Cambridge.
William H. Baltzell	Frederick	Frederick.
George A. Wheeler	Howard	Alberton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John M. Smith	Barnsble	Barnstable.
Oliver S. Root	Berkshire	Pittsfield.
George C. Lawrence	do	North Adams.
Eliphalet Wright	do	Lee
Horace D. Train	do	Sheffield.
Nathan S. Babbitt	do	North Adams.
Foster Hooper	Bristol	Fall River.
John H. Mackee	do	New Bedford.
Henry B. Hubbard	do	Taunton.
John Pierce	Dukes	Edgartown.
W. H. Burleigh	Essex	Lawrence.
Henry C. Perkins	do	Newburyport.
David Choate	do	Salem.
Kendall Flint	do	Haverhill.
Isaac F. Galloupe	do	Lynn.
Ebenezer Hunt	do	Danvers.
Henry M. Chase	do	Lawrence.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Charles L. Fisk, jr	Franklin	Greenfield.
Adam C. Deane	do	Do.
Edward Barton	do	Orange.
Cyrus Temple	do	Heath.
Peter L. B. Stickney	Hampden	Chicopee.
James H. Waterman	do	Westfield.
William Holbrook	do	Palmer.
A. S. McClean	do	Springfield.
Samuel A. Fiske	Hampshire	Northampton.
George F. Thomson	do	Belchertown.
Amos B. Bancroft	Middlesex	Charlestown.
Samuel Richardson	do	Watertown.
Alonzo Chapin	do	Winchester.
Nathan Allen	do	Lowell.
J. Q. A. McCollister	do	Groton Junction.
Ward E. Wright	do	Cambridgeport.
J. L. Sullivan	do	Malden.
John B. King	Nantucket	Nantucket.
Alexander L. B. Monroe	Norfolk	Medway.
J. G. S. Hitchcock	do	Foxborough.
Alexander Jackson	Plymouth	Plymouth.
James M. Underwood	do	Abington.
F. A. Sawyer	do	Wareham.
George Stevens Jones	Suffolk	Boston.
S. L. Sprague	do	Do.
William H. Page	do	Do.
John W. Foye	do	Do.
A. H. Wilson	do	South Boston.
Oramel Martin	Worcester	Worcester.
Charles W. Whitcomb	do	Barre.
Alfred Miller	do	Fitchburg.
Joshua Porter	do	North Brookfield.
E. G. Burnett	do	Webster.
George M. Morse	do	Clinton.
John G. Metcalf	do	Mendon.
Henry Clarke	do	Worcester.
George Jewett	do	Fitchburg.
Edward M. Wheeler	do	Spencer.
Ira Russell	do	Winchendon.
Joseph W. Hastings	do	Warren.

MICHIGAN.

Abram R. Calkins	Allegan	Allegan.
John Roberts	Barry	Hastings.
Robert F. Stratton	Berrien	St. Joseph.
George L. Ames	do	Niles.
Stephen S. Cutter	Branch	Coldwater.
Mathew Gill	Calhoun	Marshall.
Lewis W. Fasquelle	Clinton	St John.
Seneca H. Gage	Eaton	Bellevue.
Charles A. Merritt	do	Charlotte.
Samuel M. Wilkins	do	Eaton Rapids.
Daniel Clark	Genesee	Flint.
Gilbert E. Waters	do	Fentonville.
B D. Ashton	Grand Traverse	Traverse City.
William D. Scott	Gratiot	Ithaca.
John W. Falley	Hillsdale	Hillsdale.
Abram S. Heaton	Houghton	Hancock.
Bennett Richards	Huron	Port Austin.
Joseph B. Hull	Ingham	Lansing.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Ira H. Bartholomew	Ingham	Lansing.
Wesley Wight	do	Stockbridge.
William B. Thomas	Ionia	Ionia.
Delos Braman	Isabella	Isabella.
Joseph Tunnicliff, jr	Jackson	Jackson.
James S. Reeves	Iosco	East Tawas.
Homer O. Hitchcock	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo.
J. W. Fisk	do	Do.
Arvine Peck	Kent	Lowell.
George K. Johnson	do	Grand Rapids.
Zenas E. Bliss	do	Do.
William A. Jackson	Lapeer	Lapeer.
E. P. Andrews	Lenawee	Adrian.
Syene Hale	do	Hudson.
George W. Bowen	do	Adrian.
Robert C. Hutton	Livingston	Howell.
Seth L. Andrews	Macomb	Romeo.
Thomas W. Hitchcock	do	Mount Clemens.
Morgan L. Howitt	Marquette	Marquette.
Daniel F. Wolley	Mecosta	Big Rapids.
J. H. Whitehouse	Midland	Midland.
Edward Dorsch	Monroe	Monroe.
Seth Sprague	Montcalm	Greenville.
S. R. Wooster	Muskegon	Muskegon.
John Tatman	Newaygo	Newaygo.
Marshall L. Green	Oakland	Pontiac.
D. W. C. Wade	do	Holly.
John B. McPherson	Oceana	Hart.
Edwin Ellis	Ontonagon	Ontonagon.
Jacob B. McNett	Ottawa	Grand Haven.
Sylvester L. Morris	do	Holland.
Arphax Farnsworth	Saginaw	East Saginaw.
Cyrus M. Stockwell	Saint Clair	Port Huron.
William W. Anderson	Sanilac	Lexington.
D. F. Alsdorf	Shiawassee	Corunna.
Fayette Parsons	Saint Joseph	Burr Oak.
S. L. Herrick	do	Three Rivers.
F. C. Bateman	do	Centreville.
William Johnson	Tuscola	Vassar.
John T. Keables	Van Buren	Decatur.
David A. Post	Washtenaw	Ypsilanti.
Alexander Ewing	do	Dexter.
William F. Breakey	do	Ann Arbor.
William Lewitt	do	Do.
Louis Davenport	Wayne	Detroit.
James A. Brown	do	Do.

MINNESOTA.

William R. McMahan	Blue Earth	Mankato.
Joseph B. Griswold	Chisago	Taylor's Falls.
J. E. Finch	Dakato	Hastings.
J. J. Everhard	Dodge	Mantorville.
L. Redmon	Fillmore	Preston.
Albert C. Wedge	Freeborn	Albert Lea.
Charles N. Hewitt	Goodhue	Red Wing.
H. H. Kimball	Hennepin	Minneapolis.
J. B. LeBlond	Houston	Brownsville.
Otis Ayer	Le Sueur	Le Sueur.
V. P. Kennedy	Meeker	Greenleaf.
Orlenzer Allen	Mower	Austin.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Jared W. Daniels	Nicollet	St. Peter.
E. C. Cross	Olmstead	Rochester.
Samuel Willey	Ramsey	St. Paul.
L. W. Dennison	Rice	Faribault.
J. L. Wakefield	Scott	Shakopee.
Benjamin R. Palmer	Stearns	Sauk Centre.
Albert E. Senkler	do	St. Cloud.
Solomon Blood	Steele	Owatonna.
William L. Lincoln	Wabashaw	Wabashaw.
H. W. Shafford	do	Lake City.
Franklin Staples	Winona	Winona.

MISSOURI.

Robert H. Brown	Adair	Kirksville.
Henry Frassee	Andrew	Savannah.
Thomas J. Dunn	Atchison	Rockport.
John R. Smith	Barry	Keetsville.
John H. Frizell	Bates	Butler.
W. S. Holland	Benton	Warsaw.
James B. Colegrove	do	Lincoln.
Wesley Jones	Buchanan	St. Joseph.
A. S. Long	do	Do.
Patrick Gilroy	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau.
W. H. H. Cundiff	Cass	Pleasant Hill.
E. Henry Davis	Clark	Waterloo.
John Baker	Cole	Jefferson City.
John Fetzer	Cooper	Boonville.
John King	Dade	Dadeville.
Samuel L. Bolton	do	Greenfield.
G. R. Crockett	Gentry	Albany.
Jonathan E. Tefft	Green	Springfield.
Isaac Coles	Grundy	Trenton.
George W. Newman	Harison	Bethany.
Michael Lehmer	Holt	Oregon.
George W. Farrar	Iron	Ironton.
Johnston Lykins	Jackson	Kansas City.
Amos H. Caffee	Jasper	Carthage.
A. W. Reese	Johnson	Warrensburg.
Luther I. Mathews	Laclede	Lebanon.
William P. Boulware	Lafayette	Lexington.
N. B. Hocker	Lawrence	Mount Vernon.
Samuel Shook	Linn	Laclede.
Henry J. Churchman	Livingston	Chillicothe.
John Fee	Macon	Macon City.
P. A. Heitz	Marion	Palmyra.
W. D. Foster	do	Hannibal.
A. W. Chenoweth	McDonald	Pineville.
K. G. Smith	Mercer	Princeton.
Henry J. Maynard	Newton	Newtonia.
Joseph B. Dunn	Nodoway	Maryville.
Francis Braecklein	Osage	Westphalia.
John W. Trader	Pettis	Sedalia.
W E. Glenn	Phelps	Rolla.
Ezekiel M. Bartlett	Pike	Louisiana.
A. T. Guthrie	Platte	Platte City.
James I. Tyree	Pulaski	Waynesville
J. G. Hart	Putnam	Unionville.
William Blair	Randolph	Huntsville.
Moody Manson	Ray	Fox.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Frank G. Porter	St. Louis	St. Louis.
E. A. Clark	do	Do.
James C. Whitehill	do	Do.
George W. Wolgamott	Scotland	Memphis.
W. O. McLeod	Shelby	Shelbyville.
I. B. Bell	Washington	Potosi.
J. H. Houser	Worth	Grant City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

David B. Nelson	Belknap	Gilford.
Andrew J. Thompson	do	Laconia.
Jeremiah R. Smith	Carroll	Wolfborough.
Thomas J. Sweatt	do	Sandwich.
George W. Tebbetts	do	Ossipee.
George Walton Pierce	Cheshire	Winchester.
Thomas B. Kittredge	do	Keene.
Jacob E. Stickney	Coos	Lancaster.
Augustus Harris	do	Colebrook.
Phineas Spaulding	Grafton	Haverhill.
Ira S. Chase	do	Bristol.
Charles H. Boynton	do	Lisbon.
Cyrus K. Kelley	do	Plymouth.
Jesse A. Sanborn	do	Compton.
John A. Dana	do	Holderness.
L. C. Bean	do	Lebanon.
William D. Buck	Hillsborough	Manchester.
Albert Smith	do	Peterborough.
John H. Cutler	do	Mason Village.
Evan B. Hammond	do	Nashua.
Francis N. Gibson	do	New Ipswich.
Francis P. Fitch	do	Milford.
Benjamin S. Warren	Merrimack	Concord.
R. P. J. Tenney	do	Pittsfield.
William G. Perry	Rockingham	Exeter.
William Perry	do	Do.
William Laighton	do	Portsmouth.
James H. Crombie	do	Derry.
True M. Gould	do	Raymond.
James H. Wheeler	Strafford	Dover.
John W. Bucknam	do	Great Falls.
B. W. Sargent	do	Rochester.
Samuel G. Jarvis	Sullivan	Claremont.
Thomas Sanborn	do	Newport.

NEW JERSEY.

H. E. Bowles	Atlantic	Hammonton.
P. F. Hyatt	Burlington	Bordentown.
Benjamin H. Stratton	do	Mount Holly.
Lorenzo F. Fisler	Camden	Camden.
James A. Armstrong	do	Do.
Ephraim Holmes	Cumberland	Greenwich.
J. Henry Clark	Essex	Newark.
A. W. Woodhull	do	Do.
J. D. Osborne	do	Do.
Stephen Personett	do	Verona.
William H. Turner	Gloucester	Jersey City.
B. A. Watson	Hudson	Mantua.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
I. R. Glenn	Hunterdon	Reaville.
Charles Hodge, jr	Mercer	Trenton.
James B. Coleman	do	Do.
Azariah D. Newell	Middlesex	New Brunswick.
Ezra M. Hunt	do	Metuchen.
William S. Combs	Monmouth	Freehold.
Lewis Fisher	Morris	Morristown.
Alexander W. Rogers	Passaic	Paterson.
Quinton Gibbon	Salem	Salem.
Thomas Ryerson	Sussex	Newton.
J. Q. Stearns	Union	Elizabeth.
Philip F. Brakeley	Warren	Belvidere.

NEW YORK.

John R. Hartshorn	Allegany	Alfred.
Benjamin Norton	do	Belmont.
Charles W. Saunders	do	Belfast.
Henry H. Lyman	do	Hume.
William H. Craig	Albany	Albany.
Herman Bendell	do	Do.
John G. Orton	Broome	Binghamton.
Oliver T. Bundy	do	Deposit.
Thomas J. Williams	Cattaraugus	Ellicottville.
Orrin A. Tompkins	do	Randolph.
John L. Eddy	do	Allegany.
A. B. Wilson	do	Ashford.
Thomas J. King	do	Machias.
Edward Hall	Cayuga	Auburn.
Cyrus Powers	do	Moravia.
William F. Cooper	do	Niles.
C. L. George	do	Auburn.
G. W. Hazeltine	Chautauqua	Jamestown.
Horace C. Taylor	do	Brocton.
John Spencer	do	Westfield.
H. R. Rogers	do	Dunkirk.
John K. Stanchfield	Chemung	Elmira.
Blinn S. Sill	Chenango	Bainbridge
George W. Avery	do	Norwich.
William D. Purple	do	Greene.
William N. Coit	Clinton	Champlain.
Thomas B. Nichols	do	Plattsburgh.
Abijah P. Cook	Columbia	Hudson.
George W. Bradford	Cortland	Homer.
H. N. Buckley	Delaware	Delhi.
Alfred Hasbrouck	Dutchess	Poughkeepsie.
George L. Sutton	do	East Fishkill.
Horatio N. Loomis	Erie	Buffalo.
J. E. King	do	Do.
George B. Page	Essex	Crown Point.
William H. Richardson	do	Westport.
Edwin R. Chase	do	Essex.
Theodore Gay	Franklin	Malone.
Langdon J. Marvin	Fulton	Northampton.
Peter R. Furbeck	do	Gloversville.
William L. Johnson	do	Johnstown.
C. V. Barnett	Green	Windham Centre.
James Jewell	do	Catskill.
A. H. Knapp	do	Coxsackie.
John Root	Genesee	Batavia.
Abram Haun	Herkimer	Little Falls.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Edward S. Walker	Herkiner	Ilion.
J. M. Crawe	Jefferson	Watertown.
Charles Rowland	Kings	Brooklyn.
James T. Burdick	do	Do.
N. W. Leighton	do	Do.
J. Corbin	Kings	Do.
Alexander R. Gebbie	Lewis	Lowville.
H. S. Hendee	do	Deer River.
C. D. Budd	do	Turin.
Loren J. Ames	Livingston	Mount Morris.
William B. Alley	do	Nunda.
Z. K. Blake	do	Dansville.
Ira Spencer	Madison	De Ruyter.
V. W. Mason	do	Canastota.
Peter B. Havens	do	Hamilton.
Stillman Spooner	do	Oneida.
Harvey F. Montgomery	Monroe	Rochester.
B. L. Hovey	do	Do.
Morgan Snyder	Montgomery	Fort Plain.
Jeremiah Snell	do	Port Jackson.
Israel I. Buckbee	do	Fonda.
William M. Chamberlain	New York	New York city.
James Neil	do	Do.
Edward Bradley	do	Do.
George S. Gale	do	Do.
T. Rush Spencer	do	Do.
Thomas F. Smith	do	Do.
Charles Phelps	do	Do.
Passmore Treadwell	do	Do.
William McCollom	do	Do.
James F. Ferguson	do	Do.
Charles C. Lee	do	Do.
W. G. Provost	do	Do.
J. H. Helmer	Niagara	Lockport.
Horace B. Day	Oneida	Utica.
C. B. Coventry	do	Do.
Alonzo Churchill	do	Do.
Robert Frazier	do	Camden.
E. A. Munger	do	Waterville.
Delos A. Crane	do	Holland Patent.
Samuel O. Scudder	do	Rome.
J. V. Cobb	do	Do.
T. M. Flandrau	do	Do.
John B. Nold	do	Boonville.
John O. Slocum	Onondaga	Camillus.
George W. Cook	do	Syracuse.
John B. Chapin	Ontario	Canandaigua.
Hiram N. Eastman	do	Geneva.
Hazard A. Potter	do	Do.
Wm. P. Townsend	Orange	Goshen.
D. W. Cooper	do	Port Jervis.
James Gordon	do	Newburgh.
James W. Randall	Orleans	Albion.
Chas. C. P. Clark	Oswego	Oswego.
G. A. Dayton	do	Mexico.
Frank S. Low	do	Pulaski.
Horace Lathrop	Otsego	Cooperstown.
G. L. Halsey	do	Unadilla.
Samuel H. Case	do	Oneonta.
Edward E. Collins	do	Burlington.
Addison Ely	Putnam	Carmel.
Frederick D. Leute	do	Cold Spring.
Harvey W. Fowler	Rensselaer	Hoosick Falls.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
R. B. Bontecou	Rensselaer	Troy.
Wm. O'Meagher	Richmond	Tompkinsville.
James G. Bacon	Saratoga	Saratoga Springs.
Livingston Ellwood	Schenectady	Schenectady.
Jacob Dockstader	Schoharie	Sharon Springs.
William Gulick	Schuyler	Watkins.
Gilbert D. Baley	do	Havana.
Rufus C. Dunham	Seneca	Seneca Falls.
Jeremiah Dunn	do	Lodi.
Alexis H. Cruttenden	Steuben	Bath.
Frederick R. Wagner	do	Addison.
C. D. Robinson	do	Hornellsville.
Alfred Edelin	do	Corning.
B. F. Sherman	St. Lawrence	Ogdensburg.
Samuel C. Wait	do	Gouverneur.
C. C. Bates	do	Potsdam.
J. H. Ripley	do	Massena.
Jacob L. Hasbrouck	Sullivan	Monticello.
Lucius H. Allen	Tioga	Owego.
Henry B. Chase	Tompkins	Ithaca.
Solon P. Sackett	do	Do.
Thos. S. Dawes	Ulster	Saugerties.
Abijah Otis	do	Ellenville.
Robert Loughran	do	Kingston.
Wm. H. Miller	Washington	Sandy Hill.
Chas. O. T. Gilman	do	Salem.
Nelson Monroe	do	Whitehall.
E. W. Howard	Warren	Warrensburg.
A. W. Holden	do	Glen's Falls.
Elisha H. Rockwood	Wayne	Newark.
S. Hiram Plumb	do	Red Creek.
A. F. Sheldon	do	Lyons.
Wm. G. David	do	Do.
Geo. B. Upham	Westchester	Yonkers.
Philander Stewart	do	Peekskill.
Geo. J. Fisher	do	Sing Sing.
V. V. Elting	do	Tremont.
S. Stephen Lounsbery	do	Rye.
Ira Shedd	Wyoming	Arcade.
John C. Pitts	do	Warsaw.
R. R. C. Bordwell	Yates	Penn Yan.
Porteus C. Gilbert	do	Rushville.
F. M. Hammond	do	Penn Yan.
Geo. W. Brundage	do	West Dresden.

OHIO.

C. M. Godfrey	Allen	Bluffton.
C. I. Neff	do	Lima.
P. Henry Clark	Ashland	Ashland.
Wm. M. Eames	Ashtabula	Ashtabula.
William Blackstone	Athens	Athens.
Chas. L. Wilson	do	Do.
Wm. G. Kishler	Auglaize	St. Mary's.
J. M. Todd	Belmont	Bridgeport.
J. Sykes Ely	do	Barnesville.
John E. West	do	St Clairsville.
Thos. W. Gordon	Brown	Georgetown.
Jos. S. McNeeley	Butler	Hamilton.
Samuel M. Stockon	Carroll	Carrollton.
Joseph S. Carter	Champaign	Urbana.

OHIO—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
John H. Rodgers	Clark	Springfield.
H. McCasky	Clermont	Batavia.
A. T. Davis	Clinton	Wilmington.
S. B. Lightner	do	New Vienna.
James Robertson	Columbiana	Hanoverton.
D. S. Silver	do	Wellsville.
Chas. L. Fawcett	do	New Lisbon.
Eli Sturgeon	do	Salem.
Enoch Sapp	Coshocton	Coshocton.
N. E. Hackedorn	Crawford	Galion.
Francis Meyer	do	Bucyrus.
A. E. Jenner	do	Crestline.
W. H. Jones	Cuyahoga	Cleveland.
Jacob Laisey	do	Do.
Curtis Otwell	Darke	Greenville.
I. N. Thacker	Defiance	Defiance.
Henry Besse	Delaware	Delaware.
A. H. Agard	Erie	Sandusky.
Joseph R. Beck	Fairfield	Lancaster.
Samuel M. Smith	Franklin	Columbus.
E. B. Fullerton	do	Do.
William Ramsey	Fulton	Delta.
George W. Livesay	Gallia	Gallipolis.
Orange Pomeroy	Geauga	Chardon.
Leigh McClurg	Green	Xenia.
John C. Taylor	Guernsey	Cambridge.
William Owens	Hamilton	Cincinnati.
W. H. McReynolds	do	Do.
George K. Taylor	do	Do.
William I. Wolfley	do	Do.
P. S. Conner	do	Do.
H. D. Ballard	Hancock	Finlay.
W. H. Phillips	Hardin	Kenton.
William T. Sharp	Harrison	Cadiz.
J. M. Shoemaker	Henry	Napoleon.
William H. Willson	Highland	Greenfield.
Jacob Kirby	do	Hillsboro'.
William C. Hyde	Hocking	Logan.
Joel Pomerene	Holmes	Millersburg.
James B. Ford	Huron	Norwalk.
Ira L. Babcock	do	Do.
A. B. Monohan	Jackson	Jackson.
William D. McGregor	Jefferson	Steubenville.
E. D. C. Wing	Knox	Mt. Vernon.
H. C. Beardslee	Lake	Painesville.
Jonathan Morris	Lawrence	Ironton.
L. T. Ballou	Licking	Newark.
William D. Scarff	Logan	Bellefontaine.
J. Strong, jr	Lorraine	Elyria.
Alex. Steele	do	Oberlin.
S. S. Thorn	Lucas	Toledo.
Dennis Warner	Madison	London.
Eli Mygatt	Mahoning	Poland.
John McCurdy	do	Youngstown.
Jonathan E. Fowler	do	Canfield.
Robert L. Sweney	Marion	Marion.
J. N. Robinson	Medina	Medina.
Samuel Hudson	do	Do.
Augustus C. Barlow	Meigs	Pomeroy.
Horace Coleman	Miami	Troy.
William S. Parker	do	Piqua.
William Walton	Monroe	Woodsfield.
Adams Jewett	Montgomery	Dayton.

OHIO—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
C. McDermot	Montgomery	Dayton.
A. S. Weatherby	Morrow	Cardington.
C. C. Hildreth	Muskingum	Zanesville.
Thad. A. Reamy	do	Do.
Joshua H. Brown	Morgan	McConnellsville.
J. W. Kraps	Noble	Caldwell.
Porter Yates	Ottawa	Port Clinton.
Daniel W. Hixson	Paulding	Paulding.
Nelson E. Jones	Pickaway	Circleville.
Orlando J. Phelps	Pike	Piketon.
W. S. Jones	do	Waverly.
Charles S. Leonard	Portage	Ravenna.
A. H. Stephens	Preble	Eaton.
L. W. Moe	Putnam	Ottawa.
William Loughridge	Richmond	Mansfield.
William Waddle	Ross	Chillicothe.
Thomas Stilwell	Sandusky	Fremont.
William J. McDowell	Scioto	Portsmouth.
Hawkins B. Martin	Seneca	Tiffin.
William M. Cake	do	Fostoria.
A. Wilson	Shelby	Sidney.
Lorenzo M. Whiting	Stark	Canton.
William Bowen	Summit	Akron.
Thomas McEbright	do	Do.
Julian Harmon	Trumbull	Warren.
John W. S. Goudy	Tuscarawas	Newcomerstown.
Thomas H. Smith	do	New Philadelphia.
J. W. Smith	Union	Marysville.
William Smith	Van Wert	Van Wert.
E. J. Tichenor	Warren	Lebanon.
George O. Hildreth	Washington	Marietta.
J. M. Weaver	Wayne	Wooster.
William C. Morrison	Williams	West Unity.
E. D. Peck	Wood	Perrysburg.
George W. Sampson	Wyandotte	McCutchenville.
Orrin Ferris	do	Upper Sandusky.

OREGON.

H. Carpenter	Marion	Salem.
William H. Watkins	Multnomah	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry S. Huber	Adams	Gettysburg.
William M. Herron	Alleghany	Alleghany City.
George McCook	do	Pittsburg.
J. M. Shaffer	do	Elizabeth.
A. B Otto	Armstrong	Kittanning.
David Stanton	Beaver	New Brighton.
William J. Mullin	Bedford	Schellsburg.
C. W. Moore	do	Saxton.
William Watson	do	Bedford.
D. L. Beaver	Berks	Reading.
H. M. Nagle	do	Do.
George W. Smith	Blair	Hollidaysburg.
Charles M. Turner	Bradford	Towanda.
S. L. Chilson	do	Troy.
Samuel Lovett	Bucks	Attleboro'.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Abraham M. Neyman	Butler	Butler.
John Lowman	Cambria	Johnstown.
W. S. Hamlin	Cameron	Emporium.
A. C. Smith	Carbon	Mauch Chunk.
George F. Harris	Centre	Bellefonte.
William S. Malany	Chester	Westchester.
D. W. Hutchison	do	Oxford.
Brinton Stone	do	Coatsville.
James Ross	Clarion	Clarion.
James P. Burchfield	Clearfield	Clearfield.
R. B. Watson	Clinton	Lock Haven.
William H. Bradley	Columbia	Bloomsburg.
John T. Ray	Crawford	Meadville.
George O. Moody	do	Titusville.
William F. McLean	do	Evansburgh.
Francis Green	do	Conneautville.
A. Z. Randall	do	Sutton's Corners.
William W. Dale	Cumberland	Carlisle.
P. H. Long	do	Mechanicsburg.
Samuel T. Charlton	Dauphin	Harrisburg.
C. A. Rahter	do	Do.
Manly Emanuel	Delaware	Linwood Station.
Eben J. Russ	Elk	Benzinger.
Dennis D. Loop	Erie	Northeast.
James L. Stewart	do	Erie.
George Ellis	do	North Springfield.
J. E. Stubbs	do	Corry City.
F. C. Robinson	Fayette	Uniontown.
Issac Jackson	do	Brownsville.
J. L. Suesserott	Franklin	Chambersburg.
W. D. Rogers	Greene	Jefferson.
Thomas C. Hawkins	do	Waynesburg.
John McCulloch	Huntingdon	Huntingdon.
A. B. Brumbaugh	do	Do.
David P. Miller	do	Do.
Martin L. Miller	Indiana	Blairsville.
George R. Lewis	do	Indiana.
W. J. McKnight	Jefferson	Brookville.
Peter C. Rundio	Juniata	Patterson.
Daniel J. Bruner	Lancaster	Columbia.
John Levergood	do	Lancaster.
J. B. Reinholdt	Lawrence	Newcastle.
W. M. Guilford	Lebanon	Lebanon.
George P. Lineaweaver	do	North Lebanon.
Philip R. Palm	Lehigh	Allentown.
Henry Roberts	Luzerne	Providence.
John S. Pfouts	do	Wilkesbarre.
Augustus David	do	Scranton.
John S. Crawford	Lycoming	Williamsport.
Thomas H. Helsby	do	Do.
Jedidiah Darling	McKean	Smithport.
Cornelius Byles	Mercer	Delaware Grove.
John P. Hosack	do	Mercer.
David D. Mahon	Mifflin	New Hamilton.
A. Reeves Jackson	Monroe	Stroudsburg.
Arthur H. Davis	do	Do.
William Carson	Montgomery	Norristown.
Robert S. Simington	Montour	Danville.
Edward Swift	Northampton	Easton.
Daniel W. Shindel	Northumberland	Sunbury.
James Galbraith	Perry	Landisburg.
Thomas G. Morris	do	Liverpool.
M. B. Strickler	do	New Bloomfield.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
James Cummiskey	Philadelphia	Philadelphia.
James H. Oliver	do	Do.
Edward A. Smith	do	Do.
Thomas B. Reed	do	Do.
Alexander C Hart	do	Do.
Thomas S. Harper	do	Do.
John M. Adler	do	Do.
Philip Leidy	do	Do.
H. Earnest Goodman	do	Do.
John Neill	do	Do.
George C. Harlan	do	Do.
O. T. Ellison	Potter	Coudersport.
J. G. Koehler	Schuylkill	Schuylkill Haven.
Peter R. Wagenseller	Snyder	Selin's Grove.
Henry Brubaker	Somerset	Somerset.
Calvin C. Halsey	Susquehanna	Montrose.
Samuel Birdsall	do	Susquehanna Depot.
Nelson Packer	Tioga	Wellsboro'.
Patrick Culnane	do	Blossburg.
Wm. B. Rich	do	Knoxville.
Samuel L. Beck	Union	Lewisburg.
J. M. Dill	Venango	Cooperstown.
S. G. Snowden	do	Franklin.
D. V. Stranahan	Warren	Warren.
J. N. Bolard	do	Tidioute.
Wm. H. King	Washington	Monongahela City.
Geo. A. Dougherty	do	Washington.
Charles A. Dusinberre	Wayne	Honesdale.
James W. Anawalt	Westmoreland	Greensburg.
Charles H. Dana	Wyoming	Tunkhannock.
Edward H. Pentz	York	York.

RHODE ISLAND.

Theodore C. Dunn	Newport	Newport.
Courtland Hoppin	Providence	Providence.

TENNESSEE.

James H. McGrew	Bedford	Shelbyville.
Benjamin A. Morton	Blount	Maryville.
Joseph W. McCall	Carroll	Huntingdon.
John W. Divine	Claiborne	Tazewell.
Jacob B. Mitchell	Davidson	Nashville.
J. M. Kercheval	do	Do.
S. S. M. Doak	Greene	Greenville.
Joseph H. Van Deman	Hamilton	Chattanooga.
R. P. Mitchell	Hawkins	Rogersville.
A. A. Caldwell	Jefferson	Strawberry Plains.
J. C. Cawood	do	Dandridge.
James D. Donnelly	Johnson	Taylorsville.
James Rodgers	Knox	Knoxville.
Alexander B. Tadlock	do	Do.
Job Bell	McNary	Purdy.
James W. McNutt	Roane	Kingston.
W. H. Meconnekin	Rutherford	Murfreesboro'.
S. J. Quinby	Shelby	Memphis.
A. H. King	Smith	Carthage.
W. R. Tomkins	Sumner	Gallatin.
Christopher Wheeler	Washington	Jonesboro'.

VERMONT.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Erasmus D. Warner	Addison	New Haven Mills.
Nathan Gale	do	Orwell.
William S. Hopkins	do	Vergennes.
Edward O. Potter	do	Cornwall.
Martin J. Love	Bennington	Bennington.
Seneca S. Clemons	do	Manchester.
Charles S. Cahoon	Caledonia	Lyndon.
Gates B Bullard	do	St. Johnsburg.
Hiram H. Atwater	Chittenden	Burlington.
Henry H. Langdon	do	Do.
Oscar F. Fassett	Franklin	St. Albans.
John J. Meigs	Lamoille	Hyde Park.
D. W. Putnam	do	Morrisville.
Edward F. Upham	Orange	West Randolph.
Norman W. Braley	do	Chelsea.
John Poole	do	Bradford.
E. V. Watkins	do	Newbury.
H. H. Niles	do	Post Mills.
Jonathan F. Skinner	Orleans	Barton.
J. C. Rutherford	do	Newport.
Cyrus Porter	Rutland	Rutland.
Charles L. Allen	do	Do.
L. Dewey Ross	do	Benson.
Olin G. Dyer	do	Brandon.
C. M. Rublee	Washington	Montpelier.
P. D. Bradford	do	Northfield.
S. L. Wiswell	do	Cabot.
George F. Gale	Windham	Brattleboro'.
Carlton P. Frost	do	Do.
D. W. Hazleton	Windsor	Cavendish.
W. S. Robinson	do	Felchville.
James E. Morse	do	Royalton.
Samuel J. Allen	do	White River Junct'n.

VIRGINIA.

George L. Miller	Frederick	Winchester.
Martin Burton	Henrico	Richmond.
James Williamson	Norfolk	Portsmouth.

WEST VIRGINIA.

J. A. B. Muse	Berkeley	Martinsburg.
S. N. Walker	Doddridge	West Union.
B. F. McKeehan	Harrison	Clarksburg.
James Putney	Kanawha	Kanawha Saline.
L. L. Comstock	do	Charleston.
James H. Hooff	Mason	Point Pleasant.
Joseph A. McLane	Monongalia	Morgantown.
John C Hupp	Ohio	Wheeling.
R. W. Hazlett	do	Do.
H. J. Wiesel	do	Do.
Thomas Kennedy	Taylor	Grafton.
David S. Pinnell	Upshur	Buckhannon.
Erasmus D. Safford	Wood	Parkersburg.

WISCONSIN.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
S. E. Webster	Adams	Friendship.
Horace O. Crane	Brown	Green Bay.
Alexander McBean	Chippewa	Chippewa Falls.
Marvin Waterhouse	Columbia	Portage City.
S. O. Burrington	do	Columbus.
John Conant	Crawford	Prairie du Chien.
Joseph Hobbins	Dane	Madison.
A. J. Ward	do	Do.
Joseph F. McClure	Dodge	Beaver Dam.
F. J. Despins	Door	Sturgeon Bay.
William T. Galloway	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
William H. Walker	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
William A. Gordon	do	Ripon.
George W. Eastman	Grant	Platteville.
L. G. Armstrong	do	Boscobel.
W. D. Carver	Green	Monroe.
John C. Hall	do	Do.
N. Monroe Dodson	Green Lake	Berlin.
George W. Burrall	Iowa	Dodgeville.
John H. Vivian	do	Mineral Point.
W. W. Reed	Jefferson	Jefferson.
William C. Spalding	do	Watertown.
D. C. Green	Juneau	Mauston.
John Gridley	Kenosha	Kenosha.
W. A. Anderson	La Crosse	La Crosse.
D. T. Abell	Lafayette	Darlington.
H. S. Balcom	Manitowoc	Manitowoc.
George W. Morrill	Marathon	Wausau.
George W. Perrine	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Ernest Kramer	do	Do.
James H. Thompson	do	Do.
Jesse Bennett	Monroe	Sparta.
A. F. Bowen	Outagamee	Hartonville.
James T. Reeve	do	Appleton.
John T. Scholl	Ozaukee	Ozaukee.
A. D. Andrews	Pierce	River Falls.
Charles B Marshall	Polk	Osceola Mills.
John Phillips	Portage	Stevens Point.
Philo R. Hoy	Racine	Racine.
Daniel L. Downs	Richland	Richland Centre.
Lyman J. Barrows	Rock	Janesville.
H. P. Strong	do	Beloit.
Henry McKennan	Sauk	Sauk City.
Charles Cowles	do	Baraboo.
Charles B. Pearson	do	Spring Green.
L. D. McIntosh	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
D. D. T. Hamlin	Walworth	Elkhorn.
Albert Kendrick	Waukesha	Waukesha.
George R. Taylor	Waupaca	Waupaca
G. M. A. Brown	do	Weyauwega.
James M. Whitman	Waushara	Wautoma.
J. Lex Potter	Winnebago	Menasha.
J. C. Noyes	do	Oshkosh.
G. F. Witter	Wood	Grand Rapids.

LOUISIANA.

George Kellogg	Orleans	New Orleans.
George A. Blake	do	Do.

ARKANSAS.

Names.	Counties.	Post office address.
Roscoe G. Jennings	Pulaski	Little Rock.
J. E. Bennett	Sebastian	Fort Smith.
J. S. C. Rowland	do	Do.
S. F. Paddock	Washington	Fayetteville.

NORTH CAROLINA.

P. D. Rice	Craven	Newbern.
Marion Roberts	Buncombe	Asheville.
Warren E. Day	New Hanover	Wilmington.

GEORGIA.

Edward F. Baker	Chatham	Savannah.
Andrew J. Shaffer	Gwinnett	Lawrenceville.
Henry L. Bryan	Newton	Covington.

ALABAMA.

Jacob Y. Cantwell	Morgan	Decatur.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. J. Wakefield	Beaufort	Beaufort.
William Drain	Charleston	Charleston.
G. R. Cutter	do	Do.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

F. J. Bancroft	Arapaho	Denver.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

H. Latham	Laramie	Cheyenne.

NEW MEXICO.

J. Cooper McKee	Santa Fé	Santa Fé.

NEBRASKA.

William S. Latta	Cass	Rock Bluffs.
James H. Peabody	Douglas	Omaha.
John F. Neil	Nemaha	Peru.
J. W. Blackburn	do	Brownsville.
Aurelius Bowen	Otoe	Nebraska City.
Henry O. Hanna	Richardson	Falls City.

NAVY PENSION FUND.

The principal of this fund now amounts to $14,000,000, invested in United States stock, drawing, by a recent act of Congress, three per cent. interest annually. This interest constitutes the fund out of which navy pensions are paid to invalids, widows, minor children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters. The balance of this income on hand at this date is $420,632 60, which will be absorbed during the present fiscal year in the payment of the before-mentioned pensioners.

Under the act of March 2, 1867, there have been placed upon the rolls 36 pensioners who have served from 10 to 20 years and over in the navy. In several of these cases the parties thus benefited were already in receipt of pension allowed for disability incurred in the service.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Special attention has been given, and extraordinary measures employed, for the prevention and correction of frauds. By energetic and persistent effort much has been accomplished to the profit of the government, as well as to pensioners. Increased attention has been bestowed by pension agents on the duties assigned them in this department; and by information promptly and intelligibly communicated to pensioners, they have been enabled to protect themselves against extortion and other abuses.

Many of the attorneys prosecuting claims before this office have, by courtesy of deportment and evident honesty of purpose, commended themselves to favorable consideration; while others have been suspended from practice for cause, and in some cases convicted and punished for flagrant violations of law. Since the last report fifteen persons have been convicted of fraud, two acquitted, and ten are now under indictment.

The expenditures for this service are largely exceeded by the actual pecuniary gain to the government. Of claims established or pending over 300 have through its agency been found fraudulent or worthless, and the amount covered by these claims alone is over $27,000 per annum. I suggest, therefore, certain necessary amendments to the acts of Congress under which prosecutions on the part of this office are now instituted:

1. In lieu of the 12th section of the act of July 4, 1864, substitute the following:

SECTION 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the fees of agents and attorneys, for writing out and causing to be executed the papers necessary to establish an original or a suspended or rejected claim for pension, bounty, and other allowance, before the Pension Office, under the act of July 14, 1862, and all subsequent acts granting pensions supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed a declaration by the applicant, with necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, *ten dollars*; which sum shall be received by such agent or attorney in full for all services in obtaining such pension, and shall not be demanded or received, in whole or in part, until the certificate for such pension shall be obtained. And the 6th and 11th sections of an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July 14, 1862, are hereby repealed.

2. In section 13 strike out the words "under this act" whenever they occur, and insert before the word "claim" the words "an original or a suspended or rejected," so that it may read:

That any agent or attorney who shall directly or indirectly demand or receive any greater compensation for his services than is prescribed in the preceding section, or who shall contract or agree to prosecute an original or a suspended or rejected claim for a pension,

bounty, or other allowance, on the condition that he shall receive a per centum upon the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due to such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for every such offence be fined not exceeding $300, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

3. In lieu of the 2d section of the act of June 6, 1866, insert:

SEC. 2. That for prosecuting all claims for pension, including those for restoration to the pension list under any act of Congress prior to July 14, 1862, the fees of an agent or attorney shall not exceed the following rates: For making out and causing to be duly executed a declaration, with necessary affidavits, and forwarding the same to the Pension Office, with the requisite correspondence, twenty dollars; and any agent or attorney who shall directly or indirectly demand or receive any greater compensation for his services than is prescribed in this section, or who shall demand or receive a per centum upon any portion of the amount of such claim, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or other claimant the whole or a part of the pension or claim allowed, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for every such offence be fined not exceeding $300, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

4. Insert section two as whole, except to introduce after the words "any pension" the words "not included in the fee prescribed in the preceding section;" and again after the word "money" the words "not included in the fee so prescribed," &c.

I submit these several amendments as designed to supply defects in the statutes, to which my attention has been directed by the United States attorneys.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

In connection with the subject just discussed it is proper I should advert particularly to that class of frauds inflicted upon the government by applicants and claimants for pension. It does not admit of doubt that impositions are daily practiced upon this bureau, involving in the aggregate no inconsiderable amount of money, against which the present system of special agencies affords no adequate protection.

The existing method of employing from time to time clerks from the office to investigate cases of reported fraud is not without serious objection. Besides the danger that in the distribution of these agencies, so much sought for by clerks, the practice may degenerate into gross favoritism without due regard to the suitableness of the agent for the responsible duty imposed, I submit that, under the most favorable direction, it cannot fully accomplish the object contemplated by the appointment. At present the bureau becomes cognizant of these frauds only upon voluntary representations of neighbors and others, who, not unfrequently, from malevolent motives, and sometimes, doubtless, from patriotic considerations, communicate the facts to the Commissioner.

It is not my purpose to depreciate the valuable labors of many gentlemen in the office to whom this agency has been from time to time assigned. The prompt and intelligent investigations had under their direction have doubtless relieved the rolls of many undeserving pensioners; but these results have been of necessity isolated, the evil intended to be corrected still running riot and unexposed in other and more populous parts of the very State or Territory visited by the office agent.

Moreover, in very few instances have clerks been detailed solely for the investigation of frauds; but it has become customary to intrust this work to those who while on leave of absence desire to defray the expenses of the journey by some official occupation *in via*.

In the last annual report to the President you were pleased to present that there was "urgent necessity for an increased appropriation for special investigations to prevent frauds upon the government in obtaining pensions; and that the amount saved to the government by such investigations has far exceeded the expenditures in conducting them, while their chief value arises from their preventive influence." In pursuance of this suggestion Congress increased the amount of the annual appropriation for that purpose, the benefit of which is apparent to some extent, but not in such degree as might have resulted under a different system.

That more enlarged facilities in detective operations are attainable by longer residence in the community under investigation than can be secured by the present system is patent to the casual observer. Hence the propriety of assigning a special agent to a certain geographical section or district, and detaining him there until the object of his mission has been exhaustively accomplished.

The modification, therefore, I propose of the existing plan is that the field of operations be divided into geographical districts, somewhat as follows: 1. New England; 2. New York; 3. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; 4. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; 5. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa; 6. Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina; 7. Kentucky and Tennessee; 8. Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana; 9. Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida; 10. Texas, California, and the Territories. Further, that one clerk of experience and qualifications be constituted the special agent of each district, who shall spend in such territory the months of December, January, February, June, July, and August, of each year; no one clerk to occupy the same district two years in succession. The duty of these special agents should be supervisory as well as detective, his duty being not only to investigate thoroughly all suspicious cases referred to him directly from the office, and to look up every possible case in his district not actually presented from the files, but likewise to take cognizance of the status of pension agents, attorneys, and examining surgeons, exhibit their needs, report their modes of transacting their duties, and perform such other functions in connection with the department as the Commissioner may from time to time designate. Each clerk thus employed should receive the annual salary to which his clerical grade entitles him, and, in addition, five cents per mile while actually traveling on duty, and five dollars per day when engaged in his district.

It becomes more and more evident that the government is annually disbursing hundreds of thousands of dollars to persons not entitled to its beneficence; and, *per contra*, that the number of rightful claimants now precluded from their just dues is very large. The system proposed is designed to cover these defects in a large degree and thus save immense sums now lost to the government.

DISCRETIONARY POWERS.

Serious abuses of privilege and flagrant violations of morality on the part of claimants under the present system exist, which seem to require that the Commissioner be clothed with discretionary power to adopt such means as may most certainly vindicate the purposes of equal justice and good morals. It is only necessary to allude to a few of the evils which existing laws fail to reach.

Instances are constantly occurring where claimants and pensioners have assisted, by affidavit and otherwise, to establish fraudulent claims

for others, knowing them to be such. Acts like these should certainly disqualify the perpetrator for the protection and bounty of the government in any and all respects. In England a pensioner guilty of frauds of any sort upon the government, thereby justly forfeits all title to his pension.

Widows, in increasing numbers, cohabit without marriage, refusing this solemn legal sanction for fear of losing their pensions thereby. Others live openly in prostitution for the same object. Thus is the government placed unwittingly in the strange attitude of offering a premium upon immorality, of which it should be relieved.

Pensioners convicted and sentenced to prison, frequently leave wife or children destitute. Others, immediately after drawing their pension, devote days, and sometimes weeks, to the most dissipated and riotous courses, while the money lasts.

Endowing the Commissioner with discretionary power to distribute the pension, in the foregoing cases, to the most needy and deserving, would, I submit, prove to be wise and judicious legislation. Experience has exhibited, in the few cases in which the office has interfered, most beneficial results to the pensioner and his family. Where the widow or children suffer from the neglect or desertion of the husband or father, or upon his failure to contribute a part, at least, of the pension to their support, the Commissioner should have the power to divert the money from the reckless and cruel pensioner, and bestow it upon his unoffending and dependent connections.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AND SOLICITOR.

The labors of the office have of late years so largely increased, on account of new questions arising from recent and repeated enactments, and other causes, as to render essential the appointment of an assistant Commissioner, who shall comprise among his duties that of solicitor. The multitudinous inquiries, oral and written, to be answered by the head of the bureau, the necessity of frequent decisions involving the proper construction of the pension laws, impose a disproportionate share of work upon the Commissioner. Failing the time and ability to dispose of this accumulated material, much of the labor is necessarily cast off upon the chief clerk, thus impairing his usefulness as an executive officer, which it was intended he should be. An assistant Commissioner would liberate the chief clerk from this extraneous work, greatly facilitate the duties of the head of the office, and from his legal knowledge and training more successfully determine questions of law, a proper understanding of which is so essential to correct official results.

CLERICAL FORCE.

Of the clerical force of this office there are employed under authority of the act of February 25, 1863, 55 clerks, of the following grades: 8 of the fourth class, 10 of the third, 12 of the second, and 25 of the first. The last appropriation for the payment of this portion of the employés provides for their retention in office until June 30, 1869, "*and no longer.*"

Under the act of March 2, 1867, there are employed 80 clerks, viz: 10 of fourth class, 18 of third, 24 of second, and 28 of first. This act expires by its own limitation on the 2d of March, 1869, but appropriation has been made for the payment of the force employed under it, to June 30, 1869.

It will thus be seen that without further provision by Congress, the clerical force of this office must be reduced by the discharge of 133,

leaving upon the rolls only 91, besides those known as "temporary." Of this latter class provided for by special annual legislation, there are now upon the rolls 23.

While the number of original claims pending in this office under the act of July 14, 1862, has been materially reduced during the past year, applications for increase and arrears under supplementary acts, more especially that approved July 27, 1868, are received in large numbers, in consequence of which the anticipated labor of the office has not been greatly diminished since the last annual report. In contemplation of these facts, I cannot recommend a greater reduction of the force than may be occasioned by the absence of the usual provisions for "temporary" clerks. Any unexpected surplus above the number required for the speedy and equitable adjustment of claims now pending and hereafter received, would be advantageously employed in consolidating and arranging the accumulated records and papers in cases already disposed of, revising the action of the office thereupon; and, so far as practicable, reducing to convenient form for future reference and action the detailed history of the Pension Office in connection with the late war.

INCREASED COMPENSATION.

In the despatch of the heavy and still increasing business of the bureau, the labors of the Commissioner are materially facilitated by the experienced and faithful gentlemen who occupy the positions of chief clerk and chiefs of division. The onerous and responsible duties devolving upon them are fully equivalent to those of officers of the same classes in any department of the government service, while their salaries are much smaller and wholly inadequate. The justice of increasing their compensation especially is to me apparent, and I therefore urge that provision may be made to accomplish the object proposed.

The necessity and justice of an increase of salaries to the clerks generally has been too fully and frequently discussed to admit of an original suggestion in their behalf. It is a patent fact, that while it requires in most cases the recommendation of at least one congressional representative to secure for an applicant a clerical appointment, the compensation is not equal to that of positions of equal responsibility elsewhere. Commended by their representatives as the most worthy candidates for these positions in their respective districts, compelled to live far from home and friends, and subjected to all the additional expenses and privations incident to such a life, they have settled here, to learn that in a position once perhaps eagerly sought, and secured only upon the highest testimonials, they are accumulating nothing, but are actually worse off than those associates left at home to pursue private vocations, independent of influential interference.

REORGANIZATION.

The important and humane objects contemplated by the Pension Bureau require corresponding energy and efficiency on the part of the office, that the great public interests involved shall not suffer by neglect or delay. To this end a system of rules has been adopted which, if faithfully executed, cannot fail to add largely to the efficiency of the clerical force. The result will be the prompt despatch of business in every section, and the avoidance of unnecessary delays in deciding the numerous claims now unsettled.

STATUTORY OMISSION.

I desire to call the attention of Congress to the failure to provide, in the act of July 27, 1868, for *casualties* in the naval service, occurring in line of duty. At present only those are entitled to pension who have contracted disease or received wounds, and the dependents of such as have died therefrom, leaving unprovided for that large class drowned or killed or disabled by the various accidents incident to naval service. As this defect was, doubtless, overlooked, it is necessary only to refer to it to secure its correction.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

In the present fragmentary and confused condition of the pension laws and legal decisions thereunder, a well-digested and systematized body of law, dispensing with what is cumbersome and useless, and retaining in an easy form for reference all that is important in past and recent enactments, seems to be imperatively demanded. I respectfully urge, therefore, an early and complete codification of the various statutes, for the purpose of rendering them more perspicuous and easy of application.

DEFICIENCY OF ROOM.

I deem it proper earnestly to invite your attention to the contracted accommodations for clerks in this bureau, and the necessity of some additional arrangement for their comfort. At present many of the rooms are crowded to an extent which interferes vitally with the proper despatch of the public business, and, in a sanitary view, is exceedingly pernicious. A number of deaths from typhoid fever have occurred in the department within a few months, traceable in part, no doubt, to this disregard of hygienic requirements. It is respectfully suggested that Congress be petitioned to give the Commissioner power to rent such additional rooms as may be necessary, and to make a suitable appropriation for such purpose.

In conclusion, the humane objects for which the bureau was organized earnestly appeal to the sympathies of all who are, either directly or indirectly, connected with the pension system. It is the pride of our republic that in no land on the globe are the families of soldiers more regarded and better provided for than in our own; and the dependents of the foreigner who fought and died under our flag bless beneath alien skies the generous provision of a government which dispenses its bounty to all alike, wherever the claim exists.

Recognizing the broad humanity upon which the office is based, it shall be my honest effort, while in every possible manner protecting the government against fraud and imposition, to allow no trifling informality or omission to stand in the way of prompt and full justice to the gallant soldier or sailor and his dependent survivors.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHRIS. C. COX,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

A.—*Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of army pensions, admitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June* 30, 1868.

State.	INVALIDS.				WIDOWS, CHILDREN, MOTHERS, SISTERS, &c.			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas	15	$1,185 00	.....	.....	222	$21,463 77	83	$5,592 00
Connecticut	152	8,803 00	40	$2,386 00	312	32,033 16	448	25,404 00
California	11	816 00	3	252 00	7	1,068 00	6	288 00
District of Columbia	154	12,762 00	55	3,823 00	325	33,021 97	169	8,856 00
Delaware	26	2,224 00	2	168 00	45	4,896 00	56	3,288 00
Indiana	722	49,691 36	378	22,969 64	2,060	205,264 00	2,453	165,092 00
Illinois	1,223	87,730 00	511	30,558 40	1,418	146,772 00	2,257	147,328 00
Iowa	369	24,864 00	194	11,880 80	648	64,558 00	1,215	81,838 00
Kentucky	189	13,524 00	51	3,496 00	824	82,842 00	940	65,596 00
Kansas	46	3,188 00	33	2,160 52	108	10,608 00	95	6,298 00
Louisiana	33	2,445 00	11	699 00	59	5,556 00	44	2,112 00
Maine	449	28,059 00	230	12,940 00	712	69,638 66	649	41,810 00
Massachusetts	686	43,120 00	262	14,975 00	767	76,572 00	2,097	115,236 00
Maryland	115	8,650 00	72	3,912 00	173	17,772 00	210	12,240 00
Missouri	211	15,387 00	175	11,081 00	785	77,978 00	969	63,914 00
Michigan	424	28,518 60	250	13,206 00	1,056	105,820 00	1,472	94,392 00
Minnesota	96	6,582 00	56	3,780 00	250	25,356 00	229	15,072 00
New Hampshire	193	12,224 00	151	8,463 40	299	30,582 00	503	28,108 00
New York	1,524	100,747 92	886	50,848 02	2,635	264,728 00	3,257	193,692 00
New Jersey	217	15,080 02	149	9,152 38	341	34,266 00	485	29,760 00
Nebraska	9	684 00	2	108 00	8	768 00	8	432 00
North Carolina	21	1,656 00	2	108 00	90	7,687 31	53	4,296 00
New Mexico	2	276 00	.....	.....	5	480 00	2	144 00
Ohio	864	59,978 00	339	22,004 00	1,835	183,594 00	2,803	188,052 00
Oregon	2	160 00	.....	.....	1	96 00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	835	50,972 80	620	31,271 12	1,960	181,992 00	3,652	236,616 00
Rhode Island	27	1,651 00	34	1,441 00	109	10,692 00	98	6,036 00
Tennessee	166	12,760 00	23	1,678 00	810	78,633 50	659	44,160 00
Vermont	116	6,718 00	115	6,022 00	375	36,691 00	446	27,960 00
Virginia	21	1,662 00	4	264 00	59	5,589 33	24	1,484 00
West Virginia	149	9,329 00	52	3,544 00	316	30,708 00	587	39,824 00
Wisconsin	258	16,818 00	153	8,588 00	628	62,476 00	1,084	71,040 00
Washington Ter.	.....	.....	1	108 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9,325	628,271 70	4,854	280,487 28	19,242	1,910,202 70	27,053	1,725,960 00
Increase cases	4,854	280,487 28	.....	.....	27,053	1,725,960 00	.....	.....
	14,179	908,758 98	.....	.....	46,295	3,636,162 70	.....	.....

B.—*Statement of the amount paid for army pensions at the agencies in the several States and Territories for the year ending June* 30, 1868.

State.	Invalids.	Widows, children, mothers, sisters, &c.	Total.
Arkansas	$5,082 50	$45,474 62	$50,557 12
Connecticut	104,423 87	325,085 99	429,509 86
California	7,593 94	9,213 68	16,807 62
District of Columbia	153,275 63	155,319 44	308,595 07
Delaware	19,417 17	40,624 69	60,041 86
Indiana	495,222 16	1,404,853 11	1,900,075 27
Illinois	749,726 92	1,277,952 56	2,027,679 48
Iowa	238,266 99	583,270 07	821,537 06
Kentucky	110,429 93	556,798 41	667,228 34
Kansas	43,632 18	70,467 69	114,099 87
Louisiana	26,366 70	46,595 78	72,962 48
Maine	383,318 57	638,486 44	1,021,805 01
Massachusetts	476,487 66	920,845 74	1,397,333 40
Maryland	85,109 97	155,399 44	240,509 41
Missouri	165,674 86	508,928 33	674,603 19
Michigan	359,473 38	788,629 88	1,148,103 26
Minnesota	62,656 66	148,814 79	211,471 45
New Hampshire	175,103 04	317,968 03	493,071 07
New York	1,285,953 20	2,518,773 13	3,804,726 33
New Jersey	169,897 80	346,448 06	516,345 86
North Carolina	7,020 81	38,821 80	45,842 61
Nebraska	5,206 63	9,151 48	14,358 11
New Mexico	48 00	2,494 92	2,542 92
Ohio	762,002 90	1,650,853 53	2,412,856 43
Oregon	2,335 62	877 49	3,213 11
Pennsylvania	963,434 65	1,868,042 09	2,831,476 74
Rhode Island	38,119 12	108,178 16	146,297 28
Tennessee	75,184 95	413,572 67	488,757 62
Vermont	167,707 63	308,476 13	476,183 76
Virginia	9,174 32	27,933 14	37,107 46
West Virginia	98,421 48	294,739 87	393,161 35
Wisconsin	237,786 88	590,665 56	828,452 44
Washington Territory	1,260 73	25 21	1,285 94
Total	7,484,816 85	16,173,781 93	23,658,598 78

C.—*Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying army pensions on the 30th day of June*, 1868.

State.	Agency.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Arkansas	Little Rock	James W. Demby	$10,196 51
	Fort Gibson	John B. Jones	5,540 74
Connecticut	Hartford	Guy R. Phelps	24,215 61
California	San Francisco	James W. Shanklin	4,843 94
District of Columbia	Washington city	Robert Clarke	2,280 18
Delaware	Dover	David F. Burton	1,910 72
Indiana	Indianapolis	Joseph P. Wiggins	105,127 79
	Madison	Mark Tilton	16,098 23
	Fort Wayne	Solomon D. Bayliss	30,066 25
Illinois	Springfield	Ira J. Bloomfield	51,111 56
	Chicago	Charles T. Hotchkiss	3,621 20
	Centralia	Carson D. Hay	38,838 29
	Quincy	James M. Rice	7,931 91
Iowa	Des Moines	J. D. Thompson	21,626 53
	Fairfield	David B. Wilson	4,600 62
	Dubuque	Mordecai Mobley	52,480 03
Kentucky	Louisville	Edward F. Gallagher	31,161 03
	Lexington	Alexander H. Adams	30,302 69
Kansas	Topeka	Charles B. Lines	32,179 03
Louisiana	New Orleans	Frederick J. Knapp	2,037 52
Maine	Augusta	Henry Boynton	10,232 60
	Portland	Monroe A. Blanchard	39,474 42
	Bangor	Gideon Mayo	11,630 25
Massachusetts	Boston	George C. Trumbull	28,792 71
Maryland	Baltimore	Thomas King Carroll	16,391 12
Missouri	St. Louis	Egbert B. Brown	77,602 22
	Macon City	J. T. Clements	14,999 37
Michigan	Detroit	Henry Barnes	51,349 91
	Grand Rapids	George W. Allen	9,862 92
Minnesota	St. Paul	Reuben B. Gelusha	2,964 93
New Hampshire	Concord	David Cross	44,082 80
	Portsmouth	James H. Shapley	25,078 07
New York	Albany	Deodatus Wright	45,217 21
	New York city, (inv'ds)	F. C. Wagner	7,838 71
	New York city, (wid's)	Alpheus Fobes	33,323 69
	Canandaigua	Leander M. Drury	26,730 29
	Brooklyn	William V. Porter	30,559 82
New Jersey	Trenton	Philemon Dickinson	34,986 72
North Carolina	Raleigh	Charles H. Belvin	10,761 32
Nebraska	Omaha	Edwin A. Allen	2,055 10
New Mexico	Santa Fé	James L. Collins	1,457 08
Ohio	Columbus	Joe W. Dwyer	32,060 33
	Cincinnati	William E. Davis	54,228 80
	Cleveland	Lucien Swift	6,264 98
Oregon	Oregon City	Henry Warren	1,156 30
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, (invd's)	Enoch W. C. Greene	39,330 56
	Philadelphia, (wid's)	F. F. Burmeister	125,358 46
	Pittsburg	James McGregor	6,804 27
Rhode Island	Providence	William H. Townsend	1,936 86
Tennessee	Nashville	Powhattan W. Maxey	*6,562 62
	Knoxville	John Caldwell	28,130 91
Vermont	St. Johnsbury	Edward C. Redington	14,487 99
	Rutland	Newton Kellogg	8,860 63
Virginia	Richmond	James T. Sutton, jr	9,403 09
West Virginia	Wheeling	John M. Doddridge	30,397 36
Wisconsin	Madison	Thomas Reynolds	11,238 89
	Milwaukee	Michael H. Fitch	43,504 77
	La Crosse	John A. Kellogg	9,797 09
Washington Territory	Vancouver	Samuel W. Brown	1,988 95
Total			1,433,124 50
Deduct amount due P. W. Maxey, marked thus (*)			6,562 62
Leaving a balance due the United States of			1,426,561 88

D.—*Statement of the number and yearly amount of army pensioners on the rolls of the several States and Territories on June* 30, 1868.

State.	Invalids.		Widows, children, mothers, sisters, &c.		Total.	
	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly am't.
Arkansas	43	$3,992 00	357	$42,457 77	400	$46,449 77
Connecticut	1,944	96,439 36	1,980	246,106 45	3,224	342,545 81
California	106	8,650 00	61	8,766 00	167	17,416 00
District of Columbia	1,092	132,106 32	924	117,236 80	2,016	249,343 12
Delaware	197	17,697 00	223	29,680 00	420	47,377 00
Indiana	4,793	430,788 84	6,719	945,531 39	11,512	1,376,320 23
Illinois	7,221	663,726 12	7,479	994,043 70	14,700	1,657,769 82
Iowa	2,448	215,434 92	3,332	427,814 22	5,780	643,249 14
Kentucky	1,103	97,966 60	2,643	349,191 09	3,746	447,157 69
Kansas	449	42,750 00	373	49,776 00	822	92,526 00
Louisiana	145	15,519 00	184	22,754 00	329	38,273 00
Maine	4,040	361,106 98	3,958	496,032 15	7,998	857,141 13
Massachusetts	5,279	429,543 16	5,885	733,603 51	11,164	1,163,146 67
Maryland	800	78,130 56	901	115,575 00	1,701	193,705 56
Missouri	1,583	154,647 60	2,406	324,069 33	3,989	478,716 93
Michigan	3,768	328,051 54	4,549	587,196 98	8,317	915,248 52
Minnesota	631	56,340 00	750	102,906 00	1,381	159,246 00
New Hampshire	2,014	164,422 00	2,118	257,145 59	4,132	421,567 59
New York	12,276	1,200,147 22	15,496	1,985,945 25	27,772	3,186,092 47
New Jersey	1,612	150,423 12	2,158	280,058 77	3,770	430,481 89
North Carolina	39	3,180 00	231	24,841 49	270	28,021 49
Nebraska	48	4,092 00	39	4,836 00	87	8,928 00
New Mexico	7	636 00	15	1,794 00	22	2,430 00
Ohio	7,726	692,935 04	9,103	1,240,199 61	16,829	1,933,134 65
Oregon	18	1,308 00	7	1,320 00	25	2,628 00
Pennsylvania	9,614	908,880 08	10,858	1,432 598 82	20,472	2,341,478 90
Rhode Island	430	38,147 52	686	86,514 05	1,116	124,661 57
Tennessee	507	47,698 16	1,937	253,221 88	2,444	300,920 04
Vermont	1,908	161,411 76	1,898	235,903 28	3,806	397,315 04
Virginia	77	7,599 00	163	15,324 38	240	22,923 38
West Virginia	1,010	88,329 08	1,498	208,886 33	2,508	297,215 41
Wisconsin	2,546	224,900 28	3,310	443,547 10	5,856	668,447 38
Washington Territory	8	1,024 00	2	192 00	10	1,216 00
Total	74,782	6,898,025 26	92,243	12,065,068 94	167,025	18,893,094 20

E.—*Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of navy pensioners admitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June* 30, 1868.

State.	Invalids.				Widows, children, mothers, sisters, &c.			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.	
	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.	No.	Yearly am't.
Connecticut	2	$96 00	....	.....	4	$552 00	....	.....
California	1	180 00	....	.....	1	120 00	....	.....
District of Columbia	23	2,892 00	2	$132 00	13	1,836 00	4	$192 00
Illinois	3	228 00	1	18 00	7	876 00	2	168 00
Kentucky	1	45 00	....	.....	3	396 00	....	.....
Louisiana	2	72 00	....	.....	3	384 00	1	72 00
Maine	3	240 00	4	213 00	11	1,284 00	3	168 00
Massachusetts	24	2,664 00	11	948 00	43	3,348 00	15	744 00
Maryland	5	396 00	5	306 00	5	528 00	2	48 00
Missouri	.....	.....	2	168 00	3	432 00	1	24 00
Michigan	.....	.....	....	.....	6	576 00	4	240 00
Minnesota	1	96 00	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
New Hampshire	2	72 00	3	81 00	4	648 00	....	.....
New York	34	3,156 00	13	628 00	46	6,294 00	16	648 00
New Jersey	7	588 00	1	160 00	4	780 00	....	.....
Ohio	3	144 00	1	84 00	16	1,752 00	8	504 00
Pennsylvania	20	1,692 00	7	256 00	32	4,106 00	8	360 00
Rhode Island	1	150 00	....	.....	5	744 00	1	72 00
Virginia	1	45 00	....	.....	6	660 00	2	72 00
Wisconsin	2	144 00	....	.....	7	696 00	5	288 00
	135	12,890 00	50	2,994 00	219	26,012 00	72	3,600 00
Increase cases	50	2,994 00	....	.....	72	3,600 00	....	.....
	185	15,884 00	....	.....	291	29,612 00	....	.....

F.—*Statement of the amount paid for navy pensions at the agencies in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1868.*

State.	Invalids.	Widows, children, mothers, &c.	Total.
Connecticut	$201 07	$6,131 72	$6,332 79
California	288 00	434 16	722 16
District of Columbia	5,397 12	31,635 21	37,032 33
Illinois	3,063 56	4,184 10	7,247 66
Kentucky	692 00	1,410 67	2,102 67
Louisiana	523 77	2,985 45	3,509 22
Maine	5,379 91	9,044 56	14,424 47
Massachusetts	20,813 46	45,174 09	65,987 55
Maryland	3,385 54	10,696 71	14,082 25
Missouri	1,463 83	1,743 33	3,207 16
Michigan	656 83	3,398 60	4,055 43
Minnesota	520 26	318 00	838 26
New Hampshire	3,077 66	4,555 80	7,633 46
New York	29,618 14	64,431 62	94,049 76
New Jersey	983 48	3,979 01	4,962 49
Ohio	3,854 91	8,841 63	12,696 54
Pennsylvania	14,377 16	43,874 64	58,251 80
Rhode Island	1,303 45	4,191 20	5,494 65
Virginia	962 12	6,441 58	7,403 70
Wisconsin	777 73	1,571 13	2,348 86
Total	97,340 00	255,043 21	352,383 21

G.—*Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying navy pensions on the 30th day of June,* 1868.

State.	Agency.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Connecticut	Hartford	Guy R. Phelps	$2,802 92
California	San Francisco	James W. Shanklin	867 80
District of Columbia	Washington	Robert Clarke	21,438 67
Illinois	Chicago	Charles T. Hotchkiss	4,162 04
Kentucky	Louisville	Edward F. Gallagher	1,260 58
Louisiana	New Orleans	Frederick J. Knapp	1,990 78
Maine	Portland	Monroe A. Blanchard	5,770 60
Massachusetts	Boston	George C. Trumbull	38,432 89
Maryland	Baltimore	Thomas K. Carroll	7,994 61
Missouri	St. Louis	Egbert B. Brown	2,224 54
Michigan	Detroit	Henry Barns	2,728 41
Minnesota	St. Paul	Reuben B. Gelusha	1,461 74
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	James H. Shapley	2,039 67
New York	Brooklyn	William V Porter	54,509 60
New Jersey	Trenton	Philemon Dickinson	2,911 25
Ohio	Cincinnati	William E. Davis	6,883 32
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Enoch W. C. Greene	27,690 20
Do	Pittsburg	James McGregor	4,611 54
Rhode Island	Providence	William H. Townsend	2,392 69
Virginia	Richmond	James T. Sutton, jr	5,143 90
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Michael H. Fitch	2,327 67
			199,645 62

H.—*Statement of the number and yearly amount of navy pensioners on the rolls of each State and Territory on the 30th day of June, 1868.*

State.	Town.	Invalids.		Widows, children, mothers, sisters, &c.		Total.	
		No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Connecticut	Hartford	8	$412 00	23	$4,584 00	31	$4,996 00
California	San Francisco	5	498 00	3	720 00	8	1,218 00
District of Columbia	Washington	58	6,208 50	126	28,806 00	184	35,014 50
Illinois	Chicago	36	3,088 00	23	3,744 00	59	6,832 00
Kentucky	Louisville	10	863 25	8	1,338 00	18	2,201 25
Louisiana	New Orleans	9	984 00	5	852 00	14	1 836 00
Maine	Portland	54	5,286 00	60	8,028 00	114	13,314 00
Massachusetts	Boston	245	21,504 00	293	43,002 00	538	64,506 00
Maryland	Baltimore	44	4,011 00	54	10,026 00	98	14,037 00
Missouri	St. Louis	10	982 00	14	1,872 00	24	2,854 00
Michigan	Detroit	10	660 00	20	2,688 00	30	3,348 00
Minnesota	St. Paul	2	168 00	1	360 00	3	528 00
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	43	3,620 00	26	3,948 00	69	7,568 00
New York	Brooklyn	366	24,088 00	382	58,770 00	748	82,858 00
New Jersey	Trenton	12	1,044 00	22	4,104 00	34	5,148 00
Ohio	Cincinnati	37	3,262 50	67	10,020 00	104	13,282 50
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	178	14,690 00	224	36,816 00	402	51,506 00
Do	Pittsburg	13	1,002 00	26	4,368 00	39	5,370 00
Rhode Island	Providence	10	668 00	23	3,918 00	33	4,586 00
Virginia	Richmond	8	443 00	30	6,468 00	38	6,911 00
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	7	822 00	13	1,824 00	20	2,646 00
Naval Asylum	Philadelphia	10	529 50	.....	.....	10	529 50
		1,175	94,833 75	1,443	236,256 00	2,618	331,089 75

I.—*Statement of the total amount paid for army and navy pensions in each State and Territory from the organization of the present government up to June* 30, 1868.

State.	Amount for army pensions.	Amount for navy pensions.
Arkansas	$213,824 27	
Alabama	604,208 81	
Connecticut	6,540,951 48	$143,211 50
California	95,206 17	5,064 36
District of Columbia	1,798,468 20	1,332,118 34
Delaware	322,128 16	12,921 85
Florida	204,667 53	21,760 18
Georgia	1,126,217 41	21,192 35
Indiana	6,303,244 34	
Illinois	7,328,757 07	21,219 26
Iowa	2,597,742 34	
Kentucky	5,880,387 16	48,953 40
Kansas	316,134 04	
Louisiana	426,600 02	64,058 01
Maine	8,248,844 46	154,914 94
Massachusetts	11,833,628 73	1,068,976 00
Maryland	2,198,525 67	541,821 95
Mississippi	153,934 88	
Missouri	2,407,933 24	34,126 58
Michigan	3,930,030 09	13,432 04
Minnesota	489,549 35	1,204 86
New Hampshire	5,370,363 26	178,543 50
New York	28,855,192 80	1,627,355 06
New Jersey	3,740,860 01	47,835 90
North Carolina	2,106,683 35	2,624 80
Nebraska	26,044 03	
New Mexico	2,542 92	
Ohio	10,275,985 17	71,135 45
Oregon	22,301 90	
Pennsylvania	15,352,909 68	912,992 68
Rhode Island	2,241,694 98	188,960 47
South Carolina	1,226,289 37	83,084 70
Tennessee	3,927,018 64	
Vermont	6,223,014 08	
Virginia	6,955,857 52	365,526 67
West Virginia	1,059,683 24	
Wisconsin	2,511,826 30	5,506 14
Washington Territory	5,398 30	
Unknown	1,155,063 43	
	154,079,712 40	6,968,540 39

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the usual annual report of this office, briefly reviewing the condition of our Indian affairs and relations during the interval between the date of the last report and the present time, and presenting such suggestions and recommendations as are deemed essential for the proper management of the service.

For information in detail in regard to the various tribes, I respectfully refer to the reports of the superintendents and agents of the government having direct charge and supervision of them, which will be found among the documents accompanying this report, believing that they will furnish a history of no ordinary interest, and present a sufficient view of the practical working of the system adopted for civilization of this people, as will tend to encourage all who have any concern in their present and future condition to hope for increasing good results.

The Indian population within the bounds of the United States is about 300,000, exclusive of those in Alaska Territory. It is sad to think that they are decreasing from year to year, fading so rapidly away from the nations of the earth. The causes thereof, as well as of much of the misery and degradation prevailing, may be mainly attributed to intestine wars, the entailment of loathsome diseases by vicious whites, and to the effects of indulgence in the use of spiritous liquors; and these evils, it is feared, will continue to exist to an alarming extent, despite the efforts to remove or even mitigate them.

It may be said that a large portion of our wilder Indian tribes show a strong disposition to emerge from their savage state and throw aside their barbarous customs. They see the urgent necessity of the change in the advancing tide of the white race and in the disappearing of the buffalo and other game, hence they understand their only hope for the future is in the abandonment of their present mode of life for that better one of industrial pursuits. With the semi-civilized, slow progress is made in their improvement. The causes are so well known, having been fully set forth in previous annual reports, that it is unnecessary here to reiterate them, and until the obstacles in the way are surmounted or removed it is not reasonable to look for any great change.

A civilization of any account with them must be a work of time, patiently and hopefully prosecuted; of liberality on the part of the government, and a faithful and prompt fulfilment of all its obligations and promises.

This work also should enlist the sympathy of all lovers of humanity

and incite to its practical demonstrations the divine spirit of charity to a much greater extent than is now shown.

I do not undertake to assign any reasons for it, but it is quite apparent that the same interest is not manifested in the welfare of the red man, by bringing him under moral and religious influences, on the part of benevolent and Christian organizations of the country, as in former years. Many of the tribes have no schools and are without any religious instruction whatever; with them the door is wide open, and fields for Christian labor and benevolent effort are presented everywhere, appealing for help. The subject is worthy of the highest consideration of the philanthropist, and the government should invite the co-operation, in its great duty of protecting, educating and elevating the race to a higher style of being, of all Christian societies or individuals who may be disposed to take part in the work, and should liberally assist in the maintenance of schools and mission establishments.

It is gratifying and encouraging to observe that in negotiating treaties with the Idaho tribes, of late years, the importance of making provision for their educational interests has been prominently kept in view, and no doubt highly beneficial results will follow all judicious arrangements and efforts that may be made for that purpose. With most of the tribes there has been peace during the past year, and friendship has marked their conduct towards the government and its citizens, while at the same time they have been endeavoring with their limited means and qualifications to support themselves and in various respects better their estate. Especially has this been the case with those settled on reservations, engaged in cultivating the soil. With others, however, there have been serious difficulties, which have so extended that it may be said we have now an Indian war on hand. The parties in hostility are the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the upper Arkansas river. With members of these tribes there has been clearly a violation of their solemn treaty promises to keep the peace and refrain from doing injury to citizens and their property; promises made scarcely a year ago to the commissioners sent to treat with them for a settlement of all former difficulties and for their future good behavior.

It is not difficult to account for the renewal of their bad conduct on grounds lying behind the immediate occasion of its outbreak.

It is believed that the existing war with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes was occasioned by the withholding the delivery to them of the guns and ammunition which the peace commission had said they should have.

Some of their young men went out from their camps and perpetrated gross outrages and murders during the past summer, by which acts nearly all of their tribes have become involved in hostility towards the government. It is true the arms and ammunition were withheld for a time, but there was sufficient reason for it—the Cheyennes had not kept the peace. In June last they made an attack upon the Kaw Indians, with whom, as well as with the Osages and Pawnees, they have been at enmity, and in passing through the settlements of the whites to do so committed a number of depredations; because of this and their threat to attack the Kaws again, it was deemed prudent by the department not to put arms into their hands, as in all probability, in the event of carrying their threat into execution, they would come in conflict with the whites, and thus a war be brought on.

After a while, however, in view of the promises of the peace commissioners, and excitement among the Indians, the arms and ammunition were delivered, first to the Arapahoes, by Superintendent Murphy and Agent Wynkoop, on the 1st of August, and to the Cheyennes on the

9th August (they pledging that the arms should not be used against the whites, but only for the purpose of securing a support for themselves by hunting) by the latter officer, who reported in regard to the matter, that he never knew the Indians to be better satisfied and so contented; that they left for their hunting grounds, and he was sure there would be no trouble with them. But he judged too favorably of appearances, for some members of the tribes were either then, or had been but a few days previous, committing gross outrages and murders of citizens upon the Saline and Solomon rivers. But the substantial cause of this war is to be found in the fact that the department, for want of appropriations, was compelled to stop their supplies, and to permit them to recur to the chase for subsistence. The pursuit of the buffalo to their favorite haunts on the Saline and Solomon rivers brought them into the vicinity of the Kansas settlements, and of their enemies, the Kaws and Osages, and presented to them temptations to gratify the spirit of revenge which seems to have possessed them the moment Agent Wynkoop, in obedience to orders, refused to deliver the arms and ammunition which the peace commissioners had promised them.

Equally as troublesome are the Kiowas and Comanches, a part of whom have been guilty of raiding the past year into Texas, the Chickasaw nation and at the Witchita agency; and have broken faith with the government; and it is not improbable all of these tribes may be drawn into hostilities and join those of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who are being driven south into their country. They have a number of captives taken in their raids whom they promise to give up. Their doing so, and promising not to raid upon Texas citizens nor upon their Indian neighbors, will be made conditions upon which their annuity goods will be distributed to them.

The friendly portions of these four tribes, who deprecate war and had no part in the recent raids and hostilities, it is feared will suffer with the guilty in the enforcement of the measures adopted by the military to punish the offenders. To prevent this it was deemed proper that steps should be taken to gather them at some suitable point on their respective reservations, under the care of their agents, and provision made for their support. With this object in view Agents Boone and Wynkoop have been directed to repair to Fort Cobb and gather around them there such of these tribes as are friendly, and those who may come in promising to be peaceable. If the hostile portion of these tribes will not cease their war and outrages, and join the peaceably disposed, they should be punished with severity, and the claims of the guilty upon the government under treaty stipulations, declared by Congress forfeited.

Hostilities, to some extent, yet exist on the part of the wild, warlike Apaches of New Mexico and Arizona Territories, and an unsatisfactory condition of things will continue with these tribes until something is done in the way of establishing them upon reservations or restricting them to particular districts of country, with such aid as policy may require to bring about and maintain a friendly disposition on their part toward citizens and neighboring tribes. At least treaties of peace should be entered into with them, and a clear understanding had of their relations to the government for the better protection of persons and property.

I here call attention to an interesting report made by Captain Charles A. Whittier to General James B. Fry, commanding military division of the Pacific, giving an account of the principal tribes in Arizona, a copy of which was furnished your department by the honorable Secretary of War. It is among the papers herewith.

Information has been received from the governor of Idaho Territory

that the war carried on for some time past by the Snake and other Indians, upon the border of Idaho, is virtually ended, the military operations against them having been successful in capturing many and compelling the rest to sue for peace, a result highly creditable to the efficiency of that arm of the service in that quarter.

The Sioux tribes of western Dakota, who were for several years just prior to the present year engaged in war against the government, are now, I am pleased to report, comparatively peaceable, and hopes are entertained that no serious trouble will arise with them hereafter.

The efforts of the peace commission, composed of civilians and officers of the army, appointed by the President to investigate the causes of the war and to arrange for peace, have been attended with success to a great degree, and lasting beneficial results will no doubt follow a faithful and prompt fulfilment of their promises to the Indians, and of the treaty stipulations entered into with them. They made a treaty with the confederated northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes on the 10th of May, and the Mountain Crow tribe on the 7th May last, which have been ratified and proclaimed; one with the Brulé and other Sioux on the 29th April ultimo, which has not yet been submitted to the department, and also one with the Ogallalla Sioux on the 25th May, to which a number of Minneconjou chiefs added their signatures. This treaty has been retained at Fort Laramie that it may be signed by the Sans Arcs and Oncpapas bands of Sioux.

The main features of these several treaties are: the binding the Indians, parties thereto, to keep the peace, the providing for the several tribes a suitable reservation, and the means for their education and civilization.

In accordance with the promises made by these commissioners to the Sioux, the military posts designated as C. F. Smith, Phil. Kearney, and Reno, in the Powder River country, the establishment of which was one of the principal causes of their late hostilities, have been withdrawn, and the Indians are now satisfied on that point.

Two of the commissioners, General Sherman and Colonel Tappan, concluded a treaty with the Navajo tribe at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on the 1st of June last, and it has been proclaimed by the President. It will be remembered that the Navajoes several years ago, being then hostile, were captured in their country, west of the Rio Grande, by the military, and taken to the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river, in the eastern part of New Mexico. The reservation proving to be unsuitable, and the Navajoes becoming very much dissatisfied and threatening to leave, and the government being at a heavy expense to support them, it was deemed advisable to procure for them a new location, and hence this treaty was made, which provides a reservation in their old home. They have since left the Bosque Redondo, and are now being established upon the new reservation.

General Augur, as a commissioner, substituted for General Sherman, during the past summer visited Utah Territory, and concluded a treaty at Fort Bridger, in July, with the Bannock and Shoshone tribes, ranging in Idaho and Utah Territories, which provides for their establishment upon a reservation in Wind River valley; the treaty has not yet been received by the department.

The new treaties made by this peace commission in 1867, at Medicine Lodge creek, Kansas, with the confederated Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and the confederated Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and which were before the Senate the past winter, have since been ratified and proclaimed.

Treaties were made in 1867 with tribes in Kansas, for their removal to the Indian country south of that State, and were in due time laid before

the Senate. That body advised the ratification, with amendments, of those made with the Pottawatomies, confederated Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and the Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Weas, Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Ottawas, and Wyandotts. That with the Pottawatomies has been ratified; the others yet remain for the action of the President, the acceptance of the amendments by the Indians having been but recently received.

A treaty was concluded on the 2d day of March last by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the governor of Colorado Territory at Washington, with the Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weminuchee, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes or Utahs, the principal feature of which is the placing these bands—some being in Colorado and others in New Mexico—upon a large reservation in Colorado, and the establishment of two agencies there; it also provides for them schools, and that they shall be taught in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Senate has advised the ratification of this treaty with amendments.

Information has been received that some of the bands have accepted the amendments, and that it is highly probable all will accept them.

On the 27th May ultimo a treaty was entered into by myself, Superintendent Murphy, and Agents Boone and Snow, with the Osage tribe, in their country, by which the Osages agree to sell about 8,000,000 acres of land in Kansas for $1,600,000 to the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company, and they agree to remove and settle in the Indian country south of Kansas.

The same commissioners also negotiated a treaty on the 1st of June following with the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, and the Munsee or Christian Indians. Both of these treaties are before the Senate of the United States.

A treaty was made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the 9th of July last, at Washington, with the Cherokees, as supplementary to, and explanatory of, the treaty concluded with that people on the 19th July, 1866; it has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

During the past spring, by authority of the President, Special Agent J. W. Cullen was instructed to visit the different tribes in Montana Territory to effect such treaty arrangements as might be best for the interests of the Indians and the citizens of that Territory.

Mr. Cullen has recently reached this city, and submitted to this office treaties made by him with the Blood, Piegan, and Blackfeet Indians, Gros Ventres, Missouri River Crows, and the Bannocks and Shoshones. These treaties provide for the extinguishment of the title of the Indians to a large extent of country, and for their location upon districts of country suited to their wants, where agencies are to be established for them, and where they may receive the benefits derivable from the annuities stipulated to be paid them.

It is earnestly hoped that the several treaties with the tribes in Kansas, yet before the Senate, may be acted upon, and their ratification advised at the next session of that body, in order that the contemplated removal of the Indians from Kansas to the Indian country may be speedily effected. In expectation of the change they thought would take place ere this, many of the Indians felt little or no interest in cultivating and improving their lands, and ceased their labors in a great measure. They have also been very much annoyed by the encroachments of the whites, who are but too eager to get, even by unfair means, possession of their lands. I renew the recommendation made in a previous annual report that the treaty negotiated in 1865, by Superintendent Irish, with nearly all the bands of Utah Indians in Utah Territory, contemplating

their removal to the Uinta reservation, be confirmed, or else a new treaty be made. The Indians are poor, and the game upon which they depend for subsistence is by no means abundant. It certainly is very desirable that their title to the lands in the Territory be extinguished, and they be permanently located on the reservation referred to, where they could be helped, and put in the way of being made self-sustaining in the course of time. A treaty should be made with the Ottoes and Missourias in Nebraska, and with the Stockbridges in Wisconsin. Both of these tribes are in a destitute condition, but they have valuable lands, much of which is no benefit or practical use to them. By the proceeds of a sale of these lands they can be comfortably supported and provided with means to engage in industrial pursuits, and to educate their children. I can but express what is so apparent, and what has heretofore been seen and recommended in communications to and from this office, the propriety and necessity of there being some treaty arrangements entered into with tribes in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Washington Territories, having no treaty relations with the government, especially with those tribes inhabiting or claiming rich agricultural districts or mining regions, in order that their rights may be determined and secured, peace relations established, and proper measures adopted for their civilization, and, at the same time, the rights of settlers protected, and desirable wastes of country opened for occupancy and improvement by citizens. The tribes in these Territories, as well as others, have long roamed free and uncontrolled over the countries they occupy, which they claim as their own, and it is not surprising they regard with jealousy and bitterness of spirit the encroachments of the whites, who, in many instances, not only ignore their rights but treat them with contempt, and despoil them of life and property. The passing through their country of a continuous stream of emigration, dispersing or destroying the buffalo, is one of the causes of great discontent and suffering with them. Treated thus, and no adequate compensation being made to them for what they have yielded up or lost, their resources of subsistence and trade diminished, with starvation in the future staring them in the face, the wonder is that there prevails any degree of forbearance on their part, with such provocations to discontent and retaliation. The best policy to pursue towards tribes in this condition, and which justice and humanity dictate, is to treat with them, recognize their rights, relieve them from suffering, remunerate them for that of which they have been deprived, and provide for their concentration upon tracts of country guaranteed to them for their possession against any intrusion by whites, and then teach and assist them in whatever will tend to make them ultimately, and at no distant day, a self-sustaining, intelligent people. Under the beneficial measures of such a policy it may be reasonably hoped that with these tribes, now so wild and war-like, there would be manifested gradually evidences of moral and social improvement, and a condition ere long reached as encouraging and as creditable as that presented by some of our best tribes, such as the Choctaws and others. In this connection I desire to call attention to the report of the peace commissioners to the President, dated the 7th of January, among the documents herewith, containing their suggestions and recommendations as to the plans most advisable to be inaugurated for the civilization of the Indians, especially with reference to those not now permanently located upon reservations, in the hope that Congress will favorably consider them, and make appropriate legislation for the carrying into effect that plan.

THE QUESTION OF THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It will be seen, by recurring to the proceedings of the peace commission at its late meeting at Chicago, that a resolution was adopted recommending to Congress the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. In view of probable action upon that recommendation, and impelled by solemn convictions of duty, I feel called upon to offer some facts and arguments, for the consideration of Congress, in opposition to the proposed transfer, and to give some views, suggested by nearly two years' intimate official connection with the Indian service, with regard to the best method for the future conduct of Indian affairs.

In 1849, Congress, upon the creation of the Department of the Interior, incorporated the Bureau of Indian Affairs in that department, giving to its head the supervisory and appellate powers theretofore exercised over Indian affairs by the Secretary of War. It is now proposed to re-transfer the bureau to the War Office.

It is presumed the question for legislative solution will be three-fold: Shall the bureau be transferred to the War Department; or shall it remain under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; or shall it be erected into an independent department, upon an equal footing in all respects with the other departments, as recommended, unanimously, by the peace commission in their report to the President of 7th January last.

I shall endeavor to present some reasons against the transfer. These I proceed to offer, assuming all the time that the transfer means that in future all our Indian affairs are to be administered by the army, under the direction of the War Office.

My reasons in opposition are—

1. *That the prompt, efficient, and successful management and direction of our Indian affairs is too large, onerous, and important a burden to be added to the existing duties of the Secretary of War.*

There is a limit to human capacity and endurance, and whe neither is taxed beyond that limit, it must fail in the performance of its functions, and the result must be disappointment, and most probably disaster, to the service.

The business of the War Department, in all its varied and complex ramifications, is sufficient already, if properly transacted, to employ all the faculties of the most accomplished head, even with all the aids he may summon to his assistance; and there are few men living, if any, who can give the requisite attention to its demands, and at the same time discharge properly and with requisite promptness the delicate, important, and numerous duties the care of Indian affairs would superadd.

None can deny that the safe and successful management of the military affairs of a republic of 40,000,000 of people, demands the constant and exclusive exercise of all the powers of an accomplished and experienced statesman.

A little investigation, and even a superficial knowledge and a little reflection, will convince every candid mind that there is no branch of the public service more intricate and difficult, and involving more varied and larger public and private interests, than our "Indian affairs;" none requiring in their control and direction a larger brain, or a more sensitive and charitable heart.

If these things be true, the conclusion is irresistible that the proposed "transfer" is unreasonable and wrong.

If the argument applies as well to the Interior as to the War Department, let it be so; its force is not abated by the admission.

2. *The "transfer," in my judgment, will create a necessity for maintaining a large standing army in the field.*

I yield to none in admiration and love of the gallant officers and soldiers of our army. They are the hope of the nation in times of public danger, when the honor, integrity, or the existence of the republic is threatened by foreign or domestic foes. But "there is a time for all things," and I submit that a time of peace is *not* the time for a large standing army. In time of war, the army is our wall of defence. In peace, large armies exhaust the national resources without advantage to the country. The safety of the country in peace is not to be sought in a magnificent array of bayonets; but in the virtue, intelligence, industry, and patriotism of the citizens. With the restoration of all the States to their peaceful relations to the federal government, and the return of their population to industrial avocations and prosperity, if peace is maintained, as at the present, with all foreign powers, our military establishment should soon be reduced to a peace footing, its material returned to industrial and producing employments, and the people, to the extent of many millions of dollars, annually relieved of taxes now expended in the support and pay of the army.

Surely Congress is not prepared to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department merely to create a necessity to keep up the army, and with it the taxes.

3. *Our true policy towards the Indian tribes is peace, and the proposed transfer is tantamount, in my judgment, to perpetual war.*

Everybody knows that the presence of troops, with the avowed purpose of regulating affairs by force, arouses feelings of hostility and begets sentiments of resistance and war even in the most civilized and peaceful communities. How much more intense and bitter are the feelings of hostility engendered in the bosoms of barbarians and semi-civilized Indians by the presence of soldiers, who they know are sent to force them into subjection and keep them so. To their ears the sounds of the camp and the boom of the morning and evening gun are the infallible signs of oppression and war; and the very sight of armed and uniformed soldiers in their haunts and hunting grounds provokes and inflames the profoundest feelings of hostility and hate.

If a chronic war, with additional annual expenses of $50,000,000 to $150,000,000 annually on account of Indian affairs, is desired, the transfer, it seems to me, is a logical way to the result.

More than half the period in which this bureau was under the control of the War Office was spent in the prosecution of costly and unprofitable as well as unjust wars against the Seminoles and the Sacs and Foxes, and in vexatious and expensive troubles with the Creeks and Cherokees. It should not be forgotten, in this connection, that almost all the Indian wars which have depleted the treasury and desolated our frontiers ever since the bureau was given to the Interior Department, had their origin in the precipitate and ill-considered action of the military stationed in the Indian country. As examples, I respectfully refer to the Sioux war of 1852–4, which, as I am informed, originated in this wise: An immigrant Mormon train abandoned a cow. A lieutenant and squad went to the camp of the Indians who had found and eaten her, and demanded the man who had killed her. The Indians refused to surrender the man, but offered to pay for the cow. The lieutenant and his squad fired upon them, killing and wounding a number, when they were surrounded and massacred. The Sioux war ensued, costing us $20,000,000 to $40,000,000 *and* several hundred lives, besides much private and public property.

In April, 1864, a ranchman named Ripley went to Camp Sanborn, on South Platte, and charged the Indians with stealing his stock. A Lieutenant Dunn proceeded to search for, but could not find it. Falling in with a company of Cheyennes, an attempt was made to disarm the latter. In the melée one soldier was killed and some others wounded. Then followed the Cheyenne war, culminating in the massacre at Sand Creek of 120 friendly Indians, mostly women and children, resting in their own hunting grounds under the protection of our flag. This affair is known as the Chivington massacre.

This war cost the treasury probably not less than $40,000,000, an immense amount of valuable property, and no one can tell how many lives, involving, as it did, not only the Cheyennes and Apaches, but the Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, and many bands of the Sioux, and was ended by the treaty of 1865, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas.

In 1866 the military took possession of the Powder river country in Dakota, within the acknowledged territory of the Sioux, and planted military posts Phil. Kearney, Reno, and C. F. Smith, without the consent of the Indian proprietors, and in direct violation of treaty stipulations. A fierce and bloody war ensued, costing us many millions of dollars, several hundred lives, including the killed at the Fort Kearney massacre, and much valuable property.

On the 19th of April, 1867, a military command burned the peaceful village of the Cheyennes on Pawnee Fork, western Kansas, who had been at peace with us since the treaty of 1865, on the Arkansas, and were then on lands assigned them by that treaty. The Cheyennes flew to arms, and the war of 1867 followed, in which we lost over 300 soldiers and citizens, several millions of dollars in expenses, and an immense amount of public and private property, and killed, it is believed, six Indians, and no more.

The pretext for our celebrated Navajo war in New Mexico, it is understood, was the shooting of a negro servant boy of a military officer by an Indian, and the refusal to surrender the slayer on the part of the Navajoes, who, nevertheless, proposed to make the amend, after the Indian fashion, by pecuniary satisfaction for the offence.

Four campaigns against the Navajoes resulted, in three of which our army failed of either success or glory. In the fourth the Indians succumbed to the superior strategy of the renowned Kit Carson, and were compelled, by hunger, to surrender.

This war cost the treasury many millions of dollars, and the people the loss of many lives and valuable property.

On the Pacific coast the indiscretions of our military, I am informed, produced similar unfortunate results, and nearly all our troubles with the Indians there, marring our history with cruel massacres, and in some instances with the extermination of whole bands, had their origin in the presence and unwise action of our military. In evidence of this statement I refer to the letter of Mr. Anson Dart, ex-superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and Washington Territory, to be found herewith.

Now if, as I think, I have shown military interference has been prolific of war, even since the bureau has been in civil control, what of peace and tranquillity can be expected if it be placed entirely in military hands?

4. *Military management of Indian affairs has been tried for seventeen years and has proved a failure, and must, in my judgment, in the very nature of things, always prove a failure.*

Soldiers are educated and trained in the science of war and in the arts of arms. Civilians are taught in the sciences and arts of peaceful civilization. In lifting up races from the degradation of savage barbarism

and leading them into the sunlight of a higher life, in unveiling to their benighted vision the benefits of civilization and the blessings of a peaceful Christianity, I cannot for the life of me perceive the propriety or the efficacy of employing the military instead of the civil departments, unless it is intended to adopt the Mohammedan motto, and proclaim to these people "Death or the Koran."

If the mass of our people desire peaceful relations with our Indian tribes, mean to continue to recognize their natural rights, as our fathers have done, and do not desire their violent extermination, then I submit the peaceful and therefore the civil and not the military agencies of the government are better adapted to secure the desired ends.

Blight follows the sword as surely as desolation sits in the track of the hurricane or the conflagration.

Has not military management essentially failed in civilizing the Indians? When and where did it turn their minds from war and the chase and fix them upon agriculture or pastoral life? When and where did it reduce the cost of Indian affairs? It has only succeeded in illuminating our Indian history with bloody pictures, in surcharging the hearts of our tribes with hatred and revenge, and spending the money of the people by the fifty million dollars, oft repeated.

This war office management, now proposed, may look to the peace that follows extermination as the great desideratum of the service and the panacea for Indian troubles, but such peace is far in the distance if it is to depend upon extermination by arms. If we fought five or six hundred warriors on the little pent-up peninsula of Florida seven years, with the regular army with many thousand volunteer soldiers, and the navy thrown in, at a cost of 1,500 lives on our part, and fifty millions of dollars and more in treasure, leaving at last several hundred Seminoles in the everglades, who still claim to be free, how long will it require and at what expense of treasure and blood to exterminate (not merely subjugate) our 300,000 Indians now occupying and roaming over the plains and mountains of the interior, an area of more than 200,000 square miles? It would seem that the cost price of Indians slain in the Florida war, in the Sioux war, and in the late Cheyenne war, has been on a fair average about a million of dollars each; and if our Indian troubles are to be ended by exterminating the race, it is evident, at the present rate of one Indian killed per month, that the achievement will be completed at the end of exactly 25,000 years; and if each dead Indian is to cost the same hereafter as heretofore, the precise sum total we will have to expend is $300,000,000,000 to complete the extermination. But besides the cost to the treasury, it is found by actual comparison, approximating closely the truth, that the slaying of every Indian costs us the lives of 25 whites, so that the extermination process must bring about the slaughter of 7,500,000 of our people. Extermination by arms is simply an absurdity, unless we could get the Indians under the protection of the flag in large masses, surround and butcher them as at Sand Creek. But admitting, for the argument, they deserv eextermination without mercy, and that we might achieve the grand consummation, it seems to me that the glory of the result would bear no proportion to the fearful sum of the cost.

5. *It is inhuman and unchristian, in my opinion, leaving the question of economy out of view, to destroy a whole race by such demoralization and disease as military government is sure to entail upon our tribes.*

I know no exception to the rule that the presence of military posts in the Indian country is speedily subversive of even the sternest ideas of Indian domestic morals. Female chastity, the abandonment of which in some tribes is punished with death, yields to bribery or fear; marital

rights are generally disregarded, and shameless concubinage, with its disgusting concomitants, spreads its pestiferous stench through camp and lodge. The most loathsome, lingering, and fatal diseases, which reach many generations in their ruinous effects, are spread broadcast, and the seeds of moral and physical death are planted among the miserable creatures.

If you wish to see some of the results of establishing military posts in the Indian country, I call your attention to the 600 or 800 half-breeds till recently loafing around Fort Laramie; to the posts along the Missouri; to Fort Sumner in New Mexico, before the Navajoe exodus, and *to all our military posts in the Indian country, with no known exception.* If you wish to exterminate the race, pursue them with the ball and blade; if you please, massacre them wholesale, as we sometimes have done; or, to make it cheap, call them to a peaceful feast, and feed them on beef salted with wolf bane; but, for humanity's sake, save them from the lingering syphilitic poisons, so sure to be contracted about military posts.

6. *The conduct of Indian affairs is, in my judgment, incompatible with the nature and objects of the military department.*

The policy of our government has always been to secure and maintain peaceful and friendly relations with all the Indian tribes, and to advance their interests, by offering them inducements to abandon nomadic habits and the chase, and to learn to adopt the habits and methods of civilized life. To carry this benevolent and humane policy into practical effect, we have stipulated to settle them upon ample reserves of good land, adapted to pastoral and agricultural pursuits; to subsist them as long as requisite; to supply them with all necessary stock and implements, and teachers to instruct them in letters, in the arts of civilization, and in our holy religion. But all these things pertain properly, as all will admit, to civil affairs, not military. Military officers will doubtless display wonderful skill in the erection of forts; in the handling of arms and armies, and in the management of campaigns, but who would not prefer a practical civilian in the erection of corn cribs or hay racks; in the manœuvering of ox teams, and the successful management of reapers and mowers? A well-trained lieutenant will doubtless perform admirably in drilling a squad in the manual of arms, but I doubt his capacity, as well as inclination, to teach Indians the profitable and efficient use of the hoe or the mattock, or to successfully instruct naked young Indian ideas how to shoot in a mechanical, literary, or scientific direction. You wish to make your son a farmer, a mechanic, a minister; you do not send him to be educated at West Point, but somewhere else to be taught as a civilian. Will you send professional soldiers, sword in one hand, musket in the other, and tactics on the brain, to teach the wards of the nation agriculture, the mechanic arts, theology, and peace? You would civilize the Indian! Will you send him the sword? You would inspire him with the peaceful principles of Christianity! Is the bayonet their symbol? You would invite him to the sanctuary! Will you herald his approach with the clangor of arms and the thunder of artillery?

The nation thinks of the War Department as the channel through which the chief executive directs the movements of our armies and manages all the military business and interests of the nation, not as the overseer, guardian, teacher, and missionary of the Indian tribes; it regards our officers and soldiers as its sword to repel and punish its enemies in war, to guard and secure its honor and interests, whenever necessary, in peace; but not as its superintendents, agents, agricultural and mechanical teachers of peaceful Indian tribes.

7. *The transfer to the War Office will be offensive to the Indians, and in the same proportion injurious to the whites.*

Let it be remembered that the demoralization resulting from the presence of military posts is not confined to the Indian, but reacts, with accumulated power, upon the soldier.

The nature and objects of the War Department, as indicated by its very name, WAR, are essentially military, while the nature of our relations with the Indians ought to be, and the objects aimed at in their conduct are, essentially civil.

I have met many tribes within twelve months, and consulted with their chiefs and warriors, publicly and privately, and, without exception, they have declared their unwillingness to have the military among them. It is of paramount importance to the interests of peace and to prevent wars, that respect should be paid to the wishes of these people in this matter. I believe there should be no soldier in the Indian country in time of peace. Who can wonder that these people do not wish to be placed under the control of our military authorities? What have they ever done to conciliate them? Is it to be supposed they can desire to be governed by those who have visited upon their race most of the woes they have experienced? Can they forget who have been employed to drive them from the Atlantic to the plains, and who still pursue them in their mountains and valleys, and persecute them even unto death? Can they ever forget the insignia of those who shot down, by military orders, their old men, women, and children, under the white flag and under our own banner, at Sand creek? Will they forget that our military sometimes burn their homes, as at the Pawnee Fork, and turn their women and children unsheltered into the wilderness?

As a rule, with rare exceptions, if any, Indian tribes never break the peace without powerful provocation or actual wrong perpetrated against them first; if they are properly treated, their rights regarded, and our promises faithfully kept to them, our treaty engagements promptly fulfilled, and their wants of subsistence liberally supplied, there is seldom, if ever, the slightest danger of a breach of the peace on their part.

If for want of appropriations the Indians now at war had not had their supplies of subsistence unfortunately stopped this spring, in my judgment the Cheyennes and their allies would have been at peace with us to-day. Respect then their wishes; keep them well fed, and there will be no need of armies among them. But violate our pledges; postpone, neglect, or refuse the fulfilment of our treaty engagements with them; permit them to get hungry and half-starved, and the presence of armies will not restrain them from war.

8. *In the report, 7th January last, of the peace commission, after full examination of the whole question, the commission unanimously recommended that the Indian affairs should be placed, not in the War Office, but upon the footing of an independent department or bureau.*

Then their facts were correct, their reasoning and conclusion sound, and to go back now upon that report and repudiate their own deliberate and unanimous recommendation, it seems to me, will subject the commission to severe criticism.

I have no reflections to cast upon those gentlemen of the commission who have changed front, for reasons doubtless satisfactory to themselves; but as no such reasons have addressed themselves to my mind, I adhere to the unanimous recommendation of our January report.

I think I can readily understand, however, why my colleagues of the army might desire the transfer. It is but natural they should desire it. It is the history of power to seek more power, and the dispensation of patronage is power. Besides, it is but natural that gentlemen educated to arms, and of the army, should desire to see the aggrandizement *of the army.*

9. *The methods of military management are utterly irreconcilable with the relation of guardian and ward.*

The self assumed guardianship of our government over these unlettered children of the wilderness, carries with it all the obligations that grow out of that relation. These can neither be shaken off nor disregarded without national crime as well as disgrace.

Guardianship is a most sacred and responsible trust, and as a nation we must answer to the God of nations for its faithful administration.

The paramount duty growing out of the trust is to teach, to enlighten, to civilize our wards. If teaching means the instruction given to the Aztecs by Cortez and Pizarro; if enlightening signifies the conflagration of Indian villages; if civilization means peace, and peace means massacre *a la* Sand creek, then by all means let us have the transfer. To every unprejudiced mind the mere mention of the military in connection with the relation of guardian and ward discloses the absurdity of the association.

10. *The transfer will in my opinion entail upon the treasury a large increase of annual expenditure.*

It is clearly demonstrable that the war policy in conducting our Indian affairs is infinitely more expensive than the peace policy; and if the transfer is made, as a matter of course the former will prevail. If so, it seems to me, our legislators would do well to investigate the question of comparative cost. It will not surprise me if an examination will show that in the last 40 years the war policy and management of Indian affairs have cost the nation little if any less than $500,000,000, and also that the civil management or peace policy has cost less than $60,000,000, including annuities, presents, payments for immense bodies of land, and everything else.

If it be objected that the war management does not necessarily involve war, I answer that Indian management by the military does involve the expense of a large standing army in the Indian country, and will cost the country all war costs except the destruction of property, and that the army can be far better dispensed with than not, under proper civil management, and its cost saved to the treasury. But whether war be a necessary result or not, it always happens that it does result and brings with it all its train of horrors and penalties. If it be alleged that many of our wars have occurred under the civil administration, and are therefore chargeable to it, I answer that while the fact is admitted the conclusion is false, for it has already been abundantly shown that nearly all our Indian wars since the bureau has been in civil hands had their origin in the rashness or imprudence of our military.

If economy is desirable in our present financial situation, the proposed transfer will, in my judgment, be disastrous.

11. *The presence in peaceful times of a large military establishment in a republic always endangers the supremacy of civil authority and the liberties of the people.*

History is so replete with striking illustrations of the truth of this proposition that argument to sustain it would be simply attempting to prove an axiom. I therefore close the argument by merely announcing it.

This brings me to the question, *whether the bureau ought not to be erected into an independent department?*

In whatever management Indian affairs are placed, there should be division of neither duties, powers nor responsibilities, but these should all, by all means, be concentrated in the same hands.

But I have already shown that the War Department should not be intrusted with these affairs, and I am of the opinion that the Interior

Department should not have charge of them except in the alternative between the two; if for no other reason, from the fact that the head of that department, like the Secretary of War, has already as many duties as he can perform well without superadding the all-important business of Indian affairs.

I reach the conclusion, therefore, that the only wise and proper answer to the question is that Congress ought immediately to create a department exclusively for the management of Indian affairs.

If, however, Congress should think differently and make the transfer, it seems to me in that event the transfer should consist in a change of jurisdiction from the Interior Secretary to the Secretary of War, while all the functions of the bureau should still be performed by civilians.

If the management of Indian affairs by the bureau under the department of war was a failure, and if, as is admitted, it has been not fully satisfactory under the Interior, it is clear that the mere transfer of the bureau from the one to the other will leave the management still a failure.

Why talk of the transfer as if the simple turning over of a bureau from one department to another would magically cure all the defects of this branch of the public service. To me the proposition seems absurd. What is the "transfer?" Only a change, and, in my opinion, from bad enough to worse—that's all. The War Office operated the bureau 17 years and it did not give satisfaction. In 1849 it was transferred to the Interior Department, where it has remained ever since, and still its conduct of affairs is assailed. Each department in turn, with ample time for trial, has failed to manage Indian affairs with popular approbation. If either department is to blame, both are, for both in the public mind have failed. What is the remedy? To know this we must first ascertain the cause. In my judgment, the cause lies on the surface and is simply this: there is too much cargo for the capacity of the vessel, and too much vessel and freight for the power of the machinery. We have crammed into a bureau, which under the supervisory and appellate power is a mere clerkship, all the large, complex, difficult and delicate affairs that ought to employ every function of a first-class department. Now, with the cause of failure before our eyes, what is the remedy? Surely not merely to put the old bureau under another crew and commander! Why, such a transfer can give neither more capacity to the vessel nor more strength to the machinery. There is but one reasonable answer, and that is: If you would have all prosperous and safe in any sea and any weather, adapt your vessel to her cargo, and your machinery to your vessel and tonnage. In other words, launch a new Department of Indian Affairs, freight it with the vast and complicated reciprocal interests of both races, and the experiment must, I believe, prove a grand success.

Can it be that the civil departments of this great government have become so degenerate and weak, or the military so exalted and so potent, that the functions of the one are to be laid at the feet of the other, and the congenial sway of the republican statesman to be replaced by the mailed hand of the military tribune?

I believe there is ingenuity and wisdom enough in the American Congress to devise civil remedies for supposed bureau mismanagement; to strengthen where there is weakness; to purge and purify if there is rottenness; to punish if there is crime; to concentrate power for promptness and efficiency; and to make responsibility answerable in proportion to power, without transferring the functions of civil government to the military organization. If such a transfer of one bureau be necessary for successful administration, why not upon the same principle of others? And if of the bureau, why not of co-ordinate departments? The argu-

ment is cumulative with the increase of power, and the appetite which now yearns for a bureau may require at last, to satiate its hunger, the transfer of a department. The grasp for power always strengthens and enlarges with every concession of power, and after a while every vestige of civil authority may yield to its demands, and the liberties of the nation and the glories of the republic may wither together under the blighting sceptre of military despotism.

In the management of this great branch of the public service, involving the varied interests and relations of the government and people with so many distinct and dissimilar tribes and nations of men, occupying so many gradations in development, it seems to me there should be but one head to control, govern, and direct. In his hands ought to be placed all the power necessary for the prompt, vigorous, and efficient discharge of the duties imposed upon him by law in the conduct of all Indian affairs. All the agents through whom he operates, and upon whose action depends the success or failure of his administration, should be nominated by him to the President for confirmation by the Senate, and ought to continue in office during good behavior. He and they should be allowed adequate salaries, to place them beyond the temptations of want. The funds applicable to the service ought, under proper restrictions, to be subject to his direction; and always appropriated at least one year in advance of their probable use. I think he ought to be a cabinet minister, with all the influence with the President and Congress of any other head of department; and have under his control an efficient corps of clerks, sufficient in number to transact the business of the department with promptness and despatch, to hold their places during good behavior. Connected with this department, and subject only to the orders of its head, there should be a police force of officers and men sufficient in number to perform such duty as the exigencies of the Indian service might demand; re-enforced, if necessary, from time to time from the regular army or by volunteers, or diminished, as the Secretary might advise; to be stationed not in but on the borders of the several reservations, as deemed necessary by the Secretary of Indian Affairs. With such an organization, having a competent head, well versed in Indian character and the history of our Indian affairs, holding in his own hands all necessary powers for prompt and vigorous action, the nation might confidently expect peace and prosperity on our borders; the rapid and undisturbed settlement and development of our valuable mineral territories; the early and peaceful settlement of all our Indians on their several reservations; their easy transit from nomadic life and the chase to agriculture and pastoral pursuits; their localization in permanent habitations; their reception of ideas of property in things; their instruction in letters and education in the arts and sciences of civilization; and their adoption of the truths of our holy religion; in short, the country would inevitably soon realize a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem. But if our management of Indian affairs, conducted nominally by the bureau under the present mixed jurisdiction of two departments, civil and military, is considered a failure; and if, for 17 years, it was more and worse than a failure under military management, I venture the prediction that it will continue to be a failure under both or either; and that it never can and never will be a success unless conducted upon an independent basis, concentrating all necessary powers in a competent head, and holding him responsible for their faithful and proper exercise.

In urging these suggestions I am fortified fully by the report of the peace commission of January last, presented herewith.

SHALL OUR INDIANS BE CIVILIZED? AND HOW?

How can our Indian tribes be civilized?—Assuming that the government has a right, and that it is its duty to solve the Indian question definitely and decisively, it becomes necessary that it determine at once the best and speediest method of its solution, and then, armed with right, to act in the interest of both races.

If might makes right, we are the strong and they the weak; and we would do no wrong to proceed by the cheapest and nearest route to the desired end, and could, therefore, justify ourselves in ignoring the natural as well as the conventional rights of the Indians, if they stand in the way, and, as their lawful masters, assign them their status and their tasks, or put them out of their own way and ours by extermination with the sword, starvation, or by any other method.

If, however, they have rights as well as we, then clearly it is our duty as well as sound policy to so solve the question of their future relations to us and each other, as to secure their rights and promote their highest interest, in the simplest, easiest, and most economical way possible.

But to assume they have no rights is to deny the fundamental principles of Christianity, as well as to contradict the whole theory upon which the government has uniformly acted towards them; we are therefore bound to respect their rights, and, if possible, make our interests harmonize with them. This brings us to the consideration of the question:

How can the Indian problem be solved so as best to protect and secure the rights of the Indians, and at the same time promote the highest interests of both races?—This question has long trembled in the hearts of philanthropists, and perplexed the brains of statesmen. It is one that forces itself at this moment upon Congress and the country, for an immediate practical answer.

The time for speculation and delay has passed; action must be had, and that promptly. History and experience have laid the key to its solution in our hands, at the proper moment, and all we need to do is to use it, and we at once reach the desired answer. It so happens that under the silent and seemingly slow operation of efficient causes, certain tribes of our Indians have already emerged from a state of pagan barbarism, and are to-day clothed in the garments of civilization, and sitting under the vine and fig tree of an intelligent scriptural Christianity.

Within the present century their blanketed fathers struggled in deadly conflict with our pioneer ancestors in the lovely valleys of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; among the mountain gorges and along the banks of the beautiful streams of western North Carolina and East Tennessee, and in the everglades of Florida; and made classic the fields of Talladega, Emuckfau, and the Horse-shoe, which gave to history and fame the illustrious name of Andrew Jackson.

Within the memory of living men, their tomahawks reflected the light of the burning cabins of white settlers on the Nolachucky and French Broad, the Hiawassee and the Tennessee rivers and their tributaries; their scalping-knives dripped with the blood of our border settlers, and their defiant battle-yells woke the echoes among the green savannahs and vine-tangled forests of the south.

But behold the contrast which greets the world to-day! The blanket and the bow are discarded; the spear is broken, and the hatchet and war-club lie buried; the skin lodge and primitive tepe have given place to the cottage and the mansion; the buckskin robe, the paint and beads have vanished, and are now replaced with the tasteful fabrics of civilization. Medicine lodges and their orgies, and heathen offerings, are

mingling with the dust of a forgotten idolatry. School-houses abound, and the feet of many thousand little Indian children—children intelligent and thirsting after knowledge—are seen every day entering these vestibules of science; while churches dedicated to the Christian's God, and vocal with His praise from the lips of redeemed thousands, reflect from their domes and spires the earliest rays and latest beams of that sun whose daily light now blesses them as five Christian and enlightened nations so recently heathen savages.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are the tribes to which I refer. They are to-day civilized and Christian peoples. True, there are portions of each tribe still carrying with them the leaven of their ancestral paganism and superstition, but their average intelligence is very nearly up to the standard of like communities of whites. If any doubt this statement, I respectfully make profert of the delegates of these tribes to be found in this city.

As a body, the men representing all these tribes in Washington will compare favorably with any like number of representative men in our State legislatures and in our national Congress, as respects breadth and vigor of native intellect, thoroughness of cultivation, and propriety and refinement of manners.

I could refer to other tribes and parts of tribes, but those mentioned already will serve the purpose in view.

Thus the fact stands out clear, well-defined, and indisputable, that Indians, not only as individuals but as tribes, are capable of civilization and of christianization.

Now if like causes under similar circumstances always produce like effects—which no sensible person will deny—it is clear that the application of the same causes, that have resulted in civilizing these tribes, to other tribes under similar circumstances, must produce their civilization.

What leading or essential causes, then, operated in civilizing the Cherokees and these other tribes? The Cherokees lived on the borders of the white settlements for a great while, with a boundless wilderness behind them, to which they retired after each successive advance of the whites, until at length they reached the mountainous regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and what is now known as East Tennessee. Here they remained for many years, until the enterprise of the whites surrounded their possessions on all sides, and began to press heavily upon their borders. Down to this period the Cherokees had made but small advance in civilization. They were still dependent largely on the chase—still clung to the habits and customs of their savage ancestors—and little change will be found to have taken place in their habits of thought and life until the pressure of immigration on all sides compelled them to so reduce the area of their territory by successive cessions of land, and so destroyed and drove away their game as to compel them to resort to agriculture and pastoral pursuits to save themselves from famine. Agriculture and stock-breeding brought with them the important idea of individual rights or of personal property, and the notion of fixed local habitations, of sale and barter, profit and loss, &c.

Contact with the white settlements all around confirmed and fastened this new class of ideas upon them, and soon resulted in a corresponding change of habits, customs, and manners.

With this change of ideas and habits, when the ancient was struggling more and more feebly with the modern, when darkness was more and more fading away before advancing light, Christianity, under the labors of godly missionaries who had exiled themselves from society and home for the love of God and souls, began to lay its foundations upon

the ruins of a crumbling heathenism. These faithful men went forth "bearing precious seed," struggled and toiled, endured severe privations, afflictions, and trials, and sowed in tears the germs of light, truth, and hope, which have ripened into a glorious harvest of intelligence and Christian civilization. This tribe are not only civilized and self-supporting, but before the fearful disasters of the great rebellion fell upon them, were perhaps the richest people, per capita, in the world.

This historical sketch demonstrates beyond question that the mainsprings of Cherokee civilization were, first, the circumscribing of their territorial domain; this resulted in, second, the localization of the members of the tribe, and consequently in, third, the necessity of agriculture and pastoral pursuits instead of the chase as a means of existence; and as a logical sequence, fourth, the introduction of ideas of property in things, of sale and barter, &c.; and hence, fifth, of course, a corresponding change from the ideas, habits, and customs of savages to those of civilized life; and, sixth, the great coadjutor in the whole work in all its progress, the Christian teacher and missionary, moving *pari passu* with every other cause.

Unless history is a fable, and the observation and the experience of living men a delusion or a lie, I have demonstrated that an Indian tribe may become civilized. I think the causes also operating that result are clearly shown, so that they are patent and palpable to every observer. And I might close the argument here with, "It is demonstrated."

But truth must not only be demonstrated, it is necessary also to impress it with fact upon fact; argument must not only be conclusive, but it must be made weighty by cumulative truths.

To make the logic of the argument and the conclusions irresistible, let it be remembered that the history of the civilization of each of the other tribes I have named is in all its leading features the same. The necessities imposed by diminished territory, of individual localization and permanent habitation, of abandonment of the chase, of resorting to the herd, the flock, the field, the plough, the loom, and the anvil, of embracing ideas of property in things, of a change of habits, customs, laws, &c., to suit new ideas and new methods of life, and of imbibing corresponding ideas of morals and religion, operated alike in all these tribes, and led them each through the same pathway into the broad sunlight of our civilization.

Now, if the laws of God are immutable, the application of similar causes to each of the other tribes under our jurisdiction must produce a like effect upon each. If the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are civilized and advancing in development, so will be the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Sioux, and all our other tribes, if we will only use the means in their cases that have been so wonderfully successful in the first named tribe.

It may be objected that some of our tribes have long been under the action of kindred causes, but have not advanced in numbers, knowledge, or civilization. This I emphatically deny.

If tribes long under the care of the government have failed to improve and advance, the causes of the failure lie on the surface and are easily seen by those who will take the trouble to look.

Our course has generally been to circumscribe, but not to localize them in the proper sense, and thus give them the certainty of fixed and permanent homes, but to hold them as pilgrims resting a year or two on this reservation, and then removing them to a new one on the outer verge of civilization, there to linger awhile in sad suspense till the remorseless rapacity of our race requires them to move farther back into darkness again.

These miserable wanderers after rest in their new reservations, which are always assured to *them and their children forever* by our government *in the treaty*, meet with a fearful drawback upon their prospects at every remove. Beyond the tide of emigration, and hanging like the froth of the billows upon its very edge, is generally a host of law-defying white men, who introduce among the Indians every form of demoralization and disease with which depraved humanity in its most degrading forms is ever afflicted. These are by far the most numerous examples of civilization, except the military, these creatures ever see; and just when better people begin to appear in the advance of emigration around and among them, away they are required to move again. It is no wonder that the philosophic chief of the Arapahoes, Little Raven, laughed heartily in my face when, having told him something of hell and heaven, I remarked that all good men, white and red, would go to heaven, and all bad ones to hell. Inquiring the cause of his merriment, when he had recovered his breath, he said, "I was much pleased with what you say of heaven and hell and the characters that will go to each after death; it's a good notion—heap good—for if all the whites are like the ones I know, when Indian gets to heaven but few whites will trouble him there—pretty much all go to t'other place." Thus while we have been puzzling our brains to find a solution of the problem of Indian civilization and christianization, the fact of their capability for both and of the manner of achieving both is demonstrated to us so clearly that there is no possibility of being deceived.

What, then, is our duty as the guardian of all the Indians under our jurisdiction? To outlaw, to pursue, to hunt down like wolves, and slay? Must we drive and exterminate them as if void of reason, and without souls? Surely, no.

It is beyond question our most solemn duty to protect and care for, to elevate and civilize them. We have taken their heritage, and it is a grand and magnificent heritage. Now is it too much that we carve for them liberal reservations out of their own lands and guarantee them homes forever? Is it too much that we supply them with agricultural implements, mechanical tools, domestic animals, instructors in the useful arts, teachers, physicians, and Christian missionaries? If we find them fierce, hostile and revengeful; if they are cruel, and if they sometimes turn upon us and burn, pillage, and desolate our frontiers, and perpetrate atrocities that sicken the soul and paralyze us with horror, let us remember that two hundred and fifty years of injustice, oppression and wrong, heaped upon them by our race with cold, calculating and relentless perseverance, have filled them with the passion of revenge, and made them desperate.

It remains for us, if we would not hold their lands with their blighting curse, and the curse of a just God, who holds nations to a strict accountability upon it, to do justice, and more than justice, to the remnant; to hide our past injustice under the mantle of present and future mercy, and to blot out their remembrance of wrongs and oppressions by deeds of God-like love and benevolence.

That they can be elevated and enlightened to the proud stature of civilized manhood is demonstrated. We know the process by which this result is accomplished. Our duty is plain; let us enter upon its discharge without delay; end the war policy; create a new department of Indian affairs; give it a competent head; clothe him with adequate powers for the performance of all his duties, define those duties clearly, and hold him to a strict accountability.

I trust that Congress, at its next session, will make liberal provision for

the subsistence of destitute Indians. It is to be exceedingly regretted that the requests made of that body in this behalf were not accorded at their last session. The result has been much suffering, the disturbance of peaceful relations with the Indians, war and bloodshed, with the expenditure of large sums of money to suppress hostilities and punish offenders. The proverb is no less true than trite, "Better feed the Indians than fight them." In regard to the tribes who are now at war with the government, it is believed that but for the stoppage of the supplies of subsistence they had been receiving, as promised by the peace commissioners and stipulated to be provided in their treaties, for want of means by the department to continue them, there would have been no trouble. No complaints were heard of depredations. The Indians were apparently satisfied and had no occasion to wander over the country in quest of food, and thereby, under the cravings of hunger, tempted to attack settlers and emigrants in order to supply their need.

The responsibility of the unfavorable condition of our Indian affairs in this regard is not with the department, or any branch of it, for the facts and necessity of action in the matter were faithfully and earnestly represented in communications addressed by this office to Congress through your department; these communications form a part of the appendix to this report.

Some provision should be made speedily for the relief of the Osages and Kaws; both of these tribes are in a deplorable condition, some of their people being reported as having actually starved to death. Prevented by their enemies from following the chase, possessing very limited means for support under treaty stipulations, and being but little inclined or fitted to cultivate the soil, their wants have become very pressing, and unless relieved they will be compelled to steal.

From the time of the war with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Sioux, in 1863, to the present, many claims have been presented to the department, by citizens, for depredations upon their property by these tribes, amounting in the aggregate to about $400,000. Under the 17th section of the act of June 30, 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, the annuities of the tribe to which the depredators may be proved to belong are made liable for the payment of claims of this character. Should the claims, or any large portion of them, against these particular tribes, be satisfactorily proved, allowed and directed to be paid, the Indians would be for several years deprived of the benefits of their annuities, and the consequences would likely be great discontent, followed by further and greater depredations. It is very desirable that these claims should be settled, and I recommend that Congress be requested to authorize a commission of three persons, with a secretary, to visit the country of these tribes, to investigate and report all such claims, as well also like claims against the Osages and other tribes of Kansas and Nebraska, and those against tribes in New Mexico Territory.

There are residing in the State of Coahuila, republic of Mexico, near the Rio Grande, a large number of Kickapoos and some Texas Indians, who, it is complained, raid into Texas, and upon being pursued return to Mexico, thus escaping arrest and punishment. These Kickapoos are principally those who separated from the tribe in Kansas years ago, and went down among the southern Indians, locating on or about the Washita river, to whom were added in 1864 another party of about 100, under Chief No-ko-what. They were induced, it is said, to go to Mexico upon representations made to them that the Mexican government desired it. For their own interest and welfare, as well as in justice to the people of Texas, these Indians should be removed back to their former homes, or

some suitable locality in the Indian country. The matter was submitted to Congress last summer, and an appropriation asked for the purpose. I renew the recommendation then made, and trust that means will be afforded for effecting the object at an early day.

In this connection I recommend that legislation be had for the protection of the people of Texas from invasion by Indians from the north of Red river, and from the east part of New Mexico, which I suggest can be secured by the establishment of a sufficient number of military posts adjacent to or along the northern and western borders of the State.

I feel it my duty to renew the recommendation made in the last annual report of this office, that an appropriation be made by Congress to reimburse the Winnebagoes for expenses incurred in their removal from Minnesota, which they paid out of their own tribal funds. This is manifestly a just claim against the government. Compelled to leave their former home through the covetousness of citizens of Minnesota, who desired for themselves possession of their splendid country, they were brought into a condition of much suffering and need ere they reached the country where they are now permanently established, and it is no more than right that this claim should be promptly satisfied. As a tribe they have abandoned the chase as a means of support, and, from their long association with the whites, have acquired a sufficient practical knowledge of farming and stock-raising to fit them fully to maintain themselves, if they are aided and encouraged by the government.

The attention of Congress should again be called to the necessity of appropriate legislation for the prompt fulfilment of the stipulation of the third article of the treaty made with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, 28th April, 1866, respecting the rights of persons of African descent residing among these nations. As the councils of the nations have decided not to give to such persons rights and privileges of citizenship, it is obligatory upon the government to remove those desiring it from the nation, within a specified time, which has passed, and to expend for their use and benefit the $300,000 stipulated to be so used and expended in the event of such decision. That sum of money has never been appropriated by Congress, and there being no place designated to which such persons can be removed, nor any provision made for the cost of removal, no action can be taken in the matter by the department. The subject was laid before the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior on the 23d of July last.

I also renew the suggestion heretofore made of the importance of a revision of the laws relating to trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, especially in the respects that there be given to proper courts jurisdiction over cases where crimes or offences are committed by Indians against one another, or that the law define what course shall be taken by a superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, to arrest and punish offenders, and that the evidence of Indians, in cases of crimes or offences committed by whites against Indians, shall be received. The section of the law regarding the barter, sale, or giving to Indians spirituous liquors, or the introduction of the same into the Indian country, should be amended so as to include in the list of interdicted spirits, beer and cider, as the Indians indulge in these liquors to an alarming extent, and often become intoxicated. In some instances unscrupulous men, knowing they were not liable to a penalty, have established their breweries near Indian reservations.

Upon the subject of an increase of the salary of the superintendents and Indian agents, and that of a reorganization of the clerical force of this bureau, I would again renew the recommendations heretofore made.

The superintendents, with one or two exceptions, receive $2,000 per annum, and the agents $1,500. Taking into consideration the responsible duties devolved upon them, the heavy bond under which many are placed, the increased price of late years of things needful for their support and comfort, it must be apparent to every reflecting mind that the compensation now received by them is not fair, nor measured with the responsibility to which they are held and the service rendered. I would raise the salary of the superintendents to at least $2,500, and the agents $2,000 per annum. Or perhaps it might be best to have a gradation in the salaries, those having the greater responsibility devolved upon them and performing the most labor receiving the greater compensation.

I hope that something will be done at the next session of Congress in the way of providing for a reorganization of the clerical force of this bureau. The number of clerks authorized by law as regular or permanent constitutes but little over one-half those now employed, the rest being temporary or extra clerks. In my judgment all the clerical force required for the performance of the business of the office should be authorized by law to continue in service year after year until by law discontinued. The salary of the chief clerk should be raised to $2,500, and that of the chiefs of divisions to $2,000, and there should be several more clerks of the fourth and third classes than are now in service. I also again suggest the propriety and justness of an increase of the salary of the head of this bureau.

I transmit herewith the usual statements of funds held in trust by the department for certain Indian tribes, exhibiting in detail the securities on which the funds of each are invested and the annual interest thereon, of transactions in reference to sales and payments of Indian lands during the year, and an exhibit of the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations and acts of Congress; also tables of statistics of farming operations, population, wealth, and education of different tribes. These statistical tables are not as complete and satisfactory as they might be, and then again they are only a part of what should reach this office in time to accompany this report, hence the actual results in the respects they comprehend cannot be fully stated. Full and accurate returns would no doubt show that the tribes generally have done fully as well the past year in their efforts to provide for their support and comfort as the previous year. Although the Indian tribes in our territory recently acquired from Russia have not been brought under the jurisdiction of this bureau, I have thought it proper to place among the documents herewith transmitted a report made by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Scott, by order of Major General Halleck, commanding the military division of the Pacific, in which will be found much valuable and interesting information as to the location, number, and character of the Indians on and near the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions, a copy of which was furnished to you by the War Department. At the time of this writing, no annual reports from the superintendents of Oregon, Montana, and Arizona, and from several of the agents in New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana have been received, but should they shortly come to hand I will endeavor to have them embraced in an appendix to this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR 1868.

A. Report of Indian peace commissioner to the President, January 7, 1868
B. Letter of Anson Dart, relative to the question of the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department, and enclosure.

The necessity of early appropriations for the purpose of subsisting destitute friendly Indians.

C 1. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 16, 1868.
C 2. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress report of A. R. Banks, special agent, dated April 3, 1868.
C 3. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 23, 1868, with enclosures.
C 4. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, June 24, 1868, with enclosed letter of T. Murphy, superintendent, June 23, 1868.
C 5. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 14, 1868.
C 6. Letter of Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, dated September 12, 1868.

Difficulty between Kiowas and soldiers at Fort Zarah.

D. Letter of Superintendent Murphy, August 22, 1868, with one enclosed from Agent Wynkoop.

Attack of the Cheyennes upon Kaws.—Withholding from the former the arms and ammunition that were to be distributed to them.—Subsequent delivery of the same to them with their annuity goods.

E 1. Letter of A. G. Boone, special agent, June 4, 1868.
E 2. Letter of E. A. Wynkoop, agent, June 25, 1868.
E 3. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Superintendent Murphy, June 25, 1868.
E 4. Letter of Agent E. A. Wynkoop, July 20, 1868.
E 5. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Superintendent Murphy, July 23, 1868.
E 6. Telegram from Indian Office to Agent Wynkoop, July 23, 1868.
E 7. Letter of Superintendent T. Murphy, August 1, 1868.
E 8. Letter from same, August 22, 1868, with one enclosed from Agent Wynkoop.

Murders and depredations by Cheyennes at Solomon and Saline rivers, Kansas.—Indian war.—Annuity goods for Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches.

F 1. Letter from Superintendent Murphy, August 22, 1868, enclosing one from Agent Wynkoop, and report of an interview with Little Rock, a Cheyenne chief.
F 2. Letter from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, August 22, 1868, and telegram from General Sherman.
F 3. Letter of Superintendent Murphy, September 19, 1868.
F 4. Letter of Secretary of War, September 21, 1868, with one from General Sherman, September 17, 1868.
F 5. Letter from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Acting Secretary of the Interior, September 25, 1868.
F 6. Letter of Secretary of War, September 29, 1868, to Secretary of the Interior.
F 7. Letter of Secretary of the Interior to Secretary of War, October 1, 1868.
F 8. Letter of Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, September 30, 1868, to Acting Secretary of the Interior.
F 9. Letter of E. A. Wynkoop, agent, October 7, 1868.

Duties connected with Indian disbursements devolved upon the Lieutenant General commanding United States army, by recent acts of Congress.

G 1. Letter of Secretary of the Interior to General Sherman, August 6, 1868.
G 2. Letter of General Sherman to Secretary of the Interior, August 11, 1868.
G 3. General Order No. 4, headquarters military division of the Missouri.

Kickapoo and other Indians residing in republic of Mexico.—Depredations by themcnpon citizens of west part of Texas.

H. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, July 14, 1868.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1. Annual report of T. J. McKenny, superintendent.
No. 2. Annual report of H. A. Webster, agent Makah agency.
No. 3 Annual report of R. S. Doyle, teacher Makah agency.
No. 4. Annual report of J. H. Wilbur, agent Yakima agency.
No. 5. Annual report of A. C. Fairchild, teacher Yakima agency.
No. 6. Annual report of C. S. King, agent Sklallam agency.
No. 7. Annual report of H. C. Hale, sub-agent Dwamish agency.
No. 8. Annual report of C. C. Chirouse, teacher Dwamish agency.
No. 9. Annual report of J. Hill, sub-agent Quinaielt agency.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 10. Annual report of A. Harvey, agent Grand Ronde agency.
No. 11. Annual report of T. S. Jeffries, teacher Grand Ronde agency.
No. 12. Annual report of W. H. Barnhart, agent Umatilla agency.
No. 13. Annual report of A Vermeesch, teacher Umatilla agency.
No. 14. Annual report of J. Smith, agent Warm Spring agency.
No. 15. Annual report of E. A. Gillingham, teacher Warm Spring agency.
No. 16. Annual report of B. Simpson, agent Siletz agency.
No. 17. Annual report of L. Applegate, sub-agent Klamath agency.
No. 18. Annual report of G. W. Collins, sub-agent Alsea agency.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 19. Annual report of B. C. Whiting, superintendent.
No. 20. Annual report of H. Orman, jr., agent Smith River agency.
No. 21. Annual report of B. L. Fairfield, agent Round Valley agency.
No. 22. Annual report of W. H. Pratt, agent Hoopa Valley agency.
No. 23. Annual report of C. Maltby, agent Tule River agency.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 24. Annual report of J. Feudge, special agent Colorado River agency.
No. 25. Report of Charles A. Whittier to General J. B. Fry.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 26. Annual report of H. G. Parker, superintendent.
No. 27. Annual report of F. Campbell, agent Walker River agency.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 28. Annual report of F. H. Head, superintendent.
No. 29. Annual report of P. Dodds, agent Uinta agency.
No. 30. Annual report of L. Mann, jr., agent Fort Bridger agency.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 31. Annual report of N. M. Davis, clerk to superintendent.
No. 32. Annual report of T. Dodd, agent Navajo agency.
No. 33. Annual report of William F. M. Arny, agent Abiquiu agency.
No. 34. Annual report of E. B. Dennison, agent Cimmaron agency.
No. 35. Annual report of J. Ayres, agent Southern Apache agency.
No. 36. Annual report of J. Ward, special agent of Pueblos.
No. 37. Letter of H. H. Heath, acting governor of New Mexico Territory, relative to Indian depredations.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 38. Annual report of Governor A. C. Hunt, *ex officio* superintendent.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 39. Annual report of A. J. Faulk, governor, *ex officio* superintendent.
No. 40. Annual report of P. H Conger, agent Yankton agency.
No. 41. Annual report of J. A. Potter, agent Ponca agency.
No. 42. Annual report of J. R. Hanson, agent Crow Creek agency.
No. 43. Annual report of M. Wilkinson, agent Fort Berthold agency.
No. 44. Annual report of B. Thompson, agent Lake Traverse agency.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 45. Annual report of D. W. Ballard, governor and *ex officio* superintendent.
No. 46. Annual report of G. C. Hough, special agent.
No. 47. Annual report of C. F. Powell, special agent for Bannocks and Shoshones.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 48. Annual report of G. B. Wright, agent Blackfeet agency.
No. 49. Annual report of W. J McCormick, special agent.
No. 50. Annual report of N. Pope, special agent.
No. 51. Annual report of J. W. Cullen, special agent.
No. 52. Annual report of J. W. Cullen, commissioner to treat with Indians.
No. 53. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Department of the Interior, relative to making treaties with Indian tribes in Montana Territory.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 54. Annual report of H. B. Denman, superintendent.
No. 55. Annual report of C. H. Norris, agent Great Nemaha agency.
No. 56. Annual report of J. N. Gere, teacher Great Nemaha agency.
No. 57. Annual report of C. H. Whaley, agent Pawnee agency.
No. 58. Annual report of E. G. Platt, teacher Pawnee agency.
No. 59. Annual report of C. Mathewson, agent Winnebago agency.
No. 60. Annual report of E. Y. Hancock, teacher Winnebago agency.
No. 61. Annual report of W. P. Callon, agent Omaha agency.
No. 62. Annual report of William Hamilton, teacher Omaha agency.
No. 63. Annual report of J. L. Smith, agent Otoe agency.
No. 64. Annual report of J. M. Stone, agent Santee agency.
No. 65. Annual report of J. P. Williamson, teacher Santee agency.
No. 66. Annual report of M. T. Patrick, agent Upper Platte agency.
No. 67. Annual report of J. P. Cooper, special agent Fort Laramie.
No. 68. Report of C. Geren, interpreter at Fort Laramie.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 69. Annual report of T. Murphy, superintendent.
No. 70. Annual report of E. S. Stover, agent Kaw agency.
No. 71. Annual report of H. S. Taylor, agent Shawnee agency.
No. 72. Annual report of J. G. Pratt, agent Delaware agency.
No. 73. Annual report of L. R. Palmer, agent Pottawatomie agency.
No. 74. Annual report of A. Wiley, agent Sac and Fox agency.
No. 75. Annual report of E. W. Wynkoop, agent Upper Arkansas agency.
No. 76. Annual report of G. A. Colton, agent Osage River agency.
No. 77. Annual report of F. G. Adams, agent Kickapoo agency.
No. 78. Annual report of G. C. Snow, agent Neosho agency.
No. 79. Annual report of J. Schoenmakers, teacher Neosho agency.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 80. Annual report of L. N. Robinson, superintendent.
No. 81. Annual report of M. W. Chollar, agent Choctaw agency.
No. 82. Annual report of W. B. Davis, agent Cherokee agency.
No. 83. Annual report of J. Harnell, missionary Cherokee agency.
No. 84. Annual report of J. W. Dunn, agent Creek agency.
No. 85. Annual report of G. A. Reynolds, agent Seminole Agency.
No. 86. Annual report of J. R. Ramsey, superintendent of schools Seminole agency.
No. 87. Annual report of H. Shanklin, agent Wichita agency.
No. 88. Report of C. F. Garrett, special commissioner, relative to Indians on leased district.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

Green Bay.

No. 89. Annual report of M. L. Martin, agent.
No. 90. Annual report of J. Howell, teacher.
No. 91. Annual report of E. Goodnough, teacher.
No. 92. Annual report of R. Dousman, teacher.
No. 93. Annual report of K. Dousman, teacher.
No. 94. Annual report of J. Dousman, teacher.
No. 95. Annual report of J. Slingerland, teacher.

Michigan.

No. 96. Annual report of R. M. Smith, agent.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.

No. 97. Annual report of J. B. Bassett, agent.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

A. Whittlesey, agent. Report embraced in appendix.

New York.

No. 98. Annual report of H. S. Cunningham, agent.
No. 99. Annual report of trustees of Thomas Orphan Asylum.

Sacs and Foxes in Iowa.

No. 100. Annual report of L. Clark, special agent.

Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies in Wisconsin.

No. 101. Annual report of O. H. Lameraux, special agent.

Alaska Territory.

No. 102. Report of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Scott, relative to Indians near boundary lines between Alaska and British Columbia.

STATISTICS.

No. 103. Indian trust funds.
No. 104. Indian trust land sales.
No. 105. Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes.
No. 106. Population of the various Indian tribes.
No. 107. Education, &c.
No. 108. Agriculture products, &c.

A.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION, JANUARY 7, 1868.

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned, commissioners appointed under the act of Congress approved July 20, 1867, "to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes," were authorized by said act to call together the chiefs and headmen of such bands of Indians as were then waging war, for the purpose of ascertaining their reasons for hostility, and, if thought advisable, to make treaties with them, having in view the following objects, viz:

1st. To remove, if possible, the causes of war.

2d. To secure, as far as practicable, our frontier settlements and the safe building of our railroads looking to the Pacific; and

3d. To suggest or inaugurate some plan for the civilization of the Indians.

Congress, in the passage of the law, seemed to indicate the policy of collecting at some early day all the Indians east of the Rocky mountains on one or more reservations, and with that view it was made our duty to examine and select "a district or districts of country having sufficient area to receive all the Indian tribes occupying territory east of the said mountains not now peacefully residing on permanent reservations under

treaty stipulations," &c. It was required that these reservations should have sufficient arable or grazing lands to enable the tribes placed on them to support themselves, and that they should be so located as not to interfere with established highways of travel and the contemplated railroads to the Pacific ocean. The subsequent action and approval of Congress will be necessary, however, to dedicate the district or districts so selected to the purposes of exclusive Indian settlement.

When the act was passed, war was being openly waged by several hostile tribes, and great diversity of opinion existed among the officials of the government, and no less diversity among our people, as to the means best adapted to meet it. Some thought peaceful negotiation would succeed, while others had no hope of peace until the Indians were thoroughly subdued by force of arms. As a concession to this latter sentiment, so largely prevailing, as well as to meet the possible contingency of failure by the commission, it was, perhaps, wisely provided, that in case peace could not be obtained by treaty, or should the Indians fail to comply with the stipulations they might make for going on their reservations, the President might call out four regiments of mounted troops for the purpose of conquering the desired peace.

On the sixth day of August we met at St. Louis, Missouri, and organized by selecting N. G. Taylor president and A. S. H. White secretary.

The first difficulty presenting itself was to secure an interview with the chiefs and leading warriors of these hostile tribes. They were roaming over an immense country thousands of miles in extent, and much of it unknown even to hunters and trappers of the white race. Small war parties emerging from this vast extent of unexplored country would suddenly strike the border settlements, killing the men and carrying off into captivity the women and children. Companies of workmen on the railroads, at points hundreds of miles from each other, would be attacked on the same day, perhaps in the same hour. Overland mail coaches could not be run without military escort, and railroad and mail stations unguarded by soldiery were in perpetual danger. All safe transit across the plains had ceased. To go without soldiers was hazardous in the extreme; to go with them forbade reasonable hope of securing peaceful interviews with the enemy. When the Indian goes to war he enters upon its dreadful work with earnestness and determination. He goes on an errand of vengeance, and no amount of blood satisfies him. It may be because, with him, all wrongs have to be redressed by war. In our intercourse with him we have failed, in a large measure, to provide peaceful means of redress, and he knows no law except that of retaliation. He wages war with the same pertinacity, and indeed in the same spirit, with which a party litigant in full conviction of the right prosecutes his suit in court. His only compromise is to have his rights, real or fancied, fully conceded. To force he yields nothing. In battle he never surrenders, and is the more excusable, therefore, that he never accepts capitulation at the hands of others. In war he does not ask or accept mercy. He is then the more consistent that he does not grant mercy.

So little accustomed to kindness from others, it may not be strange that he often hesitates to confide. Proud himself, and yet conscious of the contempt of the white man, when suddenly aroused by some new wrong, the remembrance of old ones still stinging his soul, he seems to become, as expressed by himself, blind with rage. If he fails to see the olive-branch or flag of truce in the hands of the peace commissioner, and in savage ferocity adds one more to his victims, we should remember that for two and a half centuries he has been driven back from civilization, where his passions might have been subjected to the influences of education and softened by the lessons of Christian charity.

This difficulty, meeting us at the very threshold of our duties, had to be overcome before anything of a practical character could be accomplished. Fortunately, we had on the commission a combination of the civil and military power necessary to give strength and efficiency to our operations. Through the orders of Lieutenant General Sherman to the commanders of posts, and those of Commissioner Taylor to superintendents and agents under his charge, in the proper districts, a perfect concert of action was secured, and according to our instructions the hostile Indians of western Dakota were notified that we would meet them at Fort Laramie on the 13th day of September; and those then south of the Arkansas, including the Cheyennes, the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, and Apaches, that we would meet them for consultation at some point near Fort Larned, on or about the 13th day of October.

Whilst runners were being employed and sent out to notify them of our pacific intentions and our desire to meet them at the times and places stated, the commission resolved to occupy the time intervening before the first meeting in examining the country on the upper Missouri river. The steamer St. John was chartered, and such goods purchased as were thought suitable as presents to the Indians.

On the 13th of August we met at Fort Leavenworth and took the statements of Major General Hancock, Governor Crawford, of Kansas, Father De Smet, and others. Thence we proceeded to Omaha, Nebraska, and took the statements of Major General Augur and others. At Yancton we met Governor Faulk, of Dakota, and took his evidence on the subjects embraced in our duties. Governor Faulk, at our request, accompanied the commission up the river, and was present at the subsequent interviews with the Indians of his superintendency.

Owing to the low stage of water, our progress up the river was much retarded, and we failed to reach Fort Rice as we had intended. On the 30th of August a point twelve miles above the mouth of the Big Cheyenne river was reached, when it was found necessary to turn back in order to fill our several engagements made with the Indians on the river as we went up, and then reach Fort Laramie by the 13th of September.

On the return trip councils were held with various bands of the Sioux or Dakota Indians at Forts Sully and Thompson, and also at the Yancton, Ponca, and Santee Sioux reservations, full reports of which will be found in the appendix. Although these Indians along the Missouri river are not hostile, and do not, therefore, legitimately come within the scope of duties assigned us, yet it was thought quite important, in determining whether the country itself was fit for an Indian reservation, to examine into the condition of those now there, and especially those who are endeavoring to live by agriculture.

The time given us was too short to make anything like a personal inspection of so large a district of uninhabited country as that which lies north of Nebraska, between the Missouri river on the east and the Black Hills on the west, and to which public attention is now being very generally directed as a home for the more northern tribes. We took evidence of those who had traversed this region in reference to the soil, climate, and productions, which evidence will be found in the appendix. To this subject we shall again allude when we come to speak of reservations for Indian settlement.

In this connection, however, before returning to the thread of our narrative, it is our duty to remark that the condition of these tribes demands prompt and serious attention. The treaty stipulations with many of them are altogether inappropriate. They seem to have been made in total ignorance of their numbers and disposition, and in utter

disregard of their wants. Some of the agents now among them should be removed, and men appointed who will, by honesty, fair dealing, and unselfish devotion to duty, secure their respect and confidence. Where the present treaties fail to designate a particular place as a home for the tribe, they should be changed.

Returning to Omaha on the 11th of September, the steamer was discharged, and we immediately proceeded to North Platte, on the Pacific railroad, where we found a considerable number of the Sioux and northern Cheyennes, some of whom had long been friendly, while others had but recently been engaged in war. A council was held with them, which at one time threatened to result in no good; but finally a full and perfect understanding was arrived at, which though not then, nor even yet, reduced to writing, we have every reason to believe has been faithfully kept by them.

It was at this council that the hitherto untried policy in connection with Indians, of endeavoring to conquer by kindness, was inaugurated.

Swift Bear, a Brulé chief, then and now a faithful friend to the whites, had interested himself to induce the hostile bands to come in to this council, and had promised them, if peace were made, that ammunition should be given them to kill game for the winter. This promise was not authorized by the commissioners, but we were assured that it had been made not only by him, but by others of our runners, and that nothing less would have brought them in. These Indians are very poor and needy. The game in this section is fast disappearing, and the bow and arrow are scarcely sufficient to provide them food. To give one of these Indians powder and ball is to give him meat. To refuse it, in his judgment, dooms him to starvation; and worse than this, he looks upon the refusal, especially after a profession of friendship on his part, as an imputation upon his truthfulness and fidelity. If an Indian is to be trusted at all, he must be trusted to the full extent of his work. If you betray symptoms of distrust, he discovers it with nature's intuition, and at once condemns the falsehood that would blend friendship and suspicion together. Whatever our people may choose to say of the insincerity or duplicity of the Indian would fail to express the estimate entertained by many Indians of the white man's character in this respect. Promises have been so often broken by those with whom they usually come in contact, cupidity has so long plied its work deaf to their cries of suffering, and heartless cruelty has so frequently sought them in the garb of charity, that to obtain their confidence our promises must be scrupulously fulfilled and our professions of friendship divested of all appearance of selfishness and duplicity.

We are now satisfied, whatever the criticisms on our conduct at the time—and they were very severe both by the ignorant and the corrupt—that had we refused the ammunition demanded at this council, the war on their part would have continued, and possibly ere this have resulted in great loss of life and property. As it is, they at once proceeded to their fall hunt on the Republican river, where they killed game enough to subsist themselves for a large part of the winter, and no act of hostility or wrong has been perpetrated by them since.

The statement of this fact, if it proves nothing else, may serve to indicate that the Indian, though barbarous, is yet a man, susceptible to those feelings which ordinarily respond to the exercise of magnanimity and kindness. If it should suggest to civilization that the injunction to "do good to them that hate us" is not confined to race, but broad as humanity itself, it may do some good even to ourselves. It will at least, for the practical man honestly seeking a solution of these troubles,

serve a better purpose than whole pages of theorizing upon Indian character.

At this point we were informed by our scouts that the northern Sioux, who were waging war on the Powder river, would not be able to meet us at Fort Laramie at the time indicated; whereupon we adjourned the meeting until the 1st day of November, and requested them if possible to secure a delegation to meet us on our return. We then left the valley of the Platte and proceeded up the Kansas river and its tributaries to Fort Harker, and thence by the way of Fort Larned to a point 80 miles south of the Arkansas river, where we met the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, and Apaches, on a stream called Medicine Lodge creek. It should be stated at this point that when we arrived at St. Louis, on our way hither, we found that Lieutenant General Sherman had been summoned to Washington city by the President, and his place on the commission supplied by the appointment of Brevet Major General C. C. Augur, who joined the other members at Fort Larned and participated in all our subsequent proceedings. At our first councils at Medicine Lodge the larger body of the hostile Cheyennes remained off at a distance of 40 miles.

These latter Indians were evidently suspicious of the motives which had prompted us to visit them. Since the preceding April they had committed many depredations. They had been unceasingly on the war-path, engaged in indiscriminate murder and plunder. They knew that our troops had but recently been hunting them over the plains, killing them wherever they could find them. They could not, therefore, appreciate this sudden change of policy. For two weeks they kept themselves at a distance, sending in small parties to discover if possible our true intentions.

Before the arrival of the Cheyennes we concluded treaties with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and after their arrival we concluded a joint treaty with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, all of which we herewith submit and earnestly recommend for ratification.

Before these agreements were perfected we had many interviews or "talks" with the several tribes, some of which were exceedingly interesting as illustrative of their character, habits, and wishes. Being provided with an efficient short-hand reporter, we were enabled to preserve the full proceedings of these councils, and to them we especially call your attention.

After giving to these tribes their annuities, which had been detained at the military posts since last spring, on account of their alleged hostility, and after distributing among them some presents, the commission returned to Omaha, and thence by North Platte to Fort Laramie, to fill our second engagement with the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes of the north.

On arriving at Fort Laramie we found awaiting us a delegation of Crows, with whom a council was held and their statements taken. Red Cloud, the formidable chief of the Sioux, did not come to this council. The Crows, as a tribe, have not been hostile. Some of their young men, no doubt, have united themselves with the hostile forces of Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux and northern Cheyennes, who, since July, 1866, under the leadership of Red Cloud, have spread terror throughout this entire region of country.

We greatly regret the failure to procure a council with this chief and his leading warriors. If an interview could have been obtained, we do not for a moment doubt that a just and honorable peace could have been secured. Several causes operated to prevent his meeting us. The first,

perhaps, was a doubt of our motives; the second results from a prevalent belief among these Indians that we have resolved on their extermination; and third, the meeting was so late in the season that it could not be attended in this cold and inhospitable country without great suffering. He sent us word, however, that his war against the whites was to save the valley of the Powder river, the only hunting ground left to his nation, from our intrusion. He assured us that whenever the military garrisons at Fort Phil. Kearney and Fort C. F. Smith were withdrawn, the war on his part would cease. As we could not then, for several reasons, make any such agreement, and as the garrisons could not have been safely removed so late in the season, the commission adjourned, to meet in Washington on the 9th day of December. Before adjourning we took the promise of the Crows to meet us early next summer, and sent word to Red Cloud and his followers to meet us at the same council, to be held either at Fort Rice, on the Missouri river, or at Fort Phil. Kearney, in the mountains, as they might prefer. We also asked a truce or cessation of hostilities until the council could be held.

Returning then by way of North Platte, we received new assurances of peace and friendship from the Indians there assembled. They will give us no further trouble at present. They are the same to whom we gave the ammunition.

Since arriving here we are gratified to be informed that Red Cloud has accepted our proposition to discontinue hostilities and meet us in council next spring or summer. And now, with anything like prudence and good conduct on the part of our own people in the future, we believe the Indian war east of the Rocky mountains is substantially closed.

Our first duty under the act, it will be remembered, was to secure a conference with the Indians. Having obtained that conference, our second duty was to ascertain from themselves the reasons inducing them to go to war. These reasons may be gathered from the speeches and testimony of the chiefs and warriors hereto appended. The limits of this paper will not permit more than a brief summary of these reasons. The testimony satisfies us that since October, 1865, the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have substantially complied with their treaty stipulations entered into at that time at the mouth of the Little Arkansas. The only flagrant violation we were able to discover consisted in the killing of James Box and the capture of his family in western Texas about the 15th of August, 1866. The alleged excuse for this act is, that they supposed an attack on Texas people would be no violation of a treaty with the United States; that as we ourselves had been at war with the people of Texas, an act of hostility on their part would not be disagreeable to us.

We are aware that various other charges were made against the Kiowas and Comanches, but the evidence taken will pretty clearly demonstrate that these charges were almost wholly without foundation. The charges against the Arapahoes amounted to but little.

The story of the Cheyennes dates far back, and contains many points of deep and thrilling interest. We will barely allude to some of them and then pass on.

In 1851, a short time after the discovery of gold in California, when a vast stream of emigration was flowing over the western plains, which up to that period had been admitted by treaty and by law to be Indian territory, it was thought expedient to call together all the tribes east of the Rocky mountains for the purpose of securing the right of peaceful transit over their lands, and also fixing the boundaries between the different tribes themselves. A council was convened at Fort Laramie on the

17th day of September of that year, at which the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Crows, Assinaboines, Gros-Ventres, Mandans, and Arickarees were represented. To each of these tribes boundaries were assigned. To the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were given a district of country "commencing at the Red Butte, or the place where the road leaves the north fork of the Platte river; thence up the north fork of the Platte river to its source; thence along the main ridge of the Rocky mountains to the headwaters of the Arkansas river; thence down the Arkansas river to the crossing of the Santa Fé road; thence in a northwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte river; thence up the Platte river to the place of beginning." It was further provided in this treaty that the rights or claims of any one of the nations should not be prejudiced by this recognition of title in the others; and "further, that they do not surrender the privilege of hunting, fishing, or passing over any of the tracts of country hereinbefore described." The Indians granted us the right to establish roads and military and other posts within their respective territories, in consideration of which we agreed to pay the Indians $50,000 per annum for 50 years, to be distributed to them in proportion to the population of the respective tribes. When this treaty reached the Senate, "50 years" was stricken out and "ten years" substituted, with the authority of the President to continue the annuities for a period of five years longer, if he saw fit.

It will be observed that the boundaries of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe land, as fixed by this treaty, include the larger portion of the Territory of Colorado and most of the western part of Kansas.

Some years after this gold and silver were discovered in the mountians of Colorado, and thousands of fortune-seekers, who possessed nothing more than the right of transit over these lands, took possession of them for the purpose of mining, and, against the protests of the Indians, founded cities, established farms, and opened roads. Before 1861 the Cheyennes and Arapahoes had been driven from the mountain regions down upon the waters of the Arkansas, and were becoming sullen and discontented because of this violation of their rights. The third article of the treaty of 1851 contained the following language: "The United States bind themselves to protect the aforesaid Indian nations against the commission of all depredations by the people of the United States after the ratification of this treaty." The Indians, however ignorant, did not believe that the obligations of this treaty had been complied with.

If the lands of the white man are taken, civilization justifies him in resisting the invader. Civilization does more than this: it brands him as a coward and a slave if he submits to the wrong. Here civilization made its contract and guaranteed the rights of the weaker party. It did not stand by the guarantee. The treaty was broken, but not by the savage. If the savage resists, civilization, with the ten commandments in one hand and the sword in the other, demands his immediate extermination.

We do not contest the ever-ready argument that civilization must not be arrested in its progress by a handful of savages. We earnestly desire the speedy settlement of all our territories. None are more anxious than we to see their agricultural and mineral wealth developed by an industrious, thrifty, and enlightened population. And we fully recognize the fact that the Indian must not stand in the way of this result. We would only be understood as doubting the purity and genuineness of that civilization which reaches its ends by falsehood and violence, and dispenses blessings that spring from violated rights.

These Indians saw their former homes and hunting grounds overrun by a greedy population, thirsting for gold. They saw their game driven east to the plains, and soon found themselves the objects of jealousy and hatred. They too must go. The presence of the injured is too often painful to the wrong-doer, and innocence offensive to the eyes of guilt. It now became apparent that what had been taken by force must be retained by the ravisher, and nothing was left for the Indian but to ratify a treaty consecrating the act.

On the 18th day of February, 1861, this was done at Fort Wise, in Kansas. These tribes ceded their magnificent possessions, enough to constitute two great States of the Union, retaining only a small district for themselves, "beginning at the mouth of the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas river and extending westwardly along said river to the mouth of the Purgatory river; thence along up the west bank of the Purgatory river to the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico; thence west along said boundary to a point where a line drawn due south from a point on the Arkansas river five miles east of the mouth of the Huerfano river would intersect said northern boundary of New Mexico; thence due north from that point on said boundary to the Sandy Fork to the place of beginning." By examining the map, it will be seen that this reservation lies on both sides of the Arkansas river, and includes the country around Fort Lyon. In consideration of this concession, the United States entered into new obligations. Not being able to protect them in the larger reservation, the nation resolved that it would protect them "in the quiet and peaceable possession" of the smaller tract. Second, "to pay each tribe $30,000 per annum for 15 years;" and third, that houses should be built, lands broken up and fenced, and stock animals and agricultural implements furnished. In addition to this, mills were to be built, and engineers, farmers, and mechanics sent among them. These obligations, like the obligations of 1851, furnished glittering evidences of humanity to the reader of the treaty. Unfortunately, the evidence stops at that point.

In considering this treaty, it will occur to the reader that the 11th article demonstrates the amicable relations between the Indians and their white friends up to that time. It provides as follows: "In consideration of the kind treatment of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes by the citizens of Denver City and the adjacent towns, they respectfully request that the proprietors of said city and adjacent towns be admitted by the United States government to enter a sufficient quantity of land to include said city and towns at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre."

Large and flourishing cities had been built on the Indian lands, in open violation of our treaty. Town lots were being sold, not by the acre, but by the front foot. Rich mines had been opened in the mountains, and through the streets of these young cities poured the streams of golden wealth. This had once been Indian property. If the white man in taking it was "kind" to the savage, this at least carried with it some honor, and deserves to be remembered. By some it may be thought that a more substantial return might well have been made. By others it may be imagined that the property of the Indians and the amiable courtesies of the whites were just equivalents. But "kind treatment" here was estimated at more than the Indians could give. It was thought to deserve something additional at the hands of the government, and the sites of cities at $1 25 per acre was perhaps as reasonable as could be expected. If the absolute donation of cities already built would secure justice, much less kindness to the red man, the government could make the gift and save its millions of treasure.

When the treaty came to the Senate, the 11th article was stricken out; but it would be unjust to suppose that this action was permitted to influence in the least future treatment by the whites. From this time until the 12th of April, 1864, these Indians were confessedly at peace. On that day a man by the name of Ripley, a ranchman, came into Camp Sanborn, on the South Platte, and stated that the Indians had taken his stock; he did not know what tribe. He asked and obtained of Captain Sanborn, the commander of the post, troops for the purpose of pursuit. Lieutenant Dunn, with 40 men, were put under the guide of this man Ripley, with instructions to disarm the Indians found in possession of Ripley's stock. Who or what Ripley was we know not. That he owned stock we have his own word—the word of no one else. During the day Indians were found. Ripley claimed some of the horses. Lieutenant Dunn ordered the soldiers to stop the herd, and ordered the Indians to come forward and talk with him. Several of them rode forward, and when within six or eight feet Dunn ordered his men to dismount and disarm the Indians. The Indians of course resisted, and a fight ensued. What Indians they were he knew not; from bows and arrows found, he judged them to be Cheyennes.

Dunn getting the worst of the fight, returned to camp, obtained a guide and a remount, and next morning started again. In May following, Major Downing, of the 1st Colorado cavalry, went to Denver and asked Colonel Chivington to give him a force to move against the Indians, for what purpose we do not know. Chivington gave him the men, and the following are Downing's own words: "I captured an Indian and required him to go to the village or I would kill him. This was about the middle of May. We started about 11 o'clock in the day, travelled all day and all that night; about daylight I succeeded in surprising the Cheyenne village of Cedar Bluffs, in a small cañon about 60 miles north of the South Platte river. We commenced shooting. I ordered the men to commence killing them. They lost, as I am informed, some 26 killed and 30 wounded. My own loss was one killed and one wounded. I burnt up their lodges and everything I could get hold of. I took no prisoners. We got out of ammunition and could not pursue them."

In this camp the Indians had their women and children. He captured 100 ponies, which, the officer says, "were distributed among the boys, for the reason that they had been marching almost constantly day and night for nearly three weeks." This was done because such conduct "was usual," he said "in New Mexico." About the same time Lieutenant Ayres, of the Colorado troops, had a difficulty, in which an Indian chief under a flag of truce was murdered. During the summer and fall occurrences of this character were frequent. Some time during the fall, Black Kettle and other prominent chiefs of the Cheyenne and Arapaho nations sent word to the commander at Fort Lyon that the war had been forced upon them and they desired peace. They were then upon their own reservation. The officer in command, Major E. W. Wynkoop, 1st Colorado cavalry, did not feel authorized to conclude a treaty with them, but gave them a pledge of military protection until an interview could be procured with the governor of Colorado, who was superintendent of Indian affairs. He then proceeded to Denver with seven of the leading chiefs to see the governor. Colonel Chivington was present at the interview. Major Wynkoop, in his sworn testimony before a previous commission, thus relates the action of the governor when he communicated the presence of the chiefs seeking peace: "He (the governor) intimated that he was sorry I had brought them; that he considered he had nothing to do with them; that they had declared war against the United States, and he con-

sidered them in the hands of the military authorities; that he did not think it was policy anyhow to make peace with them until they were properly punished, for the reason that the United States would be acknowledging themselves whipped." Wynkoop further states that the governor said the 3d regiment of Colorado troops had been raised on his representations at Washington, to kill Indians, and Indians they must kill." Wynkoop then ordered the Indians to move their villages nearer to the fort, and bring their women and children, which was done. In November this officer was removed, and Major Anthony, of the 1st Colorado cavalry, ordered to take command of the fort. He too assured the Indians of safety. They numbered about 500, men, women, and children. It was here, under the pledge of protection, that they were slaughtered by the 3d Colorado and a batallion of the 1st Colorado cavalry under command of Colonel Chivington. He marched from Denver to Fort Lyon, and about daylight in the morning of the 29th of November surrounded the Indian camp and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. The particulars of this massacre are too well known to be repeated here with all its heartrendering scenes. It is enough to say that it scarcely has its parallel in the records of Indian barbarity. Fleeing women, holding up their hands and praying for mercy, were brutally shot down; infants were killed and scalped in derision; men were tortured and mutilated in a manner that would put to shame the savage ingenuity of interior Africa.

No one will be astonished that a war ensued which cost the government $30,000,000, and carried conflagration and death to the border settlements. During the spring and summer of 1865 no less than 8,000 troops were withdrawn from the effective force engaged in suppressing the rebellion to meet this Indian war. The result of the year's campaign satisfied all reasonable men that war with Indians was useless and expensive. Fifteen or twenty Indians had been killed, at an expense of more than a million dollars apiece, while hundreds of our soldiers had lost their lives, many of our border settlers had been butchered, and much property destroyed. To those who reflected on the subject, knowing the facts, the war was something more than useless and expensive; it was dishonorable to the nation, and disgraceful to those who had originated it.

When the utter futility of *conquering* a peace was made manifest to every one, and the true cause of the war began to be developed, the country demanded that peaceful agencies should be resorted to. Generals Harney, Sanborn, and others were selected as commissioners to procure a council of the hostile tribes, and in October, 1865, they succeeded in doing so at the mouth of the Little Arkansas. At this council the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were induced to relinquish their reservation on the upper Arkansas and accept a reservation partly in southern Kansas and partly in the Indian territory, lying immediately south of Forts Larned and Zarah. The object was to remove them from the vicinity of Colorado.

By the third article of the treaty it was agreed that until the Indians were removed to their new reservation they were "expressly permitted to reside upon and range at pleasure throughout the unsettled portions of that part of the country they claim as originally theirs, which lies between the Arkansas and the Platte rivers." This hunting ground reserved is the same which is described in the treaty of 1851, and on which they yet claim the right to hunt as long as the game shall last. When this treaty came to the Senate for ratification it was so amended as to require the President to designate for said tribes a reservation outside of the State of Kansas, and not within any Indian reservation except

upon consent of the tribes interested. As the reservation fixed was entirely within the State of Kansas and the Cherokee country, this provision deprived them of any home at all, except the hunting privilege reserved by the treaty. This statement, if not illustrative of the manner in which Indian rights are secured by our legislators, may at least call for greater vigilance in the future. Agreements were made at the same time with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches.

So soon as these treaties were signed, the war which had been waged for nearly two years instantly ceased. Travel was again secure on the plains. What 8,000 troops had failed to give, this simple agreement, rendered nugatory by the Senate, and bearing nothing but a pledge of friendship, obtained. During the summer, fall, and winter of 1866, comparative peace prevailed. General Sherman, during this time, travelled without escort to the most distant posts of his command, and yet with a feeling of perfect security.

To say that no outrages were committed by the Indians would be claiming for them more than can be justly claimed for the most moral and religious communities. Many bad men are found among the whites; they commit outrages despite all social restraints; they frequently, too, escape punishment. Is it to be wondered at that Indians are no better than we? Let us go to our best cities, where churches and schoolhouses adorn every square; yet unfortunately we must keep a policeman at every corner, and scarcely a night passes but, in spite of refinement, religion, and law, crime is committed. How often, too, it is found impossible to discover the criminal. If, in consequence of these things, war should be waged against these cities, they too would have to share the fate of Indian villages.

The Sioux war on the Powder river, to which we shall hereafter allude, commenced in July, 1866. When it commenced General St. George Cook, in command at Omaha, forbade within the limits of his command the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians. The mere existence of an Indian war on the north Platte aroused apprehensions of danger on the Arkansas. The Cheyennes of the north and south are related, and, though living far apart, they frequently visit each other. Many of the northern Sioux, desiring to be peaceable, (as they allege,) on the breaking out of hostilities in the north, came south, some to the vicinity of the Republican, and others as far south as Fort Larned. Their appearance here excited more or less fear among the traders and freighters on the plains. These fears extended to the settlements, from which they were reflected back to the military posts. The commanders became jealous and watchful. Trifles, which under ordinary circumstances would have passed unnoticed, were received as conclusive of the hostile purposes of these tribes. Finally, in December, Fetterman's party were killed at Fort Phil. Kearney, and the whole country became thrilled with horror. It is thus that the Indian in war loses the sympathy of mankind. That he goes to war is not astonishing; he is often compelled to do so. Wrongs are borne by him in silence that never fail to drive civilized men to deeds of violence. When he is your friend he will sometimes sacrifice himself in your defence. When he is your enemy he pushes his enmity to the excess of barbarity. This shocks the moral sense and leaves him without defenders.

When the news of this terrible calamity reached the Arkansas posts, the traders here too were prohibited from selling the Indians arms. Major Douglas, of the 3d infantry, as early as the 13th of January, 1867, communicated his fears to Major General Hancock. He pointed to no single act of hostility, but gave the statement of Kicking Bird, a rival

chief of Satanta among the Kiowas, that Satanta talked of war and said he would commence when the grass grew in the spring.

On the 16th of February Captain Smith, of the 19th infantry, in command of Fort Arbuckle, reports to General Ord at Little Rock, which is at once forwarded to the department of the Missouri, that a negro child and some stock had been taken off by the Indians before he took command. His informant was one Jones, an interpreter. In this letter he uses the following significant language: "I have the honor to state further, that several other tribes than the Comanches have lately been noticed on the war path, having been seen in their progress in unusual numbers, and without their squaws and children, a fact to which much significance is attached by those conversant with Indian usages. It is thought by many white residents of the territory that some of these tribes may be acting in concert, and that plundering incursions are at least in contemplation."

After enumerating other reports of wrongs, (coming perhaps from Jones,) and drawing inferences therefrom, he closes by saying that he has deferred to the views of white persons who, from long residence among the Indians, "are competent to advise him," and that his communication "is more particularly the embodiment of their views." As it embodied the views of others, it may not be surprising that a re-enforcement of ten additional companies was asked for his post.

Captain Asbury, at Fort Larned, also reported that a small party of Cheyennes had compelled a ranchman named Parker, near that post, to cook supper for them, and then threatened to kill him because he had no sugar. He escaped, however, to tell the tale. Finally, on the 9th of February, one F. F. Jones, a Kiowa interpreter, files with Major Douglas, at Fort Dodge, an affidavit that he had recently visited the Kiowa camp in company with Major Page and John E. Tappan, on a trading expedition. That the Indians took from them flour, sugar, rice, and apples. That they threatened to shoot Major Page because he was a soldier, and tried to kill Tappan. That they shot at him (Jones) and missed him, (which in the sequel may be regarded as a great misfortune.) He stated that the Indians took their mules, and that Satanta requested him to say to Major Douglas that he demanded the troops and military posts should at once be removed from the country, and also that the railroads and mail-stages must be immediately stopped. Satanta requested him to tell Douglas that his own stock was getting poor, and hoped the government stock at the post would be well fed, as he would be over in a few days to get it. But the most startling of all the statements communicated by Jones on this occasion was that a war party came in, while he was at the camp, bringing with them 200 horses and the scalps of 17 negro soldiers and 1 white man. This important information was promptly despatched to General Hancock at Fort Leavenworth, and a short time thereafter he commenced to organize the expedition which subsequently marched to Pawnee Fork and burned the Cheyenne village.

On the 11th of March following, General Hancock addressed a letter to Wynkoop, the agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, that "he had about completed arrangements for moving a force to the plains." He stated that his object was to show the Indians that he was "able to chastise any tribes who may molest people travelling across the plains." Against the Cheyennes he complained, first, that they had not delivered the Indian who killed a New Mexican at Fort Zarah, and, second, he believed he had "evidence sufficient to fix upon the different bands of that tribe, whose chiefs are known, several of the outrages committed on the Smoky Hill last summer." He requested the agent to tell them he

came "prepared for peace or war," and that hereafter he would "insist upon their keeping off the main lines of travel, where their presence is calculated to bring about collisions with the whites." This, it will be remembered, was their hunting ground, secured by treaty. On the same day he forwarded a similar communication to J. H. Leavenworth, agent for the Kiowas and Comanches. The complaints he alleges against them are precisely the same contained in the affidavit and statement of Jones and the letter of Captain Asbury.

The expedition left Fort Larned on the 13th of April, and proceeded up the Pawnee fork of the Arkansas, in the direction of a village of 1,000 or 1,500 Cheyennes and Sioux. When he came near their camp the chiefs visited him, as they had already done at Larned, and requested him not to approach the camp with his troops, for the women and children, having the remembrance of Sand creek, would certainly abandon the village. On the 14th he resumed his march with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and, when about ten miles from their village, he was again met by the headman, who stated that they would treat with him there or elsewhere, but they could not, as requested by him, keep their women and children in camp if he approached with soldiers. He informed them that he would march up to within a mile of the village, and treat with them that evening. As he proceeded the women fled, leaving the village with all their property. The chiefs and a part of the young men remained. To some of these, visiting the camp of General Hancock, horses were furnished to bring back the women. The horses were returned, with word that the women and children could not be collected. It was then night. Orders were then given to surround the village and capture the Indians remaining. The order was obeyed, but the chiefs and warriors had departed. The only persons found were an old Sioux and an idiotic girl of eight or nine years of age. It afterwards appeared that the person of this girl had been violated, from which she soon died. The Indians were gone, and the report spread that she had been a captive among them, and they had committed this outrage before leaving. The Indians say that she was an idiotic Cheyenne girl, forgotten in the confusion of flight, and if violated, it was not by them.

The next morning General Custer, under orders, started in pursuit of the Indians with his cavalry, and performed a campaign of great labor and suffering, passing over a vast extent of country, but seeing no hostile Indians. When the fleeing Indians reached the Smoky Hill they destroyed a station and killed several men. A courier having brought this intelligence to General Hancock, he at once ordered the Indian village, of about 300 lodges, together with the entire property of the tribes, to be burned.

The Indian now became an outlaw—not only the Cheyennes and Sioux, but all the tribes on the plains. The superintendent of an express company, Cottrell, issued a circular order to the agents and employés of the company in the following language: "You will hold no communications with Indians whatever. If Indians come within shooting distance, shoot them. Show them no mercy, for they will show you none." This was in the Indian country. He closes by saying: "General Hancock will protect you and our property."

Whether war existed previous to that time seems to have been a matter of doubt even with General Hancock himself. From that day forward no doubt on the subject was entertained by anybody. The Indians were then fully aroused, and no more determined war has ever been waged by them. The evidence taken tends to show that we have lost many soldiers, besides a large number of settlers, on the frontier. The most valu-

able trains belonging to individuals, as well as to government, among which was a government train of ammunition, were captured by these wild horsemen. Stations were destroyed. Hundreds of horses and mules were taken, and found in their possession when we met them in council; while we are forced to believe that their entire loss since the burning of their village consists of six men killed.

The Kiowas and Comanches, it will be seen, deny the statement of Jones in every particular. They say that no war party came in at the time stated, or at any other time, after the treaty of 1865. They deny that they killed any negro soldiers, and positively assert that no Indian was ever known to scalp a negro. In the latter statement they are corroborated by all the tribes and by persons who know their habits; and the records of the adjutant general's office fail to show the loss of the 17 negro soldiers, or any soldiers at all. They deny having robbed Jones or insulted Page or Tappan. Tappan's testimony was taken, in which he brands the whole statement of Jones as false, and declares that both he and Page so informed Major Douglas within a few days after Jones made his affidavit. We took the testimony of Major Douglas, in which he admits the correctness of Tappan's statement, but, for some reason unexplained, he failed to communicate the correction to General Hancock. The threats to take the horses and attack the posts on the Arkansas were made in a vein of jocular bravado, and not understood by any one present at the time to possess the least importance. The case of the Box family has already been explained, and this completes the case against the Kiowas and Comanches, who are exculpated by the united testimony of all the tribes from any share in the late troubles.

The Cheyennes admit that one of their young men in a private quarrel, both parties being drunk, killed a New Mexican at Fort Zarah. Such occurrences are so frequent among the whites on the plains that ignorant Indians might be pardoned for participating, if it be done merely to evidence their advance in civilization. The Indians claim that the Spaniard was in fault, and further protest that no demand was ever made for the delivery of the Indian.

The Arapahoes admit that a party of their young men, with three young warriors of the Cheyennes, returning from an excursion against the Utes, attacked the train of Mr. Weddell, of New Mexico, during the month of March, and they were gathering up the stock when the war commenced.

Though this recital should prove tedious, it was thought necessary to guard the future against the errors of the past. We would not blunt the vigilance of military men in the Indian country, but we would warn them against the acts of the selfish and unprincipled, who need to be watched as well as the Indian. The origin and progress of this war are repeated in nearly all Indian wars. The history of one will suffice for many.

Nor would we be understood as conveying a censure of General Hancock for organizing this expedition. He had just come to the department, and circumstances were ingeniously woven to deceive him. His distinguished services in another field of patriotic duty had left him but little time to become acquainted with the remote or immediate causes producing these troubles. If he erred, he can very well roll a part of the responsibility on others; not alone on subordinate commanders, who were themselves deceived by others, but on those who were able to guard against the error and yet failed to do it. We have hundreds of treaties with the Indians, and military posts are situated everywhere on their reservations. Since 1837 these treaties have not been compiled, and no provision is made, when a treaty is proclaimed, to furnish it to the commanders of posts, departments, or divisions. This is the fault of Congress.

As early as November, 1866, and long before the late war commenced, Lieutenant General Sherman, in his annual report to General Grant, indicated an Indian policy for the plains. He proposed, with the consent of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, to restrict the Sioux north of the Platte, and east and west of certain lines, and "to deal summarily" with all found outside of those lines without a military pass. He then proceeds to say, "In like manner I would restrict the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, and Navajoes south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union. This will leave for our people exclusively the use of the wide belt east and west, between the Platte and the Arkansas, in which lie the two great railroads over which passes the bulk of the travel to the mountain territories." He further says: "I beg you will submit this proposition to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, that we may know we do not violate some one of the solemn treaties made with these Indians, who are very captious, and claim to the very letter the execution on our part of those treaties, the obligations of which they seem to comprehend perfectly." On the 15th of January this suggestion was communicated by General Grant to the Secretary of War, with the following remarks: "I approve this proposition of General Sherman, provided it does not conflict with our treaty obligations with the Indians now between the Platte and Arkansas."

We have already shown that such a proposition was directly in the face of our treaty with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches. It is true that a communication of the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the subject to the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 15, 1867, was forwarded to the Senate and published by that body; but if any response was ever sent to General Sherman, informing him of existing treaty rights, we are not advised of it. Here, then, the responsibility attaches to the cabinet. A question of such vital importance should have been examined, and a prompt answer communicated to the officer asking the information. When officers are thus left to move in the dark, blunders are not theirs alone.

A few words only can be given to the origin of the Powder River war. This is partly in the country conceded to the Crows, and partly in that conceded to the Sioux by the treaty of 1851. The Sioux have gradually driven the Crows back upon the headwaters of the Yellowstone, in Montana, and claim as a conquest almost the entire country traversed by what is called the Powder River route to Montana. It will be recollected that the treaty of 1851 ceased to be operative in 1866. The annuities had been distributed, or rather appropriations therefor had been made for the last five years of the term, under the amendment of the Senate heretofore referred to.

The Indians were apprised, of course, that after that year they must look to their own exertions for subsistence. Since 1851, they had seen Colorado settled on the south, and Montana rapidly filling up to the north, leaving them no valuable hunting grounds of their ancient domain, except along Powder river and other tributaries of the Yellowstone. While the luxuriant growth of grass in this region made it desirable as an Indian hunting ground, it also rendered it inviting to the gold hunter as a route to the new mines of Montana.

These Indians have never founded the title to their lands upon the treaty of 1851. They have looked upon that treaty as a mere acknowledgment of a previously existing right in themselves. The assignment of boundaries, they supposed, was merely to fix rights among the tribes—to make certain what was uncertain before. It is true, that by said treaty they "recognized" the right of the United States to establish roads and

military posts. But it is equally true that in lieu of this privilege the United States was to pay them $50,000 per annum for 50 years. The Senate reduced the term to 10 years, and the Indians never having ratified the amendment, they have some right to claim, when the annuities are stopped at the end of 15 years a release from their obligations in this behalf.

The proper plan would have been to show some respect to their claims—call them pretensions, if you please—as also some regard for their wants, by entering into new relations with them. This, however, was not done. The Indian, who had stood by and seen the stream of population pouring over his lands to California, Utah, Oregon, and Montana, for so many years, began now, when thrown back by the government upon his own resources, to seek some place where he might be secure from intrusion.

But just at this moment, the war of the rebellion being over, thousands of our people turned their faces toward the treasures of Montana. The stories in regard to its mines eclipsed those fabulous tales that frenzied the Spaniard in Mexico. The Indian was forgotten. His rights were lost sight of in the general rush to these fountains of wealth. It seemed not to occur to any one that this poor despised red man was the original discoverer, and the sole occupant for many centuries, of every mountain seamed with quartz, and of every stream whose yellow sands glistened in the noonday sun. These mountains and streams, where gold is found, had all been taken from him. He asked to retain only a secluded spot, where the buffalo and the elk could live, and that spot he would make his home.

This could not be granted him. It lay on the route to these quartz mountains and Pactolian streams. The truth is, no place was left for him. Every inch of the land "belongs to the saints, and we are the saints."

On the 10th of March, 1866, General Pope, then commanding the department of the Missouri, issued an order to establish military posts "near the base of Big Horn mountain," and "on or near the upper Yellowstone," on the new route to Montana. On the 23d of June, orders were issued from headquarters department of the Platte, directing a part of the 18th infantry to garrison Forts Reno, Phil. Kearney, and C. F. Smith. Colonel Carrington was placed in command of this new organization, called the "mountain district."

Phil. Kearney was established July 15th, and C. F. Smith August 3d. The Indians notified the troops that the occupation of their country would be resisted. The warning was unheeded.

An attempt was made during that summer, by the Interior Department, to stop the threatened war by negotiation. The Indians, in counsel, demanded the evacuation of the country before treating. This could not be granted, because the civil and military department of our government cannot, or will not, understand each other. Some of the chiefs reluctantly submitted and signed the treaty, but Red Cloud retired from the council, placing his hand upon his rifle saying, "In this and the Great Spirit I trust for the right."

In a few weeks the fires of war blazed along the entire length of this new route. So far from securing emigrant travel, the forts themselves were besieged; the mountains swarmed with Indian warriors; the valleys seemed to be covered by them. Wood and hay were only procured at the end of a battle. Matters grew worse until the 21st of December, when a wood party being attacked, a re-enforcement under Lieutenant Colonel Fetterman was sent out, and a fight ensued in which every man of our forces was killed. This is called the massacre of Fort Phil. Kearney.

As we have already stated, the Indians yet demand the surrender of this country to them. But they have agreed to suspend hostilities and meet commissioners next spring to treat of their alleged rights, without insisting on the previous withdrawal of the garrisons. Whether they will then insist on the abandonment of the route we cannot say. Of one thing we are satisfied—that so long as the war lasts the road is entirely useless to emigrants. It is worse than that; it renders other routes insecure, and endangers territorial settlements. It is said that a road to Montana, leaving the Pacific railroad further west and passing down the valley west of the Big Horn mountains, is preferable to the present route. The Indians present no objection to such a road, but assure us that we may travel it in peace.

If it be said that the savages are unreasonable, we answer, that if civilized they might be reasonable. At least they would not be dependent on the buffalo and the elk; they would no longer want a country exclusively for game, and the presence of the white man would become desirable. If it be said that because they are savages they should be exterminated, we answer that, aside from the humanity of the suggestion, it will prove exceedingly difficult, and if money considerations are permitted to weigh, it costs less to civilize than to kill.

In making treaties it was enjoined on us to remove, if possible, the causes of complaint on the part of the Indians. This would be no easy task. We have done the best we could under the circumstances, but it is now rather late in the day to think of obliterating from the minds of the present generation the remembrance of wrong. Among civilized men war usually springs from a sense of injustice. The best possible way then to avoid war is to do no act of injustice. When we learn that the same rule holds good with Indians, the chief difficulty is removed. But it is said our wars with them have been almost constant. Have we been uniformly unjust? We answer unhesitatingly, yes. We are aware that the masses of our people have felt kindly toward them, and the legislation of Congress has always been conceived in the best intentions, but it has been erroneous in fact or perverted in execution. Nobody pays any attention to Indian matters. This is a deplorable fact. Members of Congress understand the negro question, and talk learnedly of finance and other problems of political economy, but when the progress of settlement reaches the Indian's home, the only question considered is, "how best to get his lands." When they are obtained, the Indian is lost sight of. While our missionary societies and benevolent associations have annually collected thousands of dollars from the charitable, to be sent to Asia and Africa for the purposes of civilization, scarcely a dollar is expended or a thought bestowed on the civilization of Indians at our very doors. Is it because the Indians are not worth the effort at civilization? Or is it because our people, who have grown rich in the occupation of their former lands—too often taken by force or procured by fraud—will not contribute? It would be harsh to insinuate that covetous eyes have possibly been set on their remaining possessions, and extermination harbored as a means of accomplishing it. As we know that our legislators and nine-tenths of our people are actuated by no such spirit, would it not be well to so regulate our future conduct in this matter as to exclude the possibility of so unfavorable an inference?

We are aware that it is an easy task to condemn the errors of former times, as well as a very thankless one to criticise those of the present; but the past policy of the government has been so much at variance with our ideas of treating this important subject, that we hope to be indulged in a short allusion to it.

The wave of our population has been from the east to the west. The Indian was found on the Atlantic seaboard, and thence to the Rocky mountains lived numerous distinct tribes, each speaking a language as incomprehensible to the other as was our language to any of them. As our settlements penetrated the interior, the border came in contact with some Indian tribe. The white and Indian must mingle together and jointly occupy the country, or one of them must abandon it. If they could have lived together, the Indian by this contact would soon have become civilized and war would have been impossible. All admit this would have been beneficial to the Indian. Even if we thought it would not have been hurtful to the white man, we would not venture on such an assertion, for we know too well his pride of race. But suppose it had proved a little inconvenient as well as detrimental, it is questionable whether the policy adopted has not been more injurious. What prevented their living together? First. The antipathy of race. Second. The difference of customs and manners arising from their tribal or clannish organizations. Third. The difference in language, which in a great measure barred intercourse and a proper understanding each of the other's motives and intentions.

Now, by educating the children of these tribes in the English language these differences would have disappeared and civilization would have followed at once. Nothing then would have been left but the antipathy of race, and that too is always softened in the beams of a higher civilization.

Naturally the Indian has many noble qualities. He is the very embodiment of courage. Indeed, at times he seems insensible of fear. If he is cruel and revengeful, it is because he is outlawed and his companion is the wild beast. Let civilized man be his companion, and the association warms into life virtues of the rarest worth. Civilization has driven him back from the home he loved; it has often tortured and killed him, but it never could make him a slave. As we have had so little respect for those we did enslave, to be consistent, this element of Indian character should challenge some admiration.

But suppose, when civilized, our pride had still rejected his association, we could at least have removed the causes of war by giving him a home to himself, where he might, with his own race, have cultivated the arts of peace. Through sameness of language is produced sameness of sentiment and thought; customs and habits are moulded and assimilated in the same way, and thus in process of time the differences producing trouble would have been gradually obliterated. By civilizing one tribe others would have followed. Indians of different tribes associate with each other on terms of equality; they have not the Bible, but their religion, which we call superstition, teaches them that the Great Spirit made us all. In the difference of language to-day lies two-thirds of our trouble.

Instead of adopting the plan indicated, when the contact came the Indian had to be removed. He always objected, and went with a sadder heart. His hunting grounds are as dear to him as is the home of his childhood to the civilized man. He too loves the streams and mountains of his youth; to be forced to leave them breaks those tender chords of the heart which vibrate to the softer sensibilities of human nature, and dries up the fountains of benevolence and kindly feeling, without which there is no civilization.

It is useless to go over the history of Indian removals. If it had been done but once, the record would be less revolting: from the eastern to the middle States, from there to Illinois and Wisconsin, thence to Mis-

souri and Iowa, thence to Kansas, Dakota, and the plains; whither now we cannot tell. Surely the policy was not designed to perpetuate barbarism, but such has been its effect. The motives prompting these removals are too well known to be noticed by us. If the Indians were now in a fertile region of country the difficulty would be less; they would not have to be removed again. But many of them are beyond the region of agriculture, where the chase is a necessity. So long as they have to subsist in this way civilization is almost out of the question. If they could now be brought back into the midst of civilization instead of being pushed west, with all its inconveniences, it might settle the problem sooner than in any other way; but were we prepared to recommend such a scheme, the country is not prepared to receive it, nor would the Indians themselves accept it.

But one thing then remains to be done with honor to the nation, and that is to select a district or districts of country, as indicated by Congress, on which all the tribes east of the Rocky mountains may be gathered. For each district let a territorial government be established, with powers adapted to the ends designed. The governor should be a man of unquestioned integrity and purity of character; he should be paid such salary as to place him above temptation; such police or military force should be authorized as would enable him to command respect and keep the peace; agriculture and manufactures should be introduced among them as rapidly as possible; schools should be established which children should be required to attend; their barbarous dialects should be blotted out and the English language substituted. Congress may from time to time establish courts and other institutions of government suited to the condition of the people. At first it may be a strong military government; let it be so if thought proper, and let offenders be tried by military law until civil courts would answer a better purpose. Let farmers and mechanics, millers and engineers be employed and sent among them for purposes of instruction; then let us invite our benevolent societies and missionary associations to this field of philanthropy nearer home. The object of greatest solicitude should be to break down the prejudices of tribe among the Indians; to blot out the boundary lines which divide them into distinct nations, and fuse them into one homogeneous mass. Uniformity of language will do this—nothing else will. As this work advances each head of a family should be encouraged to select and improve a homestead. Let the women be taught to weave, to sew, and to knit. Let polygamy be punished. Encourage the building of dwellings, and the gathering there of those comforts which endear the home.

The annuities should consist exclusively of domestic animals, agricultural and mechanical implements, clothing, and such subsistence only as is absolutely necessary to support them in the earliest stages of the enterprise. Money annuities, here and elsewhere, should be abolished forever. These more than anything else have corrupted the Indian service, and brought into disgrace officials connected with it. In the course of a few years the clothing and provision annuities also may be dispensed with. Mechanics and artisans will spring up among them, and the whole organization, under the management of a few honest men, will become self-sustaining.

The older Indians at first will be unwilling to confine themselves to these districts. They are inured to the chase and they will not leave it. The work may be of slow progress, but it must be done. If our ancestors had done it, it would not have to be done now; but they did not, and we must meet it. Aside from extermination, this is the only alter-

native now left us. We must take the savage as we find him, or rather as we have made him. We have spent 200 years in creating the present state of things. If we can civilize in 25 years, it will be a vast improvement on the operations of the past. If we attempt to force the older Indians from the chase, it will involve us in war. The younger ones will follow them into hostility, and another generation of savages will succeed. When the buffalo is gone the Indians will cease to hunt. A few years of peace and the game will have disappeared. In the mean time, by the plan suggested we will have formed a nucleus of civilization among the young that will restrain the old and furnish them a home and subsistence when the game is gone.

The appeal of these old Indians is irresistible. They say, "We know nothing about agriculture. We have lived on game from infancy. We love the chase. Here are the wide plains over which the vast herds of buffalo roam. In the spring they pass from south to north, and in the fall return, traversing thousands of miles. Where they go you have no settlements; and if you had, there is room enough for us both. Why limit us to certain boundaries, beyond which we shall not follow the game? If you want the lands for settlement, come and settle them. We will not disturb you. You may farm and we will hunt. You love the one, we love the other. If you want game we will share it with you. If we want bread, and you have it to spare, give it to us; but do not spurn us from your doors. Be kind to us and we will be kind to you. If we want ammunition, give or sell it to us. We will not use it to hurt you, but pledge you all we have, our word, that at the risk of our own we will defend your lives."

If Congress should adopt these suggestions, the only question remaining is, whether there shall be one or two territories. Under all the circumstances we would recommend the selection of two, and locate them as follows, viz:

First, the territory bounded north by Kansas, east by Arkansas and Missouri, south by Texas, and west by the 100th or 101st meridian.

In this territory the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and others of the civilized tribes already reside. In process of time others might gradually be brought in, and in the course of a few years we might safely calculate on concentrating there the following tribes, to wit:

	Present population.
Cherokees	14,000
Creeks	14,396
Choctaws	12,500
Chickasaws	4,500
Seminoles	2,000
Osages	3,000
Wichitas, (various tribes)	3,508
Kiowas and Comanches	14,800
Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches	4,000
Pottawatomies	1,992
Kansas Indians, (various tribes)	4,039
Navajoes of New Mexico	7,700
Total	86,425

It will be seen that we include in this estimate the Kansas Indians and number them at their full population. We learn that treaties are now pending before the Senate for the removal of all the Indians in that State.

Among these Indians are many upright, moral, and enlightened men, and our policy, as already indicated, would be to have them take lands in severalty on their present reservations, selling the remainder, and becoming incorporated among the citizens of the State.

The second district might be located as follows, viz: the territory bounded north by the 46th parallel, east by the Missouri river, south by Nebraska, and west by the 104th meridian.

If the hostile Sioux cannot be induced to remove from the Powder river, a hunting privilege may be extended to them for a time, while the nucleus of settlement may be forming on the Missouri, the White Earth, or Cheyenne river. To prevent war, if insisted on by the Sioux, the western boundary might be extended to the 106th or even the 107th meridian for the present.

The following tribes might in a reasonable time be concentrated on this reservation, to wit:

Yancton Sioux	2,530
Poncas	980
Lower Brulés	1,200
Lower Yanctonais	2,100
Two Kettles	1,200
Blackfeet	1,320
Minneconjoux	2,220
Uncpapas	1,800
Ogallallas	2,100
Upper Yanctonais	2,400
Sans Arcs	1,680
Arickarees	1,500
Gros-Ventres	400
Mandans	400
Assinaboines	2,640
Flatheads	558
Upper Pend d'Oreilles	918
Kootenays	287
Blackfeet	2,450
Piegans	1,870
Bloods	2,150
Gros-Ventres	1,500
Crows	3,900
Winnebagoes	1,750
Omahas	998
Ottoes	511
Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux	7,865
Northern Cheyennes	1,800
Northern Arapahoes	750
Santee Sioux	1,350
Total	54,126

It may be advisable to let the Winnebagoes, Omahas, Ottoes, Santee Sioux, and perhaps others, remain where they are, and finally become incorporated with the citizens of Nebraska, as suggested in regard to the Kansas tribes.

The next injunction upon us was to make secure our frontier settlements and the building of our railroads to the Pacific. If peace is main-

tained with the Indian, every obstacle to the spread of our settlements and the rapid construction of the railroads will be removed. To maintain peace with the Indian, let the frontier settler treat him with humanity, and railroad directors see to it that he is not shot down by employés in wanton cruelty. In short, if settlers and railroad men will treat Indians as they would treat whites under similar circumstances, we apprehend but little trouble will exist. They must acquaint themselves with the treaty obligations of the government, and respect them as the highest law of the land. Instead of regarding the Indian as an enemy, let them regard him as a friend, and they will almost surely receive his friendship and esteem. If they will look upon him as an unfortunate human being, deserving their sympathy and care, instead of a wild beast to be feared and detested, then their own hearts have removed the chief danger.

We were also required to suggest some plan for the civilization of Indians. In our judgment, to civilize is to remove the causes of war, and under that head we suggested a plan for civilizing those east of the mountains. But as it is impracticable to bring within the two districts named all the Indians under our jurisdiction, we beg the privilege to make some general suggestions, which may prove beneficial to the service.

1. We recommend that the intercourse laws with the Indian tribes be thoroughly revised. They were adopted when the Indian bureau was connected with the War Department. Since that time the jurisdiction has been transferred to the Interior Department. This was done by simply declaring that the authority over this subject, once exercised by the Secretary of War, should now be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior. Some of the duties enjoined by these laws are intimately connected with the War Department, and it is questionable whether they were intended to be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. If they were so transferred, the military officers insist that the command of the army is, *pro tanto*, withdrawn from them. If not transferred, the Indian department insists that its powers are insufficient for its own protection in the administration of its affairs. Hence the necessity of clearly defining the line separating the rights and duties of the two departments.

2. This brings us to consider the much mooted question whether the bureau should belong to the civil or military department of the government. To determine this properly we must first know what is to be the future treatment of the Indians. If we intend to have war with them, the bureau should go to the Secretary of War. If we intend to have peace, it should be in the civil department. In our judgment, such wars are wholly unnecessary, and hoping that the government and the country will agree with us, we cannot now advise the change. It is possible, however, that, despite our efforts to maintain peace, war may be forced on us by some tribe or tribes of Indians. In the event of such occurrence it may be well to provide, in the revision of the intercourse laws or elsewhere, at what time the civil jurisdiction shall cease and the military jurisdiction begin. If thought advisable, also, Congress may authorize the President to turn over to the military the exclusive control of such tribes as may be continually hostile or unmanageable. Under the plan which we have suggested the chief duties of the bureau will be to educate and instruct in the peaceful arts—in other words, to civilize the Indians. The military arm of the government is not the most admirably adapted to discharge duties of this character. We have the highest possble appreciation of the officers of the army, and fully recog-

nize their proverbial integrity and honor; but we are satisfied that not one in a thousand would like to teach Indian children to read and write, or Indian men to sow and reap. These are emphatically civil, and not military, occupations. But it is insisted that the present Indian service is corrupt, and this change should be made to get rid of the dishonest. That there are many bad men connected with the service cannot be denied. The records are abundant to show that agents have pocketed the funds appropriated by the government and driven the Indians to starvation. It cannot be doubted that Indian wars have originated from this cause. The Sioux war, in Minnesota, is supposed to have been produced in this way. For a long time these officers have been selected from partisan ranks, not so much on account of honesty and qualification as for devotion to party interests, and their willingness to apply the money of the Indian to promote the selfish schemes of local politicians. We do not doubt that some such men may be in the service of the bureau now, and this leads us to suggest:

3. That Congress pass an act fixing a day (not later than the 1st of February, 1869) when the offices of all superintendents, agents, and special agents shall be vacated. Such persons as have proved themselves competent and faithful may be reappointed. Those who have proved unfit will find themselves removed without an opportunity to divert attention from their own unworthiness by professions of party zeal.

4. We believe the Indian question to be one of such momentous importance, as it respects both the honor and interests of the nation, as to require for its proper solution an undivided responsibility. The vast and complicated duties now devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior leave him too little time to examine and determine the multiplicity of questions necessarily connected with the government and civilization of a race. The same may be said of the Secretary of War. As things now are, it is difficult to fix responsibility. When errors are committed, the civil department blames the military; the military retort by the charge of inefficiency or corruption against the officers of the bureau. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs escapes responsibilty by pointing to the Secretary of the Interior, while the Secretary may well respond that, though in theory he may be responsible, practically he is governed by the head of the bureau. We, therefore, recommend that Indian affairs be committed to an independent bureau or department. Whether the head of the department should be made a member of the President's cabinet is a matter for the discretion of Congress and yourself, and may be as well settled without any suggestions from us.

5. We cannot close this report without alluding to another matter calling for the special attention of Congress. Governors of Territories are now *ex officio* superintendents of Indian affairs within their respective jurisdictions. The settlements in the new Territories are generally made on Indian lands before the extinguishment of the Indian title. If difficulties ensue between the whites and Indians, the governor too frequently neglects the rights of the red man, and yields to the demand of those who have votes to promote his political aspirations in the organization of the forthcoming State. Lest any acting governor may suppose himself alluded to, we take occasion to disclaim such intention. We might cite instances of gross outrage in the past, but we prefer to base the recommendation upon general principles, which can be readily understood.

And in this connection we deem it of the highest importance that—

6. No governor or legislature of States or Territories be permitted to

call out and equip troops for the purpose of carrying on war against Indians. It was Colorado troops that involved us in the war of 1864–'65 with the Cheyennes. It was a regiment of hundred-day men that perpetrated the butchery at Sand creek, and took from the treasury millions of money. A regiment of Montana troops, last September, would have involved us in an almost interminable war with the Crows but for the timely intervention of the military authorities. If we must have Indian wars, let them be carried on by the regular army, whose officers are generally actuated by the loftiest principles of humanity, and the honor of whose profession requires them to respect the rules of civilized warfare.

7. In reviewing the intercourse laws it would be well to prescribe anew the conditions upon which persons may be authorized to trade. At present every one trades with or without the authority of the bureau officers on giving a bond approved by a judge of one of the district courts. Corrupt and dangerous men thus find their way among the Indians, who cheat them in trade and sow the seeds of dissension and trouble.

8. New provisions should be made, authorizing and positively directing the military authorities to remove white persons who persist in trespassing on Indian reservations and unceded Indian lands.

9. The Navajo Indians in New Mexico were for several years held as prisoners of war at the Bosque Redondo, at a very great expense to the government. They have now been turned over to the Interior Department, and must be subsisted as long as they remain there. We propose that a treaty be made with them, or their consent in some way obtained, to remove at an early day to the southern district selected by us, where they may soon be made self-supporting.

10. We suggest that the President may, at times, appoint some person or persons in the distant Territories, either civilians or military men, to make inspection of Indian affairs, and report to him.

11. A new commission should be appointed, or the present one be authorized to meet the Sioux next spring, according to our agreement, and also to arrange with the Navajoes for their removal. It might be well, also, in case our suggestions are adopted in regard to selecting Indian territories, to extend the powers of the commission, so as to enable us to conclude treaties or agreements with tribes confessedly at peace, looking to their concentration upon the reservations indicated.

In the course of a short time the Union Pacific railroad will have reached the country claimed by the Snakes, Bannocks, and other tribes, and in order to preserve peace with them the commission should be required to see them and make with them satisfactory arrangements.

Appended hereto will be found—

1. The journal of our meetings, and councils held.

2. The detailed mass of evidence taken and reports collected, illustrative of the objects embraced in the act creating the commission.

3. The treaty made and concluded with the Kiowas and Comanches.

4. The supplementary treaty made and concluded with the Apaches of the plains.

5. The treaty of peace made and concluded with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

6. The account current of all moneys received and disbursed by authority of the commission.

In conclusion, we beg permission to return our thanks to the officers of the military posts everywhere within the limits of our operations, for their uniform courtesy and kindness. The officers of the railroad companies on the plains especially are entitled to our thanks for kind co-

operation in the objects of our mission, and attention to our convenience and comfort.

Respectfully submitted:

N. G. TAYLOR, *President*,
J. B. HENDERSON,
W. T. SHERMAN, *Lieut. Gen.*,
WM. S. HARNEY, *Bvt. Maj. Gen.*,
JOHN B. SANBORN,
ALFRED H. TERRY, *Bvt. Maj. Gen.*,
S. F. TAPPAN,
C. C. AUGUR, *Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.*,
Commissioners.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *January* 7, 1868.

B.

WASHINGTON, *November* 26, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have read your remarks on the subject of transferring Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department. I fully concur with you that such change ought not to be made. I do not know of any stronger proofs in support of your views on this subject than the facts I will here briefly state, as the result of my own experience, which has not been very limited, as you will see by perusing the copy herewith, taken from the Congressional Globe.

In 1850 I was solicited to take the office of superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, which then contained also Washington and Idaho Territories, in which there were about 25,000 Indians. I declined the office unless the military force in that country could first be removed; there were six military posts there. In 1851 the troops were all removed from Oregon to California. I had charge of Indian affairs on that coast for three years, and during that whole time there was no trouble with the Indians, and not one dollar was the government called upon to pay to quell any Indian disturbances during that time. But it was said that that peaceful state of things brought no money to Oregon, and "Dart must be removed and the troops must come back." So in 1853 Dart was removed by President Pierce, and the troops brought back. The troubles that followed you know; the wars of 1854 and 1855, in Oregon, I believe have cost the government more than $8,000,000. I am sure there was no good reasons for having trouble with any of the Oregon Indians.

I had a serious matter to settle, which grew out of the indiscretion of the officer in command of the last of the troops that were leaving Oregon. While passing the Rogue River country the officer was called upon to chastise the Indians in that neighborhood for some wrongs they were said to have committed; (chastising Indians only means killing them.) Word came to me that the troops on their way to California had killed 17 of the Rogue River Indians without any just cause. Upon a full investigation of that affair I found that the Indians were innocent of the charges laid against them. You can imagine that such an outrage was not easily settled.

When I first went to Oregon, no white man ventured to go into the upper country east of the Cascade mountains since the Cayuse war of 1848. I sent for the chiefs of the Cayuses to meet me at the Dalles of the Columbia. They refused to meet me until assured that I had no *blue-*

coats with me. So I have in all of my travels in the Indian country found the Indians to dislike the military; besides, I believe that ten per cent. of the cost of the army management of the Indians will pay every expense necessary to keep them quiet and friendly in every part of our Indian country. But, sir, to do this, none but honest and tried men should be placed in care of the Indians. General Grant, I know, is for peace and economy in all parts of the United States. But if the management of the Indians is turned over to the War Department, can we expect peace and economy to follow such a move? Besides, you know there is a very strong Quaker spirit in our country that is uncompromisingly opposed to sending the army among the Indians. Should serious Indian wars, and an expense of many millions, grow out of this proposed change, (as will surely be the case,) I should seriously fear its effect upon the incoming administration as very disastrous.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ANSON DART.

Hon. Commissioner TAYLOR.

See Congressional Globe, 2d part, page 1460, 36th Congress. Remarks of Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I regret that my friend from Kentucky should feel called upon to oppose this bill. If there ever was a just private claim before Congress, then this is one. Let me state the facts in this case. In 1850, Anson Dart, then, as now, a citizen of the State of Wisconsin, was appointed a superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon; previous to that time he had received an appointment to the position of chargé d'affaires to the Argentine Confederation. There is a letter on file from Mr. Clayton, then Secretary of State, stating that his appointment was agreed upon to that office, with a salary of $4,500 per annum, and an outfit of like amount. About that time this superintendency of Indian affairs for Oregon was created, and it was desirable to have some gentleman to fill that place who was acquainted with Indian affairs, some gentleman who had experience among the Indians. Dr. Dart was solicited to accept the office of superintendent and forego his appointment to the Argentine Confederation. The reasons for this was his known fitness for the appointment by reason of his high character and familiarity with all matters pertaining to the Indians. A brother-in-law of George Catlin, the celebrated painter, and in company with him he had visited nearly all the Indian tribes from the frontiers of Mexico to the Red River of the North, and had acquired a familiarity with the language and manners of the red men, such as few other persons possessed. It is not denied that this gentleman discharged his duties well and faithfully. The gentleman from Kentucky admits that fact. While he was in Oregon we had no difficulty with the Indians upon that coast; no debt of millions of dollars against the government was run up by Indian wars there. On the contrary, the total expenses of the department on the Pacific coast for three years of his superintendency was only $24 000 a year. I believe Senator Bell was right when he declared in the Senate that we ought not only to pass this bill, but in addition to give him a handsome testimonial for those services.

Mr. Edwards said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It was fully proved that he was a faithful officer; that he managed the affairs of the superintendence with great economy; that the whole expenditures of his superintendency, including authorized presents and supplies to the Indians, did not exceed $24,000* a year; that peace was preserved, during his entire administration, between the Indian tribes and the white population around them; that he negotiated thirteen Indian treaties, and was the disbursing agent for six Indian agents, and that all the money placed at his disposal had been fully accounted for. Surely, then, it is not too much to ask, in these days of defalcation and dereliction of duty, that a faithful public officer should receive at least justice on his application to this house.

In the Senate of the United States Mr. Doolittle made the following report, April 16, 1858:

That Mr. Dart was appointed such superintendent in the year A. D. 1850, and served in that capacity for the term of nearly three years; that during the period of his service he had under his superintendence the Indian affairs of all the country now included within the territories of Oregon and Washington; that he was a faithful officer, and discharged his duties

* This includes all the salaries, and the cost of agency houses, travelling expenses, and, in short, everything.

in a manner highly satisfactory to the government, and that during the whole of his superintendency peace and quiet was maintained amongst all the Indian tribes under his care.

* * * * * *

A letter from Judge Nelson, late United States chief justice in Oregon—

I knew Dr. Dart well, if not intimately, while he was in Oregon filling the place of superintendent of Indian affairs, while Oregon was yet a Territory. He was appointed to that station by General Taylor, and filled it until General Pierce entered upon the administration of the government. Dr. Dart was a faithful officer, attentive to his duties, pacific in his spirit, and was much respected and beloved by the Indians under his charge. There was no trouble with the Indians while he was the superintendent, and had he continued such it is my belief that much bloodshed would have been spared and much treasure saved. I believe him to be an intelligent, discreet, and reliable gentleman, and well qualified to fill the most important post connected with Indian affairs.

THOMAS NELSON.

C 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1868.

SIR: I herewith transmit a copy of a communication, dated the 16th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, urging the necessity for a new appropriation to be made at an early day for the purpose of subsisting friendly Indians.

Concurring in the views of the Commissioner, I have the honor to request the favorable action of Congress upon the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1868.

SIR: Referring to the matter of the subsistence of friendly Indians, I desire to say that the amount appropriated last year for that purpose is nearly exhausted, and that it will be necessary for a new appropriation to be made at an early day to meet the wants and necessities of the most destitute bands and tribes.

From the latest reports received at this office from agents of the department, there are at present, and probably will be for some time to come, nearly 20,000 Indians in the northern, central, and southern superintendencies that require assistance in the way of subsistence. To supply that number with sufficient food to prevent actual suffering, delivered at points where it can be issued, will cost nearly, if not quite, $3,500 per day. As the summer advances, and those who have been, or will be, able to plant crops begin to realize therefrom, the number to be assisted will gradually decrease, but more or less assistance will have to be furnished during the entire year.

By the terms of the contracts under which the subsistence is being furnished at the present time, the contractors are to continue delivering for 30 days after they shall have received notice to cease doing so. There is now left of the appropriation hereinbefore referred to only about $62,000, with some of the stores issued in March yet to be paid for. It will, therefore, be necessary to give the contractors notice at once to

cease furnishing unless a further appropriation is made, in which case the delivery can be continued under the present contracts until new ones are entered into.

It is difficult to determine how much will be required to furnish the necessary subsistence; in fact, it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the amount that will be needed for the purpose. I am of the opinion, however, that the sum of $1,000,000 should be appropriated and placed at the disposal of your department, to be used, so far as the same may be necessary, in affording relief to the destitute and needy members of the different bands and tribes in said superintendencies, and also for those in any other superintendency, whenever it is found necessary to do so.

I do not deem it necessary to give the reasons why the appropriation should be made, or why it is good policy—in fact, the best and most economical that can be adopted—to feed Indians, to keep them quiet and peaceable: they are well known to all. The necessity for this at present is more urgent than heretofore, for the reason that the country is becoming settled so rapidly that buffalo, the Indian's principal means of support, are growing more and more scarce every day. The Indians, consequently, are unable to procure a sufficient quantity of food, and, as is perfectly natural, will depredate upon and steal from the settlers to prevent starvation. These acts are followed by retaliation on the part of the whites, and usually end in an Indian war, with horrible accompaniments. It is also deemed unnecessary to set forth the wants and necessities of those who have in late years depended mainly upon their success in hunting for an existence, as they have been frequently represented and are well known to Congress.

I respectfully recommend that this matter be laid before Congress, with an urgent request for early action thereon, and request to be advised whether notice shall be given to the present contractors to cease furnishing supplies under their contracts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

C 2.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a copy of the report, dated the 9th instant, of Special Indian Agent Alexander R. Banks, containing a statement of the destitute condition of various Indian tribes in Kansas.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL U. S. INDIAN AGENT,
Lawrence, Kansas, April 3, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Charles E. Mix, dated January 8, 1868, I have the honor

to submit the following report of my operations as special United States Indian agent. Immediately upon the receipt of my instructions, I consulted with Superintendent Thomas Murphy in relation to the condition of the Indians within the limits of the central superintendency.

It was the opinion of Colonel Murphy that immediate steps should be taken to relieve the pressing necessities of the Osage and Kaw Indians. In order that I might more fully satisfy myself respecting the actual condition of these tribes, I addressed letters to Agents Snow and Stover, requiring from them written statements as to the number, location, and present condition of the tribes under their charge. Without waiting for replies to these letters, I proceeded at once to visit the Kaw Indians on their reservation, and found from personal inspection that they were in a state of extreme destitution, and I have no doubt but that for the prompt action of Agent Stover in supplying them with such scanty provisions as was in his power, many of these people would have perished from actual starvation. The fact that this tribe is now at war with the powerful confederated tribes of Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches is of itself a sufficient explanation of their destitute circumstances, as they are not numerically strong enough to venture upon the plains in pursuit of their almost sole support, the buffalo.

Agent Stover having reported that it would be necessary to supply 800 of these people with food, I at once notified the contractor, Colonel Thomas A. Osborn, to commence the delivery at the Kaw agency of that number of rations daily, under and in accordance with the stipulations of his contract.

After supplying the immediate wants of the Kaws, I visited the tribe of Great and Little Osages, on their reservation on the Verdigris river, in the southern part of the State of Kansas. I found the Osages in the same condition as the Kaws, destitute, and at war with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches. Agent Snow represents this tribe, numbering 3,449 souls, as being very greatly in need of assistance. He says many of them were robbed of all they had by the plain Indians, and all were driven in from the buffalo range about the 1st of last November, which deprived them of obtaining a supply of meat and tallow, or any robes or furs. From personal acquaintance with this tribe I am well satisfied that Agent Snow has fairly represented the necessities of the Indians under his charge, and that they absolutely require assistance from the government in the way of food until the difficulties at present existing between them and the Indians of the plains can be amicably adjusted. In view of these facts I have therefore transferred to Agent Snow, for the use of these Indians, 3,500 rations daily since the first day of February last. Agent Snow having strongly represented the entire destitution of the Quapaw Indians, numbering 350 souls, I have instructed the contractor to deliver that number of rations daily at the temporary Neosho agency for the use of this tribe.

After supplying the above-mentioned tribes, I visited Fort Larned, for the purpose of conferring with Agent Wynkoop, in relation to the condition of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apache Indians. Major Wynkoop states that, according to the best information he can obtain and the census taken by Commissioners Bogy and Irwin, in the month of November, 1866, the tribes under his charge number 8,600 souls. But a part of this number having gone north, he is of the opinion that about 7,400 still remain within the limits of his agency.

In regard to their condition, Agent Wynkoop reports these Indians to be much in need of assistance, and states that in his opinion their being liberally supplied with food will render them satisfied and prevent any

disposition toward hostilities on their part during the coming summer. As far as these Indians are concerned, they have, up the present time, faithfully fulfilled the condition of the treaties made with them last fall, evincing no desire to commit depredations, either on individuals or trains passing through their hunting grounds.

Agent Wynkoop decided to issue the supplies for these tribes at Fort Dodge, Kansas, and in making this decision I was governed by the fact that it was the point nearest to the Indian camps, and the only place where I could procure sufficient storage for supplies furnished.

The impossibility of concentrating the Indians at any point on a given day explains the necessity of having to store the supplies. I find it entirely out of the question to supply these different tribes at the Big Bend of the Arkansas river.

The nearest camps are 100 miles distant from that point, and the country in the immediate vicinity completely destitute of grass. Therefore, after consultation with the agent, I have issued a requisition upon the contractor for 7,400 rations daily, to be delivered at Fort Dodge. The number of Indians, and consequently the amount of supplies necessary to subsist them, will vary somewhat, as soon as the grass affords pasturage for their horses and permits them to wander at will over the prairie. The general belief on the frontier and among those who are well acquainted with the habits of the Indians of the plains is, that the subsistence of these Indians by the government will avert hostilities and prevent depredations by these tribes during the summer. I fully concur in this belief, and feel well satisfied that in no other manner can the government so rapidly and easily acquire complete control over these wild tribes as by a continuance of the present humane and successful policy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. R. BANKS,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

C 3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1868.

SIR: Herewith I transmit a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 23d instant, enclosing to this department the accompanying copies of letters from Messrs. Stettauer and Osborn, relative to furnishing supplies to destitute friendly Indians.

Under the circumstances, I have the honor to invite the immediate consideration of Congress to the subject, and would respectfully suggest that if the Commissioner of Indian Affairs' recommendation meets with the approval of Congress, a resolution may be passed without delay authorizing the department to take the necessary steps to provide for the present urgent necessities of the Indians in advance of an appropriation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of letters received from Messrs. Louis Stettauer and Thomas A. Osborn, dated yesterday and to-day respectively, both in answer to office letters, notifying them to cease furnishing supplies under their contract made with this bureau on the 12th of November, 1867, for friendly Indians at and near Fort Cobb, in the Indian territory, at and near the Big Bend of the Arkansas river, in Kansas, and at and near North Platte City, in Nebraska.

It will be seen that both parties offer to continue furnishing the necessary subsistence, upon the terms mentioned in their respective contracts, if it is the opinion of the department and of this office that Congress will make appropriations for the purpose.

Not being sufficiently advised respecting the intention of Congress in regard to appropriating funds to continue the feeding of such friendly Indians as may require assistance, to respond to the offers made by said parties, the matter is respectfully referred to your consideration, and for such instructions in the premises as may be deemed necessary.

I would suggest, in this connection, whether it would not be advisable, before responding to Messrs. Stettauer and Osborn, to ascertain, if possible, the views of the members of the Indian committee in each branch of Congress, regarding the probability of an appropriation being made to feed the Indians in question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 23, 1868.*

SIR: Your letter of yesterday is received, in which you inform me that the appropriations for feeding friendly Indians are now nearly exhausted, and that I will, therefore, cease feeding under my two contracts of 12th November last, within thirty days from the date of the receipt of your letter.

You further inform me that this action is rendered necessary by the fact that, although you have recommended Congress to appropriate funds to continue feeding the Indians, it has not yet done so.

If you think that Congress will make appropriations for this purpose, and desire me to do so, I will go on feeding under my contracts until Congress shall have had time to act on the recommendation for further appropriations.

Please advise me what are your views and wishes on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS A. OSBORN.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 22, 1868.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, informing me that the appropriations for feeding the friendly Indians,

under my contract with the department of 12th November last, are nearly exhausted, and although further appropriations have been asked for they have not yet been made, and directing me, therefore, to cease furnishing supplies under said contract within thirty days from the date of the receipt of your letter.

If the department thinks that Congress will make the appropriations, I am willing to go on feeding the Indians under my contract until Congress shall act on the recommendation referred to.

Very respectfully, yours,

LOUIS STETTAUER.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C 4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, a copy of a communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 24th instant, enclosing a copy of a report of the 23d instant of Thomas Murphy, superintendent of Indian affairs, central superintendency, relative to Indian affairs in his superintendency.

The Commissioner also refers to a treaty recently negotiated by the Indian peace commission with several bands of Sioux Indians, and represents the necessity that exists of an immediate appropriation of funds adequate to carry into effect the objects of said treaty.

I earnestly invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1868.

SIR: Referring to office reports of the 16th and 23d of April last, and of the 28th ultimo, (see Ex. Doc. Nos. 255, 263, and 264, House of Representatives,) also to your communication to Congress of the 23d of April, transmitting a copy of a letter from Special Agent Banks, (see Ex. Doc. No. 263, House of Representatives,) all relative to the destitution of various Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains, and to the urgent necessity of supplying them with subsistence, I now have the honor of enclosing, herewith, a copy of a letter from Superintendent Murphy, dated the 23d instant, relative to the condition of affairs in his superintendency; the feelings of the Indians in regard to the non-ratification of their treaties lately made with the government, and their demoralization by reason of the encroachment of the white settlers upon their reservation. Also to the great amount of suffering among the Indians, caused by discontinuing the supplies of subsistence furnished them last winter and spring.

The fact that there are thousands of Indians in the northern, central,

and southern superintendencies, and also in other superintendencies east of the Rocky mountains, who are suffering and starving from the want of food, has been so often represented to Congress, and must be so well known to that body, that it would almost seem to be presumptuous on my part to request that the attention of that body be again called to the urgent necessity of immediate action in the premises. But having recently been among the Osages in person, I am cognizant of the facts stated by Superintendent Murphy in regard to that tribe. They are indeed in a miserable condition since the issue of subsistence to them has been stopped. There are over three thousand souls in the tribe. They have nothing upon which to rely to prevent starvation, except such assistance as the government may render. Owing to the difficulties between them and the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and acting upon the advice and under the directions of your department, they have been unable to help themselves by hunting. If they are not assisted they certainly must steal or starve, and it can easily be seen what will transpire if they are forced to either alternative.

The Kaws are in as equally destitute condition; so also are the Wichitas, Caddoes, and other tribes not necessary to name.

Knowing the facts in regard to the condition of the Osages, and being satisfied that the reports of the condition of other tribes, made by the agents of the department, are also true, I deem it my duty to ask that the attention of Congress be again invited to the subject. I deem this my duty not only to show to the country that this bureau has used every effort to prevent an Indian war, which is imminent, and which, if it actually does occur, will undoubtedly be brought on by reason of the sufferings and starving condition of the Indians, but also in the hope that Congress will take speedy action in the premises, with the view to relieve the present wants of the most destitute, and to prevent another Indian war, which will, before it can possibly be ended, cost the government millions of dollars, to say nothing of the many valuable lives that will be sacrificed.

There is another subject connected with this matter to which I desire to refer. The Indian peace commission, acting under authority of the act of Congress creating it, has negotiated a treaty with several bands of Sioux at Fort Laramie. This treaty will in a few days be transmitted to the United States Senate for its action. From two to three thousand of the Indians, parties to such treaty, are now being removed to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, at or near which place the reservation selected for them by the commission is located. No provisions have been made at the latter place with a view to carry out the terms of the treaty, for the reason that no funds for the purpose have been appropriated. Estimates of the amount required are now in possession of Senator Henderson, who is a member of the commission. Until these estimates have been acted upon, subsistence will have to be furnished to these Indians also. If upon their arrival they find that no preparations have been made for them in the way of subsistence, and no prospect of any being made, they will doubtless scatter through that section of the country, and commence depredating upon the whites, eventually returning to their old haunts in the Powder river country, there to renew former acts of hostility.

The condition of Indian affairs east of the Rocky mountains has become of such grave importance—brought about in a great measure by the scarcity of game, the rapid decrease of the buffalo, the Indian's principal means of support, and the large immigration of whites into the country heretofore roamed over and claimed to be owned by the

Indians as their hunting grounds—that speedy action in appropriating the funds necessary to care for and feed the most destitute is absolutely necessary, if peace is to be preserved, and I respectfully suggest that, in inviting the attention of Congress to the subject, the Hon. Secretary of the Interior also submit his views in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAILOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to state for your information that within the last four weeks I have visited nearly all of the Indian tribes within my superintendency, and that I found them in a very excited and unsettled condition. Upon inquiry I ascertained that the causes of so great a change in the condition of these semi-civilized tribes are these: Some 16 months since, by invitation from the government, these Indians sent delegates to this city duly authorized to make treaties providing for the sale of their reservation in Kansas, and their removal to the Indian territory south of that State. These delegates, after negotiating treaties, returned to their respective reserves and informed their people of what they had done. The Indians, taking it for granted that they had sold out their old reservations, and expecting soon to be removed to new ones, refused to cultivate to any great extent their farms, made no new improvements, and spent their time in idleness. This year they have, with few individual exceptions, failed or refused to plant a crop. Their treaties still remain unratified. They cannot be made to understand why this is, and wonder that after signing these treaties they have not been provided with new homes. The whites are continually trespassing on the Indians, moving on to their reservations, opening farms, and are continually circulating false rumors relative to the Indians and the disposition intended to be made of them by the government. These infringements upon the rights of the Indians, followed up by these rumors, have so excited them that unless they are soon removed out of Kansas I fear that serious conflicts will arise between them and the white settlers.

On the Sac and Fox reservation the settlers (against the remonstrance of yourself, the agent, and superintendent) have taken several sections of land, are ploughing and fencing the same, and building houses thereon, and cutting and destroying the timber, and, in many instances, have driven the Indians out of their own houses, taken forcible possession of them, and are now occupying them. The Indians appealed to their agent for protection, and said if he did not protect them they would take the matter in their own hands. He appealed to the military. General Sheridan sent his brother, Colonel Sheridan, with a small detachment of soldiers, to compel the settlers to leave the reservation. The settlers appealed to the governor of Kansas, and through his intercession the order has been suspended, and the settlers remain on the reservation. This failure of the military to remove these trespassers, after having gone to the reserve for that purpose, will have a tendency to encourage the timid to go into not only this but other reservations.

Last fall I paid the Pottawatomie Indians their annuities for the third and fourth quarters of 1867. Not a single drunken Indian was to be seen at that payment. On the 11th instant I visited their reservation

to pay them the annuities due them for the first and second quarters of 1868. Over two-thirds of the Indians present at this payment—among them some of their principal chiefs—got beastly intoxicated on the first night after my arrival. During the whole of the night they kept up a continual drunken brawl, shooting and cutting indiscriminately, knocking down all who came in their way, no matter who they were. Father Diehl, the missionary who has been with them for years, informed me that the cause of their conduct grew out of the non-ratification of their pending treaty, the encroachment by whites on their lands, the numerous false statements put in circulation among them, and the general unsettled condition of their affairs; and that these causes had affected them to such a degree that he could no longer control them to any great extent. The statements made relative to the excited condition of the two tribes last mentioned are equally applicable to all of the other tribes within my district, and I respectfully submit that such a state of affairs cannot exist much longer without resulting in serious conflicts between the Indians and whites. In view of this state of affairs I respectfully and earnestly recommend that you take immediate steps to represent the present condition of these Indians to the honorable Senate, and impress upon honorable senators the speedy ratification of all the treaties made with the Indians within my district, so that they can be removed to their new homes in the Indian country before the close of this year. If this is done it will result in great good to the Indians, will be beneficial to the white settlers and to the State of Kansas, and will save to the government the expense of sustaining one Indian superintendency. After the Indians are removed there will no longer be any necessity of a central superintendency; the Indians being removed to the southern district, their interests can be attended to by the southern superintendent.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to one other important matter relative to some of the tribes in my district; and first I will refer to the Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Apaches of the plains.

For the last four months the government has deemed it sound policy and Christian philanthropy to feed these Indians, on the principle that it was cheaper and more charitable to feed than to fight them. At first these Indians could hardly be made to believe that the government had so suddenly changed its policy towards them, and suspected that the provisions had been purchased with their own annuity funds. When they finally became satisfied as to the true state of the facts they felt very grateful, and up to the present time have observed their treaty pledges and remained at peace with the whites. The appropriations for feeding Indians having been exhausted, no more provisions can be furnished them unless a new appropriation is made. These Indians have now nothing to subsist on, and sooner than starve they will steal food from the settlers and freighters, and this sort of stealing invariably leads to an Indian war. The Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians are in an equally destitute condition, and unless fed by the bounty of the government they will resort to depredating on their white neighbors. The worst of feeling exists at the present time between these Indians and the settlers, so that a very small cause for complaint on either side will lead to open hostilities.

The Kaw Indians, being a small tribe, numbering about 800 souls, on account of being at war with the Indians of the plains, are, by order of the department, kept on their own diminished reservation. They are in a very destitute condition. Sixty-two of their number died from actual starvation last winter before the government commenced feeding them,

and if the supplies of provisions are now withheld from them I fear many more of their people will suffer from the same cause.

I have deemed it my duty to lay these facts before you, and respectfully request that you call the attention of Congress to this matter, with a view of having the necessary appropriations made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Present.

C 5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication of this date from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reporting a deficiency in the appropriation made for the subsistence of friendly Indians, amounting to $172,827 11, and invite the attention of Congress to the favorable consideration of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the above amount be appropriated to enable the department to pay the indebtedness to contractors and special agents, as indicated by that officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1868.

SIR: Referring to the matter of the subsistence of friendly Indians, and to the appropriation of $300,000 made last year for that purpose, I have to say that, in each of the contracts made by this bureau for supplies for such Indians, there was a clause to the effect that the contractor should continue furnishing supplies for thirty days after receiving notice to cease the delivery.

Timely notice was given to the contractors to stop furnishing supplies; but, owing in a great measure to the great distance and isolated location of the points where the subsistence was being issued to the Indians, the agents of the contractors continued delivering, and the special agents of the department continued receiving supplies, until the cost thereof, together with the cost of articles furnished by various parties under orders of the Indian peace commission, and the expenses incident to the delivery of the subsistence to the Indians, largely exceeded the amount of the appropriation.

There are vouchers now in this office in favor of Thomas A. Osborn, for supplies furnished under his contract, to the amount of	$31,042 93
And in favor of Louis Stettauer for supplies furnished to about 5,479 Indians, in February, March, April, and May last, to the amount of	66,981 65
Total	98,024 58

I am also advised that there are vouchers, not yet presented for payment, in favor of Mr. Osborn, to the amount of about $69,802 53, for supplies furnished during the month of May last to about 14,000 Indians. This will make about the sum of $167,827 11 due and owing to Messrs. Osborn and Stettauer under their contracts.

In addition to this there will be required for salary of special agents, and to pay their necessary expenses, the further sum of $5,000, making in all a deficiency of $172,827 11 in the appropriation for subsistence of friendly Indians.

I respectfully request that this matter be laid before Congress, with an urgent recommendation that the sum of $172,827 11 be appropriated, to enable the department to settle up this indebtedness, and to pay the balances due the special agents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

C 6.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department of the 8th instant, of a communication from the Hon. Secretary of War of the same date, asking for information on the subject of a telegram that day received from Lieutenant General Sherman, as follows:

I want to know officially if the Indian department is prepared to receive and care for the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches when they reach the reservation agreed on in their treaty of Medicine Lodge? Is the appropriation for them for the year ending June 30, 1869, on hand, or has it been anticipated, as reported to me? On the supposition that the Indian department can take care of these Indians this winter, I have not reserved much money for their use, only enough to provide for them *en route*.

In reply to the above, I regret to say that, so far as relates to subsistence, the Indian bureau is not prepared to care for these Indians, for the simple reason that no funds applicable thereto have been placed at the disposal of the department. The urgent necessity for an appropriation to meet the exigency of the case was fully stated in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 16th of April last, in which he expresses the opinion that the sum of $1,000,000 should be appropriated and placed at the disposal of your department, to be used so far as the same may be necessary in affording relief to the destitute Indians of the plains, estimating their number at 20,000, and the cost at $3,500 per day, or about 17½ cents for each person, copies of which report were promptly transmitted by you to both houses of Congress, the department concurring in the views of the Commissioner, and requesting that favorable action be had on the subject.

Time passed, but no action was taken by Congress in the premises. In the mean time numerous communications were received at this office from the agents of the government anticipating the deplorable results that would ensue should Congress fail to make provision for the coming year, to relieve the wants of the friendly Indians in the northern, central, and southern superintendencies.

Impressed with the importance of the case, this office again laid the matter before your department, in its report of May 28th last, and the

Hon. Secretary in his communication to Congress the next day again earnestly urged upon that body prompt action to avert starvation.

A third communication on the same subject, and of the same urgent nature, was laid before Congress, ultimately resulting in an appropriation of $500,000 to be expended under the direction of Lieutenant General Sherman in preparing homes, furnishing provisions, &c., to the Indians with whom treaties were recently made by the peace commission.

The only funds therefore at the disposal of the department for the benefit of the Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, are those appropriated by the late Indian appropriation act in compliance with the terms of the treaty at Medicine Lodge creek, of October 28, 1867, viz: $96,000 for the purchase of certain specified articles of Indian wearing apparel; $18,000 for agency buildings and pay of physician, and $12,000 for transportation of the goods, making a total of $126,000, which is now on hand. The clothing, a portion of which I am informed has, during the last few days, been purchased by Commissioner Taylor in New York city, will be forwarded to the Indians at the earliest day practicable, and arrangements will be made for the erection of agency buildings in accordance with the terms of the late treaty, and, if necessary, to the full extent of the appropriation made for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

D.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, August 22, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter of the 10th instant from Agent Wynkoop, reporting relative to some difficulties which occurred at Fort Zarah, on the 9th instant, between the Kiowa Indians and the soldiers stationed at Fort Zarah.

I would respectfully call your particular attention to the agent's letter, from which you will perceive that, were it not for the intercession of Sa-Tan-Tee at one time, and the forbearance of the Indians at another, a serious battle might have been the result. Experience has taught me that just such mistakes, blunders, and false statements by whites have, in nearly every instance, for the past six years, been the cause of our Indian wars and difficulties on the frontier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, August 10, 1868.

SIR: Before receiving this communication you will, in all probability, hear of some late troubles between the Kiowa Indians and the troops at Fort Zarah. I write as soon as I can gain the whole particulars, for the purpose of informing you of the *facts* in the premises.

On last Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, two young Kiowa Indians, who had procured whiskey in the neighborhood of Fort Zarah, became drunk; both got on one horse and galloped through the camp of a white man in that vicinity, at the same time probably shouting. They were fired at and one of them seriously wounded; they reported at the Kiowa camp that they had been fired upon by the troops, and another who was absent had been killed. The Kiowas then mounted their horses and rode up to the neighborhood of the fort, and wounded a Mexican. A difficulty between the Indians and the troops was then prevented by Sa-Tan-Tee, and everything was settled satisfactorily, and peace again existed until about 5 o'clock that same evening, when a government wagon-master came to the fort and reported that his train had been attacked by the Kiowa Indians and robbed of some flour, sugar, and coffee. The commanding officer, upon the receipt of this intelligence, ordered a squadron of cavalry and a detachment of infantry to proceed to the Kiowa camp and demand the property taken. The troops, accompanied by the wagon-master, proceeded to their destination, and when in sight of the Kiowa camp, which was situated upon the river, (the Arkansas,) it being very high at the time, the women and children precipitately fled, throwing themselves into the river, endeavoring to gain the opposite bank by swimming. It is supposed that some papooses were lost in the attempt. The warriors ranged themselves in line of battle, prepared to defend the retreat of their women and children, when the man who had made the statement which had caused this imprudent movement of the troops, becoming frightened, confessed that he had told a *lie*, and that he had *presented* to the Indians what he said they had robbed him of. The matter was then amicably settled, and peace once more exists.

It is evident that these Indians are anxious to remain at peace, or these *mistakes* (to speak *mildly*) on the part of the whites would have caused a general war ere now.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
U. S. Indian Agent for Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

E 1.

COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS, *June* 4, 1868.

SIR: Under your instructions of the 30th May, Major Stover and myself started on the 1st June, arriving at the Kaw agency on the morning of the 3d, about 10 o'clock, and found the Kaws much excited; they informed us the Cheyennes were very near and in great numbers, going to attack them; we tried hard to restore quiet, but before we effected anything about 80 Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas charged by their camp without firing a gun; the Kaws shot first about 20 shots, but the distance was too great to do any damage; the Cheyennes formed on a hill in full view, and while I was trying to get their numbers a messenger (a white man) came for Major Stover and myself; said chief wished to talk, having heard as they passed Council Grove that I had arrived that morning; we took horses and started. I took some tobacco as presents, and they met us friendly. I informed them I had been sent by their Great Father to make peace between them and the Kaws, and while arranging for the council they expressed their willingness, and said for

the major to bring two Kaws without arms, and they would disarm and send two of their number with me, and would see if peace could not be made; and just then the Kaws fired on us and some of the balls passed to Major Stover and myself; some passed over our heads and some fell short; he wheeled and went to the Kaws, while the Cheyennes and myself changed position. He could not prevent them from again charging us in our fourth position; firing fast and in greater numbers. One of the Cheyennes whom I was speaking to took my horse by the bridle, after seeing two balls strike under him, and led me outside. The firing then began on both sides; they fought as all Indians, by charging, circling, and firing all the while at random; the fight was in open ground, and lasted from three to four hours; we stood over them, seeing it all. Several citizens joined us, and late in the evening the Cheyenne chief sounded a retreat, the bugler not missing a note, and I am sure Seigel never took his men off the field in better order; they then fired two stone buildings occupied by half-breeds, passed through Council Grove, where they were furnished with sugar and coffee, and after leaving robbed three citizen farmers, are said now to be encamped on Drummond creek, some 18 miles west, waiting for the Kaws to come and fight or make peace. They are also killing what beef they want to subsist their soldiers on. They number about 400 to 500, say principally Cheyennes; the balance are Arapahoes and Cheyennes and some Kiowas. They informed me that they would not injure the whites unless they came with the Kaws to fight them; seemed glad to see me, and said they would make peace; but I have since heard they want seven scalps. The militia are under arms; and after the excitement is over, if they remain, Major Stover and myself will do all we can to effect a peace between them. More anon.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BOONE, *Special Agent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

E 2.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, *June* 12, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in reply to your communication of this date, that the following are the facts, as well as I am able to learn them, in regard to the late inroad of the Cheyenne Indians into the settlements in the neighborhood of Council Grove in pursuit of the Kaw Indians. On the return of the said party from the expedition named, I was called upon by Little Robe, a Cheyenne chief, who was in command of about 150 warriors, who desired me to hear his account of their expedition, which was as follows: He said that when they reached the neighborhood of the settlement, while in pursuit of the Kaws, they found the country entirely devoid of game, and that the consequences were that they were very hungry and it was necessary for them to procure subsistence; therefore they killed seven head of cattle belonging to the whites, and then continued their march toward Council Grove for the purpose of striking the Kaws, and as they approached the different farm-houses the people would become frightened and run away; that they did not interfere with any person or thing, but simply continued on for the purpose of accomplishing their object; that after their difficulty with the Kaws, while on their return home, they met a large herd of cattle com-

ing from Texas, and the men in charge of the same invited them to kill what they wanted to eat; they killed four, making in all eleven head that they had appropriated to their own use. He positively further stated that those acts were all that they had committed in the shape of a depredation upon the whites, and that he desired me to find out the parties that the said property belonged to and pay them for the same out of their annuities. I am perfectly confident that Little Robe's statement is perfectly correct, for the reason that with my whole connection with the Indians belonging to my agency there has been no instance in which I have been deceived by them with reference to a matter of that character.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

E 3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1868.

SIR: Referring to the matter of the issue of arms and ammunition to Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians, I have to say that the honorable Secretary of the Interior directs that on account of their recent raid into the white settlements, no arms nor ammunition be given to them at present, but that if they remain at peace with the whites and Indians, and satisfy the government that they intend to keep their treaty pledges in good faith, the promised arms and ammunition will be given to them.

You will therefore please cause the necessary instructions to be given to Agent Wynkoop, with an explanation of the reason why the arms, &c., will not be issued at the present time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

THOS. MURPHY, Esq.,
Superintendant Indian Affairs, Present.

E 4.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, July 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have issued the annuity goods to the Arapahoes and Apaches of my agency, but when the Cheyennes found that they were not to receive their arms and ammunition they desired me to retain their goods until the government saw fit to let them have their arms and ammunition. I have, therefore, their goods stored at this post. They felt much disappointed, but gave no evidence of being angry, but, on the contrary, expressed themselves to the effect that although they thought that their white brothers were pulling away from them the hand they had given to them at Medicine Lodge creek, nevertheless they would try to hold on to it, and would wait with patience for

the Great Father to take pity upon them and let them have the arms and ammunition which had been promised them, and which they considered they had not forfeited by any direct violation of treaty pledges, such as should affect the whole nation; they referred to numerous instances, of which I was cognizant, of their having been treated badly by the whites since the treaty, having been fired upon, &c., in no instance of which they had retaliated.

I cannot urge too strongly upon the department the policy of issuing the arms and ammunition as soon as possible, and am in hopes daily of receiving an order to that effect.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

E 5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1868.

SIR: Information deemed reliable has been received at this office to the effect that the Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians are very much dissatisfied with the order recently given to Agent Wynkoop to withhold the arms and ammunition purchased for them last spring, and that the Kiowas and Comanches are also dissatisfied because their annuity goods have not been issued to them.

It is feared that these Indians, by reason of such non-delivery of arms and ammunition and goods, will commence hostilities against the whites in their vicinity, and in order to prevent this, if possible, and to preserve the peace in the Indian country, it has been determined to modify previous order given by this office respecting the delivery of said articles.

Agent Wynkoop has this day been telegraphed in regard to the matter, and by direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior has been instructed to exercise his discretion about issuing to the Indians of his agency all their annuity goods, including the arms and ammunition which were promised; and provided that if he is satisfied the issue of such articles is necessary to preserve the peace, and that no evil will result from their delivery, to let the Indians have them, and that you would leave this evening for Fort Larned.

You will, therefore, proceed without delay to Fort Larned and consult with Agent Wynkoop in regard to the proper course to be pursued to preserve the peace on the frontier; and if you are satisfied, after such consultation and after looking at the matter in all its bearings, that it will be necessary to deliver said arms and ammunition to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes in order to keep them peaceable, and that no evil will result from such delivery, you will give Agent Wynkoop such other or further instructions in the premises as may be necessary. You will also inquire into the matter of the delivery of the annuity goods purchased for the Kiowas and Comanches, and if you are satisfied, after such inquiry, that it will be good policy to issue such goods, and necessary to preserve the peace and keep the Indians quiet, you will take the necessary steps to have the goods which were purchased for said Indians, and which are now at Lawrence, Kansas, transported by the contractor for transporting Indian annuity goods to the different points in your super-

intendency, to such point or points as, in your opinion, will be most suitable for distributing them to the Indians, and see that the same are properly distributed.

It is expected that you will use your best judgment in connection with this business. You will be obliged, from the nature of the case, to use your own discretion in carrying out the views and wishes of the department respecting the delivery of the arms, ammunition, and goods to the Indians hereinbefore named, bearing in mind that the great and principal object to be attained is the preservation of peace not only between the Indians and whites, but, if possible, between the Indians themselves. In regard to the latter point, you will, in conjunction with Agents Wynkoop, Stover, and Snow, and Special Agent Boone, and acting under and governing yourselves by the instructions heretofore given, adopt such measures as will tend to bring about the desired result.

Immediately upon the completion of the duties herein assigned you, you will submit to this office a full and explicit report of your action in the premises, and will, also, at any time previous to the completion of such duties, advise the office of anything connected with this matter which, in your opinion, will be of interest, or furnish information to the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Present.

E 6.

[By Telegraph.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1868.

The Secretary of the Interior directs that you exercise your discretion about issuing to the Indians all their annuity goods, including the arms and ammunition which were promised and provided.

If you are satisfied that the issue of the arms and ammunition is necessary to preserve the peace, and that no evil will result from their delivery, let the Indians have them.

Superintendent Murphy leaves this evening for Fort Larned.

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

E. W. WYNKOOP, Esq.,
United States Agent, Fort Larned,
(Care of Post Commander Fort Harker, Kansas.)

E 7.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS, *August* 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I held a council to-day with the Arapahoes and Apache Indians, at which I explained to them why their arms and ammunition had been withheld; that the white settlers were now well armed, and determined that no more raids should be made through their country by large bodies of Indians, and that while the whites were friendly and well disposed towards the Indians, yet if they (the Indians) attempt another raid such as they recently made to the Kaw reservation, I feared themselves and the whites would have a fight, and

that it would bring on war. I explained to them the desire of their Great Father to have his red children live at peace, not only with the whites but among themselves; and that he had heard of the war now going on between the Osages and Kaws on one side, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the other, and that he told me to say to them it was his desire that they should bury the hatchet and make peace.

Little Raven replied that Colonel Wynkoop and myself were present at Medicine Lodge creek when the Kaws began this trouble, and wished to know if he and his people were to blame; that he would not speak first, that he would leave it to the Cheyennes, and if they said make peace with the Osages and Kaws, he and his people were willing and would join them in the peace; that he and his people were going up the Arkansas river to the Purgatoire, where he expected to join all the northern Arapahoes, and that no more trips would be made by his people into the settlements; that their hearts were good towards the whites, and they wished to remain at peace with them. He also inquired at what time the annuities due them the coming fall would be distributed to them.

I told him to consider well what I had said to him, and to consult and counsel with the Cheyennes in relation to making peace with the Indians; that their fall annuities would be given to them some time in October or November; that I would now give them their arms and ammunition; that I hoped they would use them for the sole purpose of securing food for themselves and their families, and that in no case would I ever hear of them using these arms against their white brethren.

Raven and the other chiefs then promised that these arms should never be used against the whites, and Agent Wynkoop then delivered to the Arapahoes 160 pistols, 80 Lancaster rifles, 12 kegs of powder, 1½ kegs of lead, and 15,000 caps. And to the Apaches he gave 40 pistols, 20 Lancaster rifles, 3 kegs of powder, ½ keg of lead, and 5,000 caps, for which they seemed much pleased.

I leave to-morrow for Atchison. The Cheyennes are expected at this post in two days to receive their annuities. I have directed Agent Wynkoop to explain to them why their arms were retained, to issue them now, and to counsel with them relative to making peace with the Osages and Kaws, and to report the result of his labors.

I would have remained here to see the Cheyennes did I deem it important to do so; from what I can learn there will be no trouble whatever with them; they will come here to get their annuities, and leave immediately to hunt buffalo; they are well and peaceably disposed towards the whites, and unless some unlooked-for event should transpire to change their present feelings they will keep their treaty pledges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY.
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

E 8.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, August 22, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter of the 10th instant from Agent Wynkoop, reporting his action in delivering the annuity

goods to the Cheyenne Indians, stating that they expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the same, and that in his opinion no trouble need be apprehended from them this season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS, *August* 10, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday made the whole issue of annuity goods, arms and ammunition to the Cheyenne chiefs and people of their nation; they were delighted at receiving the goods, particularly the arms and ammunition, and never before have I known them to be better satisfied and express themselves as being so well contented. Previous to the issue I made them a long speech, following your late instructions with reference to what I said to them. They have now left for their hunting grounds, and I am perfectly satisfied that there will be no trouble with them this season, and consequently with no Indians of my agency.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

F 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, August 22, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter of the 19th instant, from Agent Wynkoop, enclosing report of a talk which he had with Little Rock, a Cheyenne chief, whom he had sent to ascertain the facts relative to the recent Indian troubles on the Solomon and Saline rivers, in this State.

The agent's letter and the report are full and explain themselves. I fully concur in the views expressed by the agent, that the innocent Indians, who are trying to keep in good faith their treaty pledges, be protected in the manner indicated by him; while I earnestly recommend that the Indians who have committed these gross outrages be turned over to the military and that they be severely punished.

When I reflect that at the very time these Indians were making such loud professions of friendship at Larned, receiving their annuities, &c., they were then contemplating and planning this campaign, I can no longer have confidence in what they say or promise. War is surely upon us, and in view of the importance of the case I earnestly recommend that Agent Wynkoop be furnished promptly with the views of the department, and that full instructions be given him for his future action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. C. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS, *August* 19, 1868.

SIR: Prior to the receipt of this you will have heard rumors of Indian depredations committed on the Saline river. Herewith enclosed you will find a full report of my investigation of the whole affair; by it you will see, what I am sorry to admit, that the Cheyennes are guilty. I hope that the department will approve of the course that I have taken in this matter, by making the demands I have upon the Indians. My object is to benefit them and save the innocent from being punished for the acts of the guilty. Though many may be inclined to deliver up the guilty parties, I am afraid that it cannot be accomplished, and therefore knowing that the majority of the Cheyennes feel as Little Rock does in the matter, that they deprecate war and would prevent their people from entering into hostilities by every means in their power, yet they will be powerless to restrain their young men when once they fairly enter into it; and unless measures are immediately taken to protect and provide for those Indians who have fulfilled in every respect their treaty stipulations and are desirous of still remaining at peace, they certainly will be the parties who will suffer in case of a war instead of those who are deserving of punishment.

I have said that immediate action should be taken by the government to provide and protect the Indians I have referred to. I would now respectfully suggest what those measures should be.

Let me take those Indians whom I know to be guiltless and desirous of remaining at peace, and locate them with their lodges and families at some good point that I may select in the vicinity of this post, and let those Indians be subsisted entirely by the government until this trouble is over, kept within certain bounds, and let me be furnished with a small battalion of United States troops for the purpose of protecting them from their own people—from being forced by them into war.

Let those who refuse to respond to my call and come within the bounds prescribed be considered at war, and let them be properly punished. By this means, if war takes place, which I consider inevitable, we can be able to discriminate between those who deserve punishment and those who do not; otherwise it will be a matter of impossibility.

I earnestly urge upon the department immediate action of some kind of the character I have proposed. Justice to those Indians who have held to this treaty demands that some measures of the kind be taken; policy dictates it, and it will be economy in the end.

If the department acts at all it must act quick, and in transmitting this letter I would respectfully beg, if you favorably endorse the same, that you would urge haste.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Report of an interview between Colonel E. W. Wynkoop, United States Indian agent, and Little Rock, a Cheyenne chief, held at Fort Larned, Kansas, August 19, 1868, in the presence of Lieutenant S. M. Robbins, United States cavalry, John S. Smith, United States Indian interpreter, and James Morrison, scout for Indian agency.

Colonel WYNKOOP. Six nights ago I spoke to you in regard to depredations committed on the Saline I told you to go and find out by whom

these depredations were committed, and to bring me straight news. What news do you bring?

LITTLE ROCK. I took your advice, and went there. I am now here to tell you all I know. This war party of Cheyennes, which left the camps of their tribe above the forks of Walnut creek about the 2d and 3d of August, went out against the Pawnees, crossed the Smoky Hill about Fort Hays, and thence proceeded to the Saline. There were 10 lodges of the Sioux in the Cheyenne camp when this war party left, and about 20 men of them; and four Arapahoes accompanied the party. The Cheyennes numbered about 200; nearly all the young men of the village went; (Little Raven's son was one of the four Arapahoes.) When the party reached the Saline they turned down the stream, with the exception of about 20, who, being fearful of depredations being committed against the whites—the party going in the direction of the settlements—kept on north towards the Pawnees. The main party continued down the Saline until they came in sight of the settlements. They then camped, when a Cheyenne, named Oh-E-Ah-Mohe, a brother of White Antelope, who was killed at Sand creek, and another named Red Nose, proceeded to the first house, afterwards returned to the camp, and with them a woman captive. The main party was surprised at this action, and forcibly took possession of her and returned her to her house; the two Indians had outraged the woman before they brought her to the camp. After the outrage had been committed the party left the Saline and went north towards the settlements of the South Fork of the Solomon, where they were kindly received and fed by the white people.

They left the settlements on the South Fork and proceeded towards the settlements on the North Fork, where, in sight of these settlements, they came upon a body of armed settlers, who fired upon them; they avoided the party, went around them, and approached a house some distance off. In the vicinity of the house they came upon a white man, alone, upon the prairie. Big Head's son rode at him and knocked him down with a club. The Indian who had committed the outrage upon the white woman (known as White Antelope's brother) then fired upon the white man without effect, while the third Indian rode up and killed him. Soon after they killed a white man, and close by a woman, all in the same settlement. At the time these people were killed the party was divided in feeling, the majority being opposed to any outrages being committed; but finding it useless to contend against these outrages being committed without bringing on a strife among themselves, they gave way, and all went in together. They then went to another house in the same settlement, and there killed two men and took two little girls prisoners—this on the same day. After committing the last outrage the party turned south towards the Saline, where they came on a body of mounted troops. The troops immediately charged the Indians, and the pursuit was continued a long time. The Indians having the two children (their horses becoming fatigued) dropped the children without hurting them. Soon after the children were dropped the pursuit ceased, but the Indians continued on up the Saline; a portion of the Indians afterwards returned to look for the children, but were unable to find them.

After they had proceeded some distance up the Saline the party divided, the majority going north towards the settlements on the Solomon; but 30 of them started towards their village, supposed to be some distance northwest of Fort Larned; another party returned to Black Kettle village, from which party I got this information. I am fearful that before this time the party that started north have committed a great many depredations. The other day, when I talked with you, you gave me

instructions what to do. With a great deal of risk and danger I have followed out these instructions, and returned to you with what is straight, and which I have just given you. I want you, as my agent, to give me advice as to what to do. I do not wish to be at war with the whites, and there are many of my nation who feel as I do, and who are in no way guilty, and do not wish to be punished for the bad acts of those who are guilty. We are ready and willing to abide by any advice which you may give us.

Colonel WYNKOOP. Before I give you any advice I want to ask you some questions. Do you know the names of the principal men of this party that committed the depredations besides White Antelope's brother?

LITTLE ROCK. They were Medicine Arrow's oldest son, named Tall Wolf; Red Nose, who was one of the men who outraged the woman; Big Head's son, named Porcupine Bear; and Sand Hill's brother, known as the Bear That Goes Ahead.

Colonel WYNKOOP. You told me your nation wants peace. Will you, in accordance with your treaty stipulations, deliver up the men whom you have named as being the leaders of the party who committed the outrages named?

LITTLE ROCK. I think that the only men who ought to suffer and be responsible for these outrages are White Antelope's brother and Red Nose, the men who ravished the woman; and when I return to the Cheyenne camps and assemble the chiefs and headmen, I think these two men will be delivered up to you.

Colonel WYNKOOP. I consider the whole party guilty, but it being impossible to punish *all* of them, I hold the principal men whom you mentioned responsible for all. They had no right to be governed and led by *two men;* if no depredations had been committed after the outrage on the woman, the two men whom you have mentioned alone would have been guilty.

LITTLE ROCK. After your explanation I think your demand for the men is right. I am willing to deliver them up, and will go back to the tribe and use my best endeavors to have them surrendered. I am but one man, and cannot answer for the entire nation.

Colonel WYNKOOP. I want you to return to your tribes and tell the chiefs and headmen when assembled the demand I now make. Tell them, I think that complying with my demand is the only thing that will save their entire nation from a long and destructive war. I want you to return as soon as possible with their answer. I will see that you are safe in going and coming, and your services in this respect will be well rewarded. You will be looked upon by the whites as a good man, and one who is a friend to them as well as to his own people; and, as the result of your action in this matter, you will be considered by the government as a great chief, one in whom in the future they can always put the utmost confidence.

LITTLE ROCK. I am here in your service. At the same time I am a Cheyenne, and want to do all I can for the welfare of my nation. If the chiefs and headmen refuse to comply with your demands, I want to know if I can come with my wife and children (whom I love) and place myself and them under your protection, and at the same time act as a runner between you and my people.

Colonel WYNKOOP. Should my demands not be complied with you can bring your lodge and family here, and I will protect you.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 22, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of the telegram from Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, dated the 21st instant, relative to murders committed by Indians at Solomon's and Saline, stating that he had ordered General Sheridan to compel their removal south of the Kansas line, and in pursuing to kill if necessary, and requesting if the President does not approve to be notified at once.

This telegram having been referred to this office for a report, I would say that no report has been received from any officer of the bureau touching the murders and depredations referred to.

Superintendent Murphy, who has recently been at Forts Larned and Harker and their vicinity, reports under date of August 5, 1868, that he apprehends no trouble, but if it does come, it will result from the sole cause that, sooner than starve, the Indians will steal. General Sherman does not state what Indians are engaged in these acts of hostility.

I am, therefore, unable to determine whether they are a portion of those seen by Mr. Murphy or not. I will telegraph to the superintendent, also to Agent Wynkoop, and endeavor to get what information they may have regarding the matter.

If General Sherman's orders to General Sheridan would not result in the killing of Indians who had nothing to do with the depredations in question, it would be perfectly right to carry them out to the letter. Those who were engaged in the murders should be punished, and be taught a lesson not to be forgotten; but it would not be right to punish the innocent for acts not committed by them. In my opinion, the agents of the department, Superintendent Murphy and Agents Wynkoop and Boone, should be consulted in regard to this matter, and that steps should be taken to first determine with certainty the particular band or bands engaged in these murders, then to visit them with a speedy punishment for their crimes. I will advise you immediately on receipt of the replies to the telegrams to Superintendent Murphy and Agent Wynkoop.

The despatch of General Sherman is herewith returned.

Respectfully,

C. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

[By telegraph from Omaha, Nebraska, August 21, 1868.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
August 22, 1868—9.15 a. m.

General E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General:*

General Sheridan reports from Fort Harker, that the murders by the Indians at Solomon's and Saline exceeded in barbarity the reports current in newspapers. I have ordered him to compel their removal south of the Kansas line, and in pursuing to kill if necessary. This amounts to war; but I hope on a small scale, confined to that locality. The Sioux at the north remain quiet. If the President does not approve, notify me promptly, for I deem further forbearance with these Indians impossible. In this case they are purely the aggressors.

W. T. SHERMAN, *Lieutenant General.*

F 3.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, September 19, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th instant, stating that Commissioner Taylor recently ordered goods to Lawrence, Kansas, for the Cheyenne, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, and asking: "Is it advisable to forward them to the respective agents of those Indians?" To this despatch I replied by telegram last eve; and I now propose to give more fully, so far as I am advised, the present status of the Indians above named, and what, in my opinion, would be the proper policy to pursue towards them at the present time.

A large number of the Kiowas and about one-third of the Comanches have remained, since I saw them on the first of August last, on the Arkansas river, in the vicinity of Fort Zarah. The largest portion of the Apaches were with Little Raven and the Arapahoes south of Fort Dodge. So far as I can learn, these Indians have committed no depredations since they signed their treaty at Medicine Lodge creek, (excepting a few raids made into Texas.) The Apaches, by the treaty of Medicine Lodge creek, being confederated with the Comanches and Kiowas, I have directed Agent Wynkoop "to advise that portion of the three last-named tribes who were then on the Arkansas river to go south and remain in the vicinity of Fort Cobb until their agent got there; that by doing this they would avoid trouble with the military and the Cheyennes." I have also understood, unofficially, that General Sheridan left Fort Harker last week for the Kiowa camps on the Arkansas, for the purpose of driving them south. Believing, then, that the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have not been engaged with the Cheyennes in the recent troubles, I recommend that the annuity goods due these Indians be sent by rail to Lawrence, Kansas, and be transported from that place by wagon to Fort Cobb, and that a discreet man be detailed to go out with them and remain with the Indians until Agent Boone's recovery; the special agent should have with him not less than two companies of cavalry; and before delivering any goods to the Indians he should demand from them the surrender of all captives held by them, and should take from them a written obligation or promise to abandon raiding into Texas, and to remain, except while hunting, within the limits of their new reservation, and to remain at peace not only with the whites but with Indian tribes generally. If they do this, I would give them their goods; if they do not, I would bring them back, and give them to understand that they would henceforth be regarded as enemies of the government. These things cannot be done without sufficient escort, and I doubt the propriety of sending any goods until this escort can be obtained. I am clearly of the opinion that, by pursuing this policy, more good will result from it, and at a smaller expense, than any other that can be adopted; and that the present time for accomplishing the same would be the most opportune.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes being confederated, each should be held responsible for the acts of the other; and while I am satisfied the Arapahoes, as a tribe, discountenance the last outbreak, still many of their young warriors are on the war path with the Cheyennes.

Of all the tribes on the plains these two tribes had the least cause for attacking whites. Since the Medicine Lodge Creek treaty every promise made to them has been fulfilled on the part of the government. Their

last annuities had scarcely been distributed to them before they go to war, and this, too, after making the most solemn promises of friendship. They have violently broken their treaty pledges, and until they voluntarily abandon the war path, ask for peace, make full reparation, so far as they can, for the gross outrages committed by them, go and live on their reservation, give assurance of keeping in future their treaty pledges, I would send them no annuities whatever; but would leave these Indians where they now are, in the hands of the military. Heretofore the government has begged them to abandon the war path and make treaties of peace; this time I would *compel them* to make the request, and when they are driven to do this I believe that a treaty then made with them will be respected and kept in good faith by them. Experience has shown that treaties made by them when coaxed to make them have been of no avail.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

F 4.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 21, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith a copy of a communication of September 17, received at this department from Lieutenant General Sherman, relative to Indian affairs, and to request the removal of the agencies of Messrs. Wynkoop and Leavenworth as therein suggested. I will also thank you to communicate to this department your views generally on the subject of the lieutenant general's letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SECRETARY *of the Interior.*

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, September 17, 1868.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 15th, and I deem it proper to write by mail, even in advance of the receipt of the letter which your despatch promises.

All the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are now at war. Admitting that some of them have not done acts of murder, rape, &c., still they have not restrained those who have, nor have they on demand given up the criminals as they agreed to do.

The treaty made at Medicine Lodge is therefore clearly broken by them, and the War Department should ask the concurrence of the Indian department, or invoke the superior orders of the President against any goods whatever, even clothing, going to any part of the tribes named until this matter is settled. As military commander I have the right, unless restrained by superior orders, to prevent the

issue of any goods whatever to Indians outside of their reservations; and if the agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes be established at or near old Fort Cobb the agent should, if possible, be able to provide for and *feed* such as may go there of their own volition, or who may be driven there by our military movements. I therefore request the Secretary of War to lay this letter before the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and urge on him the removal of the agency of Colonels Wynkoop and Leavenworth to such points on the Canadian as may by him be deemed most eligible for the tribes named, as well as for the Kiowas and Comanches. I have despatched General Hazen to the frontier with a limited supply of money wherewith to aid the said agents to provide for the peaceful parts of those tribes this winter whilst en route to and after their arrival at their new homes.

No better time could possibly be chosen than the present for destroying or humbling those bands that have so outrageously violated their treaties and begun a desolating war without one particle of provocation; and, after a reasonable time given for the innocent to withdraw, I will solicit an order from the President declaring all Indians who remain outside of their lawful reservations to be declared "outlaws," and commanding all people—soldiers and citizens—to proceed against them as such. We have never, heretofore, been in a condition to adopt this course, because until now we could not clearly point out to these Indians where they might rightfully go to escape the consequences of the hostile acts of their fellows. The right to hunt buffalo, secured by the treaties, could also be regulated so as to require all parties desiring to hunt to procure from the agent a *permit*, which permit should be endorsed by the commanding officer of the nearest military post; but I think the treaty having been clearly violated by the Indians themselves, this hunting right is entirely lost to them if we so declare it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

F 5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
September 25, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of a communication from the honorable Secretary of War, dated the 21st instant, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Sherman, relative to Indian affairs, and requesting the removal of the agencies in charge of Agents Wynkoop and Leavenworth, also asking for the views of your department on the subject of the Lieutenant General's letter.

The letter of the honorable Secretary of War and its enclosure having been referred to this office for report, I have to say that the subject of the Lieutenant General's letter has been fully considered, and that the views therein expressed and the policy proposed to be adopted and pursued in regard to the hostile tribes and bands referred to coincide, in a great measure, with those of this office.

As regards the distribution of goods, clothing, &c., to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and also to the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, I would say that prior to the receipt of your reference instructions were sent to Superintendent Murphy to arrange for the storage and insurance at

rence, Kansas, of all the goods recently purchased by Commissioner Taylor for said tribes, until they can be forwarded to their destination or some other disposition made of them. This was done for the reason that, in the opinion of this office, no goods of any kind should be issued to those Indians who are committing depredations and are in open hostility to the government, nor to those even who have remained peaceable, unless they give up any and all white captives they may have, and promise to faithfully abstain in the future from making raids into Texas and committing depredations upon the inhabitants of that State or any other State or Territory. It may cause great suffering among those members of the different tribes now at war that have not been engaged in murdering and depredating upon the white settlers in western Kansas. This, however, cannot be avoided, unless the innocent parties withdraw from the guilty and go to and remain at the reservations provided for them, in which case those upon the reservations should be supplied with a sufficient quantity of clothing and other goods, and also with food, to prevent suffering among them. The goods, clothing, &c., already purchased, can be used for such purpose whenever required; and it is deemed advisable to issue them, but there are no funds at the disposal of the department that can be used to purchase food for them; and in connection herewith, I would respectfully refer you to office report of the 12th instant, in response to your communication of the 8th, transmitting one from the honorable Secretary of War, of same date. The Lieutenant General, in his letter, urges the removal of the agencies of Agents Wynkoop and Leavenworth (now Boone) to such points on the Canadian as may, by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, be deemed most eligible for the tribes hereinbefore named. By reference to the map enclosed herewith, on which the reservations set apart for said tribes by the treaties made with them by the Indian peace commission are shown, it will be seen that the Canadian river does not run through either of said reservations, nor does it touch the same at any point. I do not understand, therefore, why the Lieutenant General urges the removal of said agencies to that particular place; besides, it cannot be expected, even if it were determined to locate these agencies on said river, that your department could designate the most eligible points for the location without being first advised respecting the advantages, resources, and general fitness for such purpose of the different points on said river suitable for an agency. The agencies should, if possible, be located within the limits of the respective reservations, and as at present advised; and, inasmuch as there are no troops now stationed at any point in said reservations, I know of no other way to determine where the agencies should be located than to have the agents explore the reservations for that purpose, or in some other way ascertain the most suitable place for their respective agencies. The remarks of the Lieutenant General, relative to destroying or humbling those bands that have violated their treaties, are in accordance with the views of this office, provided, however, that due notice be given to the Indians who have remained peaceable, of the intention of the government and the course that will be pursued toward them if they do not withdraw from the bands that have been, and now are, engaged in hostilities, and go to their reservations and remain there. The communication of the honorable Secretary of War, of the 23d instant, enclosing a letter from Lieutenant General Sherman, referred to this office by your department on the 24th, has also been received. The Lieutenant General, in this letter, says he prefers that the agent for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes should collect all of the well-disposed of said tribes, and conduct them to their reservation within

the Indian territory south of Kansas, "there to be provided for under their treaty, say about Old Fort Cobb." By reference to the map enclosed herewith, which I respectfully suggest be transmitted to the Lieutenant General, it will be seen that Old Fort Cobb is a long distance from the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation, and is, in fact, in the reservation set apart for the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches. I do not think, therefore, that Fort Cobb is the proper place to locate the agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. I return herewith the communications of the honorable Secretary of War, referred to this office by your department on the 22d and 24th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary Interior.

F 6.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 29, 1868.

SIR: I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Sherman relative to Indian affairs, and respectfully request that the wishes and suggestions therein contained may receive the favorable action of your department. Your communication upon the same subject, received this morning, was referred to General Sherman for his recommendation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, September 26, 1868.

GENERAL: I have now full reports from General Sheridan and General Hazen that demonstrate the importance of at once accomplishing certain measures heretofore referred to, which can only be done by the Secretary of the Interior. General Hazen has arranged for the removal of the Kiowas and Comanches, not as yet involved in the war on the plains, to their reservation on the Canadian, and to provide for them there to the extent of his means, viz: $50,000. The annuity goods for these Indians, Kiowas and Comanches, should be sent to Fort Cobb, and the Indian agent for these Indians should go there at once. And if the Secretary of the Interior has any contingent fund out of which he could provide food, or if he could use a part of the regular appropriation for food instead of clothing, it may keep these Indians from joining the hostile Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The latter should receive nothing, and now that they are at open war, I propose to give them enough of it to satisfy them to their hearts' content, and General Sheridan will not relax his efforts till the winter will put them at our mercy. He reports that he can already account for about 70 dead Indians, and his forces are right in among these hostile Indians on the Upper Republican and on the head of the Canadian, south of Fort Dodge.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, *Lieutenant General.*

General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

F 7.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and accompanying a copy of a communication addressed to you by Lieutenant General Sherman, dated the 26th ultimo, in relation to Indian affairs. The papers were referred to the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs for consideration and report. I transmit herewith a copy of that officer's report, dated the 30th ultimo. His views and suggestions meet the approval of this department.

In our personal interview on the day of the date of your letter you alluded to the necessity of an efficient co-operation of such officers of the War and of the Interior Departments as are brought into relations with the tribes. I enclose you a copy of a letter of the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated the 16th ultimo, wherein you will perceive that after calling attention to the correspondence between Lieutenant General Sherman and the Secretary of the Interior, he directs each superintendent and agent to render all the assistance and co-operation in his power to the military officers assigned to duty within the limits of his superintendency or agency. These instructions seem to be well adapted to the end in view. A non-observance of them by an officer of this department would be regarded as a gross breach of duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary.*

Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR.

F 8.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, September 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of a communication from the Hon. Secretary of War, dated the 29th instant, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Sherman, relative to Indian affairs, and requesting that the wishes and suggestions therein contained may receive the favorable consideration of your department. Steps will be taken, so far as this office is concerned, to comply with the suggestions and wishes of the Lieutenant General, as regards the Kiowa and Comanche goods. Superintendent Murphy was telegraphed this morning relative to the health of Agent Boone, who has been ill for some time, with the view to ascertain whether he is able to proceed to Fort Cobb and take charge of his agency. If the agent is able to go he will be instructed at once to do so; but if he is not able to assume the duties of his office I will so advise your department, when Superintendent Murphy's reply is received, with the recommendation that some suitable person be appointed as special agent, to take charge of the Kiowas and Comanches, until such time as the regular agent shall be able to do so. In this connection I would say that I am in receipt of a letter (copy herewith) from M. S. Temple, esq., dated the 26th instant, relative to the route by which the goods in question should be transported. He suggests that they be taken to Fort Cobb via Fort Gibson. By reference to the map it will be noticed that this route is much longer than by the direct one, and consequently that

the cost of transportation will be largely increased if the goods are taken by the Fort Gibson route. It is the opinion of this office that an escort will be necessary for the safe transportation and delivery of these goods, and that, if an escort can be furnished, they should be taken by the shortest practicable route from Lawrence to Fort Cobb. Another reason why an escort should accompany the goods and the person having charge of their delivery, is to see that the Indians deliver up all prisoners in their hands, before the delivery of the goods is made. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Secretary of War be requested to telegraph Lieutenant General Sherman in regard to such escort, to ascertain if the same can be furnished.

As regards funds at the disposal of the department, applicable to the purchase of goods for said Indians, I would say that there is now on hand, as appears from the books of this office, under the head of appropriation, "Fulfilling treaty with the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, of Arkansas river," (goods and provisions,) a balance of $21,311 71. These funds were appropriated under the treaty of July 27, 1853, Statutes at Large, vol. 10, pp. 10–13, with said Indians, for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements; also, a balance of $161 71 under the head of appropriation, "Fulfilling treaty with the Comanches and Kiowas," (annuity,) appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, according to the terms of the treaty of October 18, 1865, (Statutes at Large, vol. 14, p. 717, &c.,) with said tribes." If, in your opinion, these balances are applicable to the purchase of provisions, I know of no reason why they cannot, to a certain extent, be used for that purpose. I would also say that there is yet in hand, of the appropriation of $56,000 for the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, made by Congress under the treaties made by the Indian peace commission with said Indians, the sum of $11,173 64. I do not know whether Commissioner Taylor, who has been purchasing goods for these tribes, has or has not made any purchases to be paid out of this balance. If he has not made any, I know of no reason why, if the same is in your opinion applicable, such sum cannot also be used to purchase food for the Indians in question. I return herewith the communication from the Secretary of War this day referred to this office by your department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of Interior.

F 9.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, *October* 7, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I would respectfully submit the following report as to the causes which, in my opinion, have led to the present Indian war, now existing with the Indians of my agency, viz., the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The war, undoubtedly, would have been prevented had the government continued to keep up the supply of subsistence that has been furnished them during the spring and early summer. They had gradually got weaned from their old habits to that degree that they depended upon the provisions that were issued to them to sustain them, and consequently it was not necessary for them to scatter out in little bands all over the country, for the purpose of finding

game, therefore running a risk of coming into contact with white men, and also being subjected to temptation when hungry; but even after the supplies *were* stopped, had I been allowed to issue the arms and ammunition to them at the time promised, they still would have been contented, from the fact of them having the means to procure game; but the failure of the government to fulfil its promises in the latter respect naturally incensed some of the wilder spirits among them, and, consequently, the outrages committed upon the Saline river. Immediately upon hearing of said outrages, I was anxious to have the guilty punished, and by that means save those of the different tribes who did not deserve punishment. I saw two of the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes, viz., Medicine Arrow and Little Rock, and demanded that they deliver up the perpetrators of the aforementioned outrages, which they promised, positively, should be done, but before sufficient time had elapsed for them to fulfil their promises the troops were in the field, and the Indians in flight. Even after the majority of the Cheyennes had been forced to take the war-path, in consequence of the bad acts of some of their nation, several bands of the Cheyennes and the whole Arapahoe tribe could have been kept at peace had proper action been taken at the time, but now all of the Indians of the Upper Arkansas are engaged in the struggle. Undoubtedly this war would have been prevented had Congress made an appropriation for the purpose of continuing the supply of subsistence to these Indians, thus following the dictates of humanity and justice. The expenditure of a few thousands would have saved *millions* to the country; have saved hundreds of white men's lives; have saved the necessity of hunting down and destroying innocent Indians for the faults of the guilty; of driving into misery and starvation numbers of women and little children, not one of whom but now mourn some relative brutally murdered by *white men*, at the horrible massacre of Sand Creek, and who still suffer from the loss of their habitations and property wantonly destroyed by Major General Hancock. Had each member of Congress seen what I have, of the injustice practiced toward these Indians, they would imagine that there was not sufficient money in the United States treasury to appropriate for their benefit.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

G 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your telegrams have been received. I regret your inability to visit Washington at present. A conference with you, in relation to the duties devolved upon you by recent acts of Congress, in connection with Indian affairs, would have been very gratifying to me and I doubt not to you.

A much fuller discussion and interchange of views could have been had than is practicable by letter.

You request that I will write you fully how you may execute your trust without even a seeming interference with the agents of this department.

There is no reason why there should be interference or conflict between you and the agents of this department in the performance of the duties devolving upon you and them, respectively, nor have I the least fear that any will occur.

I have neither the right nor wish to give you instructions, but whatever I can offer in the way of suggestion to aid you in the proper discharge of unsought and responsible duties, will be as frankly given as it has been frankly asked.

There are four appropriations for the Indians with which the law connects you:

1. For seeds, farming implements, work cattle, and other stock, provided for in article seven of the treaty with the Navajoes, $200,500.

2. Constructing warehouse, agency building, blacksmith and carpenter's shop, and school house, per article three of the treaty with the Navajoes, $12,500.

These two sums will be placed to your credit in the Treasury Department, and an account opened with you. You will, in your discretion, make a requisition directly upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the whole amount; or, make requisitions from time to time for smaller sums as you may disburse them.

3. For carrying out treaty stipulations, making and preparing homes, furnishing provisions, tools, and farming utensils, and furnishing food for such bands of Indians with which treaties have been made by the Indian peace commissioners and not yet ratified, and defraying expenses of the commission in making such treaties and carrying their provisions into effect, $500,000.

This sum will be placed to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior, in the Treasury Department, and when needed by you, you will make your requisition or requisitions upon the Secretary of the Interior therefor.

You ask how the money appropriated, subject to your control, is to be drawn from the treasury, and whether you may not delegate your powers to regular army officers.

The first branch of this question is already answered.

In reply to the second, I answer that the power to make requisitions for the money cannot be delegated. Requisitions, whether upon the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of the Interior, must be made by you. The other powers, viz: to purchase and distribute seeds, farming implements, cattle, &c., to purchase and distribute provisions, to prepare homes and construct warehouses, agency buildings, &c., may be delegated. It will manifestly be impracticable for you to perform all these duties in person, and the choice of agents upon whom to devolve them will be in your own discretion. Your choice of such agents will not be restricted to the army. You may take them from the army or from civil life, as your judgment may approve. You are the sole judge of whom to select, and what duties to assign to such as may be selected.

The relations between the department and the Indians remain unchanged.

The agents of the Indian Bureau will continue their care and supervision of the various tribes, as heretofore, but without, in any manner, interfering with you in the performance of your duties. It will be their duty, and they will be instructed to co-operate with you to such extent as you may desire and ask their co-operation, and to afford you every facility in their power in carrying into effect the provisions of the laws hereinbefore referred to.

It is believed that the treaties negotiated by the Indian peace com-

missioners have all been ratified, but no official information to that effect has yet been received by the department. As soon as the treaties shall have been returned to the department, with official notice of their ratification, copies thereof will be transmitted to you at such place as you may direct.

You will also be furnished with copies of the several laws referred to in this communication.

4. Your duties in regard to the fourth appropriation, with which you are connected, are judicial instead of administrative.

You and Generals Sheridan and Augur are constituted a commission to investigate and decide upon accounts for feeding destitute friendly Indians, under the act of July 20, 1867, in accordance with recommendations of the Indian peace commission.

These accounts, when certified by the commission to be equitably and justly due, will be paid by the department.

The commission will hold its session at Leavenworth, Kansas, at such time as you may decide upon, and when you shall have completed the duties imposed by this provision of law, it will be necessary for you to transmit your report, with the accounts certified by the commission, to this department.

The sum of $172,820 11 is appropriated for the payment of such accounts, but as the accounts allowed and certified may be in excess of the appropriation, no payments will be made until the commission shall have completed its labors and made a final report.

If, in your opinion, there is any other information in the possession of the department, which would be of use to you in the performance of the duties assigned by the several laws hereinbefore referred to, it will give me pleasure to communicate it upon being informed of your wishes in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
St. Louis, Missouri.

G 2.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, August 11, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of August 6, which will, I hope, enable me to fulfil the duties devolved on me without mistake. I have made a general order on the subject, a copy of which will be sent you as soon as printed, which will exhibit the manner in which I propose to act. I will use exclusively military agents, simply because I have more faith in their manner of business and because their form of accounts is more familiar to me and easier to be examined and approved.

I will go to Leavenworth to-day on the business of examining the vouchers held by Mr. Carney, after which I will go up to Omaha to meet General Harney, and to select for him a suitable officer to aid him with the Sioux.

General Sanborn writes me that there remain unliquidated about $100,000 of vouchers created by the peace commission. This is more than ought to come out of the $500,000 appropriated, but I suppose I must

settle them somehow. I expect General Sanborn will come out, and if he be near you, you had better tell him to meet me at Leavenworth or Omaha.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

G 3.

[General Orders No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1868.

Certain duties connected with Indian disbursements having been devolved upon the Lieutenant General commanding by law, in connection with his military command, and in order that the same may be conducted in full harmony with the military interests of the frontier, the following orders are made:

I. Commanders of departments, districts and posts, charged with the peace and police of the frontier, will construe themselves so far the agents of the "Plains Indians" as to afford them temporary support to conduct them to their reservations, hereinafter named, and to report to their immediate superiors all matters requiring their notice. No supplies or presents of any sort will be made by military commanders to Indians outside of their reservations, except for special services rendered, unless the Indians be actually in distress, and en route to their proper homes.

When Indians are on reservations with civilian agents actually present with them, no interferences will be made, but military commanders may note any neglects or irregularities on the part of said Indians or their agents, and will report the same for the information of the government.

II. The following district of country is set aside for the exclusive use of the Sioux nation of Indians, viz: bounded east by the Missouri river, south by the State of Nebraska, west by the 104th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and north by the 46th parallel of latitude, and will constitute a military district under the command of Brevet Major General W. S. Harney, United States army, who will have the supervision and control of the Sioux, and of all issues and disbursements to them, subject only to the authority of the Lieutenant General commanding, but in matters affecting the United States troops stationed in said district he will be subject to the department commander, Brevet Major General A. H. Terry.

III. In like manner, the country bounded east by the State of Arkansas, south by Texas, north by Kansas, and west by the 100th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, is set apart for the exclusive use of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, and such other bands as are now or may hereafter be therein located by proper authority, and will constitute a military district under command of Brevet Major General W. B. Hazen, United States army, who will have the supervision and control of all issues and disbursements to said Indians, subject only to the authority of the Lieutenant General commanding, but in matters affecting the troops stationed in said district, subject to the department commander, Major General P. H. Sheridan.

IV. Brevet Major General George W. Getty, commanding district of New Mexico. in addition to his proper military duties, is charged with all disbursements affecting the Navajoes.

V. Brevet Major R. S. Lamotte, 13th United States infantry, commanding Fort Ellis, in addition to his proper military duties, is charged with making all disbursements affecting the Crows.

VI. Brevet Major General C. C. Augur, commanding department of the Platte, is charged with making all disbursements affecting the Shoshones, Snakes, and kindred tribes.

VII. Each of said officers may select, and with the consent of the department commander, may detail an officer to act under him as a disbursing officer, who shall receive the extra compensation due an acting commissary of subsistence, and hire such clerical force as is absolutely necessary, to be paid out of the Indian appropriation fund, which officer shall have charge of all moneys, property, stores, &c., for the use of the Indians, and shall make the same reports and returns to these headquarters as are prescribed by army regulations for the subsistence department. When these officers are named, the Lieutenant General will cause to be placed to their credit, at some convenient public depository, the proportion of the appropriation allotted to their agency, and in no event, or under no circumstances, will any purchases, contracts, or engagements be made in excess of the actual money thus subject to their credit; all checks, accounts, and vouchers must have the signatures of the disbursing officer, countersigned by his principal.

VIII. Purchases will consist chiefly of beef cattle, meat, grain, and bread, sugar and coffee only in exceptional cases, clothing for the old and young, of materials suited to their condition, and of seed and agricultural tools for cultivation. The chief quartermasters and commissaries at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Leavenworth will purchase on the requisition of the officer charged with these issues, on being supplied with the necessary funds or credits. As far as possible consistent with due economy, purchases by the disbursing officer will be made at the place of consumption, and commanding officers of departments may allow the officers charged with these duties to purchase of their depot and post commissaries and quartermasters any article of food, and corn, clothing, harness, condemned wagons, horses, mules, and oxen that may be on hand in excess, or which may have been condemned by a board of survey or an inspector, at the cost to government at the place of delivery, or at a valuation fixed by the board of survey or by the inspector.

IX. Issues to Indians will be made when practicable, only to those actually present, or certified as present at the camp, but always must be witnessed by some army officer of rank not below captain, according to section 2, act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, and all issues will conform, as near as possible, with the terms of the treaties made by the Indian peace commission, whether confirmed or not, copies of which will be furnished.

X. When points arise not covered by these orders, all officers will be governed by the army regulations, and these orders will expire with the existing appropriation bill, viz: June 30, 1869, when, if not otherwise ordered, all accounts will be closed, and the officers herein named will resume their proper army duties and stations.

By order of Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

H.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter dated 12th instant, from G. H. Noonan, district judge, Texas, submitting a statement signed by A. M. Oliphant and himself, relative to certain Kickapoo Indians, who served in the rebel army and in 1864 passed over into the republic of Mexico, with the avowed purpose of carrying on a war with the people of Texas, and are now devastating the western part of that State, carrying their plunder and captives into Mexico, and thus evading pursuit by the military and escaping punishment. Their outrages, it is represented by these gentlemen, are of such frequency and boldness, that it is of the utmost importance, in view of the excited feeling on the part of the citizens of Texas, and of probable serious difficulties arising with Mexico should the citizens undertake to redress their grievances, their removal should be effected immediately.

The Mexican authorities, it is said, will consent; the Indians desire it, and to accomplish the end the suggestion is made that a commission be sent to the camp of the Indians.

I also enclose two letters from the governor of Texas, (J. W. Throckmorton,) dated 29th and 30th January, 1867, upon the same subject; also a report from Agent Adams, transmitted to this office by Superintendent Murphy, on 19th June, 1867.

It appears that the Indians complained of are principally, it is believed, the Kickapoos, who years since separated from the tribe in Kansas, went down among the southern Indians and located on or about the Washita river, to whom were added, in 1864, a party from the reservation in Kansas of about 100, under Chief No-ko-what, who left home because of their dissatisfaction with the treaty arrangements made with the tribe in 1863. These parties were induced to go to Mexico upon the representations of some Kickapoos who had been living in that country for 20 years past, and who were the remnant of a large number who had some sort of contract with the Mexican government to serve it against the Comanches. Upon arriving in that country in the spring of 1865, they found that the Mexican government had not invited them to come there as they were told, but nevertheless they were solicited to remain, and a district of country was assigned them by the authorities for a residence. Becoming dissatisfied with their condition and prospects, more than one-half, early in the spring of 1866, started to return home, but their ponies giving out, all but 40 went back, and only No-ko-what, with 14 others, succeeded in arriving at the Kickapoo agency, which was in May, 1867.

The number of Kickapoos now in Mexico, or upon the western border of Texas, is not known in this office. The larger part of them, it is believed, is made up of those who left the tribe in Kansas many years ago, and who were estimated by Agent Keith, in 1863, to number about 600. I am of the opinion that altogether, including those of No-ko-what's party who did not succeed in their effort to return, the number cannot be far from 800.

In my judgment, these Indians, for their own interest and welfare, as well as in justice to the people of Texas, should be removed from where they now are, said to be at or near San Rosa, in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, and I respectfully suggest that measures should be taken at as early a day as practicable to effect that object; those belonging to No-

ko-what's party to be returned to the reservation in Kansas, and the others to some suitable locality in the Indian country.

Should they be brought overland through Texas, which I presume would be the least expensive and most practicable route, it would doubtless be necessary that a military escort be furnished. After their arrival No-ko-what's party would be cared for and sustained by their people and resources at the Kickapoo reservation, but for the others provision would have to be made for their subsistence until they could plant and procure means for a living.

Should you approve the suggestions made in reference to this matter, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation for that purpose be asked of Congress to be embraced in the Indian appropriation bill, which will, perhaps, in a day or two be up for final action by the Senate, and submit the following estimate therefor:

Transportation and subsistence for 800 Indians from Mexico, part to the Indian country and part to Kansas, estimating that it will require from 30 to 40 days to effect the removal, $20 per head	$16,000
Pay of special commissioner or agent to superintend the removal, travelling and incidental expenses, and pay of necessary assistants	4,000
For subsistence for one year for the southern Kickapoos, estimated to number from 600 to 700 souls, at the rate of 12 cents per ration, say	30,000
Total	50,000

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of Interior.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, August, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the department I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in Washington Territory.

The Indians of this superintendency, numbering in all not less than 15,000, are scattered throughout the Territory in detached bands or tribes, and are more or less influenced in their manner of life by its administration. While the influences of the department in restraining vicious and barbarous habits have not, in all cases, been as potent as could have been desired, yet I am confident that progress has been made through the appointed instrumentalities of the government in the way of civilization within the last two years. Regarding the Indian service, as I have endeavored to do, as a system of instruction appointed for the purpose of elevating the tribes by introducing among them the better habits of a better social, moral, and physical condition, I have addressed myself specially to the eradication of certain flagrant evils among them

which tend to degrade them, and defeat the chief design of the service. Among these evils may be enumerated the institution of slavery, to which they have clung with great tenacity, even those whose treaty stipulations forbid it. This system of slavery is one by which they make merchandise of their women, and support the polygamy so common among them. I have made it a point to enforce the conditions of the treaties in regard to slavery among all the tribes, and to discourage, by all the means in my power, the practice of polygamy.

The practice of gambling, at which some of the Indians are adepts, and of which they are passionately fond, is a practice no less demoralizing among them than among white men, since it tends to idleness and a multitude of vices. To check and restrain this prolific source of evil among them has been a prominent feature of my policy, and I am happy to say that on some of the reservations the habit is entirely broken up.

The custom of flattening the skulls of infants by subjecting their heads to mechanical pressure, and which proves, as I have no doubt, disastrous to the life of many of their offspring, is a custom which, most of all others, it is difficult to persuade them out of, and yet I have succeeded in convincing those residing on some of the reservations that it is both wrong and injurious, and induced them to abandon it.

I have pursued whiskey sellers with unrelenting purpose; against many of whom I have procured sentence of fine and imprisonment, fear of which is now acting as an effectual check in many localities against this chief source of demoralization and ruin of the Indian race.

I beg leave here to call the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of a more effective law for the punishment of this class of offenders. The articles of beer, cider, and other fermented liquors not being interdicted by the law of Congress, these articles are sold with impunity, and form a convenient medium for carrying on in disguise, by means of mixture, a traffic in the worst kinds of intoxicating liquors.

Our territorial legislature seeing this evil undertook to obviate it by interdicting the sale of beer and cider to Indians, but failed at the most important point, viz., for that in relation to testimony. The United States law admits Indian testimony, but does not include beer and other fermented liquors, by means of which an insidious trade in intoxicating drinks is carried on with impunity. The territorial law forbids the sale of these fermented beverages, and, at the same time, ignores the only testimony by which, in the majority of cases, we are able to prove the offence, viz., the testimony of the Indians themselves. Here is the lame spot in our statutes, by means of which the grossest offenders often escape with impunity while dealing among our Indians demoralization, and inflicting upon the agents of the government more trouble than arises from all other causes together.

In case of assault and battery we meet the same difficulty. White men may maltreat, abuse, and beat an Indian to any extent with perfect impunity before the law, when there is none but the Indian to testify to the facts, and the cases are numerous in which Indians have suffered the most unprovoked assaults, with no means on the part of their agents to protect them, for want of other than Indian testimony.

The attention of the Commissioner is furthermore respectfully called to the necessity of some law for the punishment of crimes committed by the Indians against one another. The courts of this Territory refuse all cognizance of crime among Indians which in no way affects the rights of white men. If an Indian murders another Indian, according to the uniform ruling of the court, we have no means of punishing him in any legal manner, and the common practice has been to refer the case to the

tribe for settlement; then the offender usually gets off by paying the relations of the murdered party the forfeit of a horse, or a few blankets. Without some means to impress upon the Indians higher ideas of the sacredness of life, and deeper terror to him who violates it, we can have little hope in the work of civilization to which we are appointed. I have a case now pending exactly in point. An Indian chief deliberately shot his female slave because she had said that she was now free and intended to leave him. This Indian woman was of more than ordinary intelligence, was well instructed in the arts of housekeeping, the making of garments, &c., was young and fair in appearance, and guilty of no crime but a desire and purpose to be free from a savage master. If the courts would take such cases in hand and inflict summary punishment the effect could not fail to be salutary. I had the party above named arrested and confined in the county jail, but learning that he would be released by habeas corpus, and preferring that the Indians should not know that he could, by any process, be taken from under my control, I ordered him released, after instructing him that the case was not ended, but that he was liable to arrest upon the same charge at a future time.

The attention of the Commissioner has frequently been called to the necessity of an appropriation for surveying and defining the boundaries of the Indian reservation heretofore unsurveyed. Difficulties are constantly arising between Indians upon the reservations and white men, who encroach upon their lands and cut off their timber, while agents are entirely unable to settle the dispute, not knowing the boundaries of the reservations. I would, therefore, again respectfully call attention to the estimate heretofore made, and ask that the money be appropriated. I would, also, urge the speedy payment of all unsettled clams for lands and improvements taken by the government for the use of the Indians. There are several cases of this kind unsettled, in one of which the former owner is holding on to his claim, and others are threatening to resume possession.

I would also again urge the necessity of the appointment of another full agent for this Territory. It will be remembered that after the resignation of Agent Howe the jurisdiction of Agent Elder, then in charge of Indians under treaty of Madison creek, was extended by order of the superintendent over those under treaty of Point Elliott, with the expectation that a successor of Agent Howe would be appointed to relieve Mr. Elder of the additional duty thus imposed upon him. But the vacancy made by Mr. Howe's resignation has never been filled, and the whole duty still devolves on one agent. The Puyallup and the Tulalip agencies are far remote from each other, and it is expensive travelling from one to the other. Besides, the true interests of the service require that an agent reside at each reservation. I would also recommend the issuing of a stringent order in regard to agents absenting themselves from their field of duty except on official business.

The necessity of an appropriation for hospitals on every reservation becomes more apparent every day. The abodes in which the Indians dwell, and with which in health they are entirely satisfied, are none of them places in which a sick patient can be treated with hope of success. These abodes are many of them but simple wigwams, inadequate to protect the patient from the weather, and furnished with none of the comforts that sickness requires, and many of the Indians die in spite of the best medical treatment, by reason of exposure and neglect of the appliances of a good hospital. With the exception of the Yakama agency, there is not a hospital in the Territory in which an Indian patient can be placed for treatment, and for this reason much of the outlay for med-

ical service is lost. I therefore respectfully urge attention to this subject, and request that the amount specified for hospitals in my last estimate be allowed.

One great difficulty that seriously embarrasses the service is found in the limited salary allowed to the employer. In this country the currency in which salaries are paid must be reduced to gold before any of the expenses of life can be paid. The current wages of mechanics are from $3 50 to $5 per day in coin. Hence $1,000 per annum is a small inducement to a good mechanic, while the money in which he is paid stands at 30 per cent. discount.

In some of the superintendencies the employés are allowed rations in addition to the stipulated salary, and I would respectfully urge that the same be allowed to employés in this superintendency.. Several of the most efficient employés in the service have already resigned, for the sole reason that they could obtain better remuneration elsewhere, and I find it difficult to get reliable, faithful men to accept positions, for the same cause.

In California the superintendent of Indian affairs receives $3,600 per annum, and an Indian agent $1,800. In this Territory these salaries are respectively $2,500 and $1,500, while at the same time nearly everything we consume here is brought from San Francisco with additional cost to the consumer. I would therefore respectfully submit the propriety of increasing the salary of superintendent and agents in this Territory.

The attention of the Commissioner is respectfully called to the fact that the garrison at Fort Steilacoom, by reason of which the people upon the sound have heretofore felt secure against Indian hostilities, has recently been removed, leaving us destitute of all military protection. It is well known that the aid of these troops has been required on several previous occasions to hold the Indians in subordination, and it is believed that their presence has been in the past the main guarantee of peace to the country. The fear of the people is, and in my judgment it is not a groundless fear, that in the absence of troops they are very liable to be wanted, while the salutary effect of their presence would probably supersede the necessity of calling them into action. In consequence of the late changes in several of the agencies, these agents under whose supervision the business of the last year was conducted having retired, and their successors having but just entered upon the duties of their offices, I do not expect as full reports as usual from those agencies, and up to the present date I am not furnished the requisite data for making out the tabular statement of statistics in farming and other industrial pursuits, which I had intended to make. And without further delay I will proceed to report such facts as I am able respecting the different agencies, forwarding herewith such reports as have come to hand, leaving any that may hereafter arrive to be sent by themselves at a future day.

In the Makah agency, under the supervision of Agent Webster, which is situated at Cape Flattery, in the extreme northwest of the Territory, there are now about 600 Indians. From representations made of the face of the country and climate along the Straits of Fuca, on which this reservation is situated, I had formed a very incorrect idea previous to visiting the place.

The climate at Neah bay, with the exception of perhaps a little more rain, is very similar to that of all the country bordering on Puget sound. The reservation contains some excellent agricultural ground, quite a large tract of which has been fenced and put under cultivation. I can see no reason why stock-growing should not succeed here. Indeed, I saw some of the finest cattle in the territory of Neah bay luxuriating upon

the best of pasturage late in September. Nor do I see any reason why grass and other crops that grow in this latitude should not do as well on this reservation.

The Indians of this agency seem happy and contented. Being isolated and remote from other tribes, and being little exposed to contact with the white race by reason of their secluded situation, I found them, as a tribe, more nearly to answer the description of the primitive aborigines in their character and habits than any Indians I have met on this coast. The agency buildings are substantially and tastefully built, among which is a fine, capacious school-house, adequate to the wants of the entire tribe, in which I am happy to say a school has recently been opened by Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, a gentleman and lady long resident in the Territory, who are believed to be well qualified for the position. Taking into account the character and situation of the Neah Bay reservation, the improvements already made and the opportunity for extending those improvements, I see nothing in the way of satisfactory progress with those Indians towards a better condition.

The annual report of the agent on which I depend for all statistical information respecting the products of the farm and the fisheries of the Indians is not yet received. To that, when it arrives, I refer you for all particulars omitted in the foregoing statement.

Treaty of Point Elliot.—The Indians who are parties to the treaty of Point Elliot have lands reserved to them at five different points, viz., at Port Madison, at Tulalip, at Muckleshoot, at Swin-a-mish, and at Lummi.

Tulalip reservation.—The numbers of Indians included under the treaty, according to the best estimates I have been able to make, is supposed to be at the present time about 4,000. At the Tulalip reservation, where the reservation school is located, and where the agent and most of the employés reside, the principal improvements have been made; indeed, with the exception of the Lummi reservation, of which I shall hereafter speak, all the improvements made by the government are at this point. I regret to say that the progress I anticipated in the way of opening and draining the farm here commenced has not been fully realized, and yet there have been improvements continually going on. The first crop of hay from the swamp drained last year has been secured, and I am advised by the agent is of good quality and liberal in quantity. A number of Indian houses have been built during the year, also a barn for the accommodation of the stock belonging to the boarding-school; also the building for the female department of said school has been completed and the school has gone into operation under the management of the Sisters of Charity. Just here I desire to call the attention of the Commissioner to my letter of February 24, 1868, in respect to the inadequacy of the means provided for the maintenance of the school with its increase of teachers and enlarged accommodations. Allowing $3,500 as salaries of the two male and three female teachers employed, and there will remain but $1,500 with which to subsist the pupils. Allowing but $30 as the cost of subsistence to each pupil, and there would be means for only 25 pupils in each department. If the number of pupils be thus limited, many of the children for whose benefit the school was established must be excluded. I therefore most earnestly solicit an increase of the appropriation for the maintenance of this school, which, if properly nurtured, will be an honor to the Indian department and a blessing to the Indian race. For fuller statistics from this agency I must refer to the anticipated report of the new agent, Mr. H. C. Hale, who has just moved his family to the reservation, and from whom good results are expected.

Lummi reservation.—The Lummi reservation, containing one township of excellent land, is presided over by an assistant farmer. These Indians, under the judicious management of Mr. C. C. Finkbonner, have enjoyed a degree of unusual prosperity. Their lands are fertile and have produced in great abundance the means of subsistence and comfort. They have built at their own expense a small but beautiful church, in which they hold regular worship, the services being conducted by David Crocket, a chief of the tribe, a disciple of Rev. Father Chirouse, who has thoroughly instructed him in the Catholic faith. The Lummi Indians have very generally abandoned the use of intoxicating liquors, and exchanged many of their savage customs for the more rational habits of civilized life. It is matter of deep regret that so good and successful an employé as Mr. Finkbonner should be lost to the service for the only reason that his services command better pay outside the department.

Port Madison reservation.—The Port Madison reservation contains two sections of land, much of which is of good quality and covered with excellent timber. The Indians of this tribe have been brought under a salutary influence from the Catholic missionaries. They have a small church built upon the reservation, and are generally members of the Catholic church. They are more industrious than most other tribes of Indians, and their labor is much in demand in the lumber mills of the neighborhood. Some six months since I granted leave to some enterprising Indians to cut logs from the reservation and sell them to the mills. At this time they are working six yoke of oxen, their own property, the entire outfit being worth $2,500 in coin. The logs are mainly sold to the Port Madison mill, owned by a Mr. Meigs, who, by his fair and honorable dealings with the Indians, and by his wholesome moral influence, has placed this department under many obligations.

Swin-a-mish reservation.—This reservation is included in the peninsula on the northeast portion of Perry's island, and contains about 1,200 acres, mostly good land. With no government employé to look after them these Indians are an idle, worthless tribe, and I repeat the recommendation of my last report, that the reservation be sold for the benefit of the agency and that the Indians be transferred to the Lummi reservation.

Muckleshoot reservation.—The Muckleshoots occupy the old military reservation lying between the White and Green rivers, which contains in its present limits 1,200 acres of land, most of which is high and sterile, little suited for cultivation. In an office letter of December 27, 1867, reference was made to a difficulty between these Indans and the whites upon the occasion of the survey of the adjoining land. I beg leave again to call your attentin to the subject-matter of that letter, and to renew the recommendation therein made. These Indians are a hardy, warlike band, pursuing the chase for the most part, though they have some good farmers among them, who are profitably engaged in the growing of cattle and crops. The disasters of the flood in December last were very serious upon their property, but they are gradually recovering from the shock.

Medicine Creek treaty.—Under the treaty of Medicine creek are included the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxon, and South Bay reservations. The agency is located at the Puyallup reservation, which contains one township of excellent land.

Puyallup reservation.—The Puyallup Indians are, in the main, an industrious people, engaged exclusively in the cultivation of their land, which produces immense quantities of potatoes and grass. The yield of hay this year will be at least 150 tons, which is sold for good prices, and

the yield of wheat and oats will be quite abundant. The school upon this reservation has been discontinued for want of means to sustain it. In several of my last estimates I have asked for an increase of the appropriation for support of schools in this agency, and because no additional aid has been granted I have been obliged to discontinue the school. It will require at least $1,500 in addition to the present allowance in this agency to maintain the school, and I earnestly recommend that the money be appropriated. A teacher's house and barn have been added to the improvements of the reservation within the last year.

Squaxon resevation.—The Squaxon island constitutes the reservation occupied by the tribe bearing the same name. The few remaining Indians of this tribe are an idle, miserable race, too few and unpromising to justify the appointment of a white employé among them, and yet they and their children should be cared for by the department. I therefore repeat the recommendation of last year, that they be removed to the Puyallup reservation, and that the island, on which is quite a number of buildings going to decay, be sold for the benefit of the agency.

Nisqually reservation.—The Nisqually reservation contains 1,200 acres of gravelly land fitted only for pasturage. It is placed in charge of an assistant farmer, who can do but little except to take care of the sheep and other stock, and keep peace among the Indians, minister to the wants of the sick and destitute, and act as general overseer. The small quantity of arable land upon the river bottom is sandy and unproductive, yielding a scanty supply of potatoes and other vegetables. The Indians who are disposed to can obtain a good living by labor among the white settlers, but the most of them prefer to fish and hunt for a living.

South Bay reservation.—The South Bay reservation contains 1,200 acres of land entirely unoccupied, and of a poor quality, and I repeat the recommendation heretofore made that it be sold for the benefit of the Indians included under the treaty. The avails arising from the sale of this land, with the timber upon it, would build at the Puyallup agency a saw-mill, which is greatly needed.

Treaty of Point-no-Point, Skokomish reservation.—The Skokomish reservation, the only one under treaty Point-no-Point, contains about 4,000 acres of rich alluvial land upon the bottoms of the Skokomish river. The number of Indians has, I think, heretofore been underestimated. Last winter, during the distribution of annuities, at least 1,000 appeared; and as many of them live remote from the reservation, at and about Port Townsend, and along the south shore of the sound, far down on the straits, it is believed there were many who did not come to the distribution. The reservation is in a prosperous condition, and large amounts of hay, potatoes, and other vegetables of different kinds are being raised. The crop of potatoes last season was estimated at 10,000 bushels. Sub-agent Knox resigned at the end of the first quarter of the present year, and Agent King, his successor, took charge on the first day of June following. No report has yet been received. The necessity of extending the northern boundary of this reservation was set forth, with an accompanying map, in my letter of March 5, 1868, and for reasons therein set forth I desire here to repeat the recommendations of that letter. The reservation school, which, until the end of the second year, 1868, was under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Porter, who resigned at that time, has since been taught by John Palmer, assisted by Mrs. Heminway, the wife of the reservation physician, and is in a flourishing condition. The new school-house will be ready for occupation in a short time, and will afford accommodations for an increased number of pupils.

Treaty of Olympia, Quinaielt reservation.—The Quinaielt reservation

embraces a township of land lying upon the Pacific coast; it is a wild, rough tract of country, and with the exception of a belt of prairie some miles back from the sea, it is worthless for agricultural purposes. The agency was originally established upon this prairie, but was removed by a former superintendent on account of moisture of the soil and a poisonous plant which was supposed to destroy the life of cattle. Of this latter complaint nothing is known at the present time, and I am of the opinion, from personal inspection, that with good drainage a good farm can be opened here. It is therefore my purpose to change the agency back to this prairie, and with this in view have commenced opening a new road leading to it, which will diminish the distance from the river to the reservation by 15 miles, and greatly cheapen the cost of transportation of supplies. Mr. Gordon Henry, son of the late surveyor general of the Territory, and Mrs. Henry, his wife, have just entered upon duty as teachers of the school, and a good report is expected of them. Some difficulty has heretofore been experienced by teachers on account of the prejudices of the Indians and the opposition of Wah Kinos, the head chief, who refused to let his own children be taught, and used his influence to keep others from the school. The reason assigned was that of a foolish suspicion that we intended first to teach the children and then sell them as slaves. But these prejudices have, to a great extent, been overcome, and it is hoped that more satisfactory results will hereafter be realized under the administration of the new sub-agent, Mr. Henry Winsor, aided by a new corps of teachers and employés.

Mr. Joseph Hill, former sub-agent in charge, a good man, but in poor health, resigned March 31, 1868. His report for the fractional year accompanied this paper.

Yakama reservation.—The Yakama nation, numbering some 3,400 Indians, inhabit the Yakama valley, east of the Cascade mountains, and there is reserved to them a tract of country 60 by 40 miles in extent, much of which is of a superior quality for agricultural purposes. The agent in charge of this reservation, Rev. James H. Wilbur, a missionary of the Methodist church, is a man who combines in himself in a remarkable degree the characteristics of the business man and the Christian teacher. The business of the reservation is conducted in all its branches, educational, agricultural, and mechanical, in the spirit in which the appropriations have been made by the government, and the results are such as to justify the most sanguine hopes of the benevolent minds who projected the present system of government appliances for the amelioration of the condition of the Indian tribes. These results are a standing proof of the excellence of the present Indian system, and of the fact that wherever the system fails of satisfactory results the fault rests not with the system itself, nor, as many confidently assert, with the hopelessness of the Indian character, but with the men through whose instrumentality the ministrations of government reach the Indians. It is clear from these results that the success of the system depends upon the choice of men to administer the benefits appointed by government, and that only good and true men, who are actuated by a beneficent Christian spirit, should undertake the high and difficult task of reclaiming a savage people and conferring upon them the blessings of a Christian civilization.

I need only refer the Commissioner to the accompanying report of the agent, the details of which will be found to justify the foregoing remarks. Of the correctness of these details I have no hesitation in giving positive assurance, and being full and replete they supersede the necessity of further statements on my part. I would call the attention of the Commissioner to that part of the agent's report referring to the appropriation

for payment of head chiefs. The allowance of $500 per annum has been accumulating for years, and until quite recently there has been no person entitled to receive it. I think with the agent the Indians should receive the benefit of this accumulation in some way.

Respecting the Chehalis Indians and other tribes in the southwest, who are parties to no treaty, numbering in all some 550, I am able to speak more definitely, and I am happy to say with more assurance as to results than of other tribes more remote from my headquarters, whose affairs being in the hands of my agents come less immediately under my own supervision. The Chehalis reservation, lying in the bottom lands of the Chehalis and Black rivers, which make their confluence near its lower boundary, contains in the neighborhood of 5,000 acres, at least one-half of which is the best alluvial land in the Territory. The Indians of this and some other neighboring tribes, never having been treated with and never having obligated themselves to confine their homes to the reservation, have not all removed thither, but live at different points upon the Chehalis and its tributaries, from its source to its mouth. Some 40 families, however, have remained permanently upon the reservation for several years, and have subjected themselves of choice to the instruction there provided for them. Many of the men are steady, efficient workers in all kinds of agricultural labor, and are far advanced in the arts and comforts of civilized life. Since the beginning of my administration I have had the pleasure of seeing the improvements of the reservation progress in a very satisfactory manner, both in the hands of Mr. Alfred Hill, farmer in charge last year, and in those of Mr. Wm. Billings, the present incumbent, who succeeded Mr. Hill early in the spring of the present year. These improvements consist in the completion of a large frame barn, 60 by 70, built with a heavy frame, and finished throughout in an improved and workmanlike manner, principally of cedar lumber, and compassing all the ends of convenience and utility. Also an agency house, 24 by 30, two stories high, which in like manner is an ornament to the reservation and a much-needed accommodation to the employés in charge. A building for the accommodation of a school, 24 by 36, and to be used also as a residence for the teacher and boarding house of the pupils, is now in process of erection and near completion. Besides these improvements in buildings, I may mention that a number of good board houses for Indians have been built. And within the last year some 50 acres of heavy timbered bottom land has been cleared and put under cultivation, mostly by Indian labor, increasing by that amount the breadth of acres heretofore in wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, and grass. The Indians on this reservation are quite as contented, peaceful, and well to do as any of the tribes in this part of the Territory, and I think are making more sure progress in the way of competence and useful knowledge than many others. As it has not been the policy of former superintendents to distribute goods to these Indians, and as there seemed to be an invidious distinction between them and other neighboring traders who received from time to time these regular annuities under the treaties, I deemed it wise to remove all grounds of complaint, strengthen the bonds of peace, and give encouragement to the uniform good behavior of these Indians, by making a generous distribution of useful and necessary goods to the Chehalis and other tribes of the southwest not parties to any treaty. Accordingly I summoned all these Indians to the reservation on the 20th of June last, having previously collected beef and other provisions for their comfort while convened, and by the aid of resident employés, assisted by Sub-agent Hale from Tulalip, and Sub-agent Winsor from Quinaielt, proceeded to issue pre-

sents, as shown by abstract G of presents, contained in property accounts of second quarter, 1868.

The Cowlitz Indians obeyed the invitation to be present at the distribution stated in a former communication, but refused to accept either goods or provisions, believing, as they declared, that the acceptance of presents would be construed into a surrender of their title to lands on the Cowlitz, where they have always lived, and their ancestors before them, and where they desire that the Great Father in Washington would give them a small reservation, which if he would do, they would accept of presents, but never until then.

One main point in my policy in this distribution of goods was to induce, if possible, all of both tribes to come and take up their permanent abode on the Chehalis reservation. And though this effort will not be fully realized, yet it will be in a measure accomplished, and the number of Indians on the reservation will be increased from among those heretofore scattered up and down the river.

Colville Indians.—By reason of the untimely death of Agent Paige, I am deprived of the usual detailed report of Indian affairs in the Colville country, and am dependent upon the correspondence on file for all data respecting theIndians in that part of the Territory. It is my purpose to visit the Colville valley within a short time, and personally inspect the affairs of that agency, and immediately on my return make up, by a special report, such deficiencies as are liable to occur in my present report. From the statement of purchases that have appeared in my quarterly accounts from time to time, embracing large supplies of agricultural implements, it will be inferred that the Indians of that part of the Territory are turning their attention to farming quite extensively. This is manifest, not only from the large amount of agricultural tools then required, but from the report of the agent hitherto in charge, and of others who have witnessed their operations. Many of those Indians occupy large tracts of excellent land, which they themselves have brought under cultivation, and by the growth of grain and grass, and the pasturage of large herds of cattle and horses, do a profitable farming business. It has been my policy to aid and encourage them as far as practicable, by the supply of seed and necessary implements, by dispensing medicines and food to the sick and destitute, also blankets and clothing wherever necessary for the relief of actual suffering. And for the purpose of cultivating amicable relations between the Indians and our own people, and in token of approbation of their good behavior, I made preparations a year ago to distribute presents among them in the fall. But by reason of the slow transportation of goods to a point so remote, they were received so late in the autumn that the agent in charge deemed it imprudent to assemble the Indians before the spring as they were scattered over a wide extent of country and could not safely come together in cold inclement weather. The distribution was, therefore, postponed until spring. Under date of May 9, Special Agent Paige writes as follows:

I have the honor to state that I have just completed the distribution of presents to Indians, contemplated in your instructions of September 10 to November 17, 1867. All the Colvilles except about 20, most of the lower Pend d'Oreilles, a few of the Spokanes, Okinakanes, and San Poeils, amounting in all to 926, were here and received their presents. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in persuading many of them to receive their presents, as an impression had for some time prevailed among the more distant bands that the distribution was to be made in payment for their lands, and that by accepting the articles they would forfeit all right to the soil and be removed to some reservation. Every effort in my power has been made to disabuse them of this impression. * * * * *

Quite a number of Spokanes, among whom was Garey, were present, and drew rations, but declined to receive presents in goods. * * * * * *

They appeared to have a suspicion that there was something behind so large a distribution

affecting their right to the soil, and up to the present time the majority of them have refused to receive anything.

It is gratifying to be able to state that among the number collected here no drunkenness or riotous conduct was observed, except on the part of one Indian, who was promptly arrested and turned over to the tender mercies of the military authorities. After receiving their presents all departed to their homes well satisfied. * * * * * *

As information has reached me that numbers of the Spokanes and Okinakanes who were unable to come before are now on their way on foot, and anxious to receive presents, I have deemed it best to keep the roll open for their benefit some two or three weeks longer.

Of the number that afterwards came in to receive presents I have no report, but from the statement of provisions (vouchers for which have been received since Mr. Paige's death) that were issued as rations to those that afterwards came, I judge there must have been near 460.

From this report, the necessity of a treaty with those Indians can scarcely fail to be obvious. They now occupy the best agricultural lands in the whole country, and they claim an undisputed right to those lands. White squatters are constantly making claims in their territory, and not unfrequently invading the actual improvements of the Indians. This state of things cannot but prove disastrous to the peace of the country, unless forestalled by a treaty fixing the rights of the Indians and limiting the aggressions of the white man. The fact that a portion of the Indians refused all gratuitous presents shows a determination to hold possession of the country until the government makes satisfactory overtures to open the way of actual purchase. A treaty that would settle them on reservations would, in my judgment, be quite as economical for the government, more satisfactory to the Indians, and the only means of opening the country to peaceful settlement. A reservation similar to that of the Yakamas should be set apart for these northern tribes, and the sooner it is done the better. The statement of goods distributed, the vouchers for rations, &c., at the distribution, were received too late for my last quarterly returns, but will appear in accounts of the present quarter.

I cannot give a better idea of the loss the service sustains by the death of Agent Paige than by quoting a paragraph from a letter of Lieutenant Manning, commanding the post at Fort Colville. He says:

Mr. Paige's firm but just administration of Indian affairs in this district, based on his long experience in such matters, and his natural integrity of purpose, has thus far preserved us from the horrors of Indian warfare with which neighboring districts are visited.

Truly, your obedient servant,

T. J. McKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

U. S. INDIAN AGENCY FOR THE MAKAH TRIBE,
Neé-ah Bay, Washington Territory.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the appended reports.

The condition of this tribe, the Makah, is that of savagism, ameliorated by the limited efforts of government.

Its members occupy better dwellings, cultivate more land, are less filthy, more industrious, and we are not without evidence of the beneficial results of Christian influences and teachings.

Model dwellings have been built by employés of the agency for the use of the Indians, and their original houses have been somewhat improved.

A desire to obtain the necessaries of civilized life has induced an increased industry. On the government farm eighty acres have been enclosed, and thirty acres planted. In addition, the Indians cultivate about forty acres.

A large success has attended their fishing. The restraining influence of the agency prevents the exercise of the force that the stronger would employ to the injury of the weaker portion of the tribe, and hence they sometimes appear to act from Christian motives.

I am able to report the school in hands of able teachers. It is respectfully suggested that the agent be authorized to make it a manual labor school.

I beg to call the attention of the department to the fact that it is impossible to retain for a length of time any employés on this reservation for the pay allowed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WEBSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. T. J. McKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

No. 3.

NEE-AH BAY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, INDIAN RESERVE,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: In making my annual report to you, I would state that I took charge of the school department of this reservation on the first of July last. During the month of July the average daily attendance was about 14. The attendance during the month of August was materially interrupted by sickness among the Indian children, but the latter part of the month witnessed a more active attendance, so that at the present time the daily attendance averages 30, two-thirds of whom are females. So soon as the necessary clothing was provided, I commenced receiving children into the house whenever I found any whose parents were willing to have me take the entire charge of them and keep them away from the Indian houses altogether. Those who have been thus taken have proved as submissive and tractable as could reasonably be expected.

The progress they have made in learning in this short time, (considering their entire ignorance of our language,) is sufficient to justify the statement that time and perseverance with them will accomplish hopeful results.

The limited opportunities I have had for testing their capacities and willingness for work have thus far resulted favorably. I have uniformly found them willing, and rather proud of learning to do and work as white people do, and so far as they can be made to understand the object and benefit of anything, they take an interest in it as readily as could be expected. These remarks apply to those who are taken away from the Indian families and boarded and lodged at the school-house. I have seen nothing encouraging from those children who come to the school-house for a few hours each day, and the rest of their time are exposed to Indian influence and example. In my opinion, the only way to accomplish any good with them is to take the children who attend school

away from their Indian parents, and keep them as much as possible from Indian influence and example, and keep them under the influence of civilized life until they can speak and understand our language and become sufficiently acquainted with the different kinds of work to enable them to earn a living without resorting to the pursuits of Indian life.

Respectfully submitted:

R. L. DOYLE, *Teacher.*

H. A. WEBSTER, Esq., *Agent in Charge.*

No. 4.

OFFICE YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
June 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the Yakama nation of Indians.

At the conclusion of the Yakama treaty in the year 1855, Kamaikum was understood to be the authorized head chief of the nation. Since the ratification of said treaty, however, he has lived hundreds of miles from the reserve, and has never performed any service of a public character. He has been repeatedly urged to come upon the reservation and live and perform the duties of chief, but has refused to do so, so that, until recently, they have been without a leader, a man of their own choice, to represent them. An Indian by the name of Spencer was appointed chief by Superintendent Gery, and performed the duties of the office for a brief period, until removed by the same power that appointed him. It was "expected of a chief that he would be called npon to perform many services of a public character, occupying much of his time." In the absence of a chief, much of the work that very properly belongs to him, and which would be very appropriate for him to perform, has devolved upon the agent and greatly increased his labors. While the Indians were assembled at the agency last winter to receive their annuity goods, I thought it a suitable time for them to elect a chief. After some talk with them upon the subject, I proposed that they nominate candidates and proceed at once to elect their officer. Prominent Indians, four in number, were nominated and voted for by ballot. Joe Stwire having received the largest number of votes was declared duly elected. He entered upon his duties January 1, 1868. In the selection of Joe Stwire as head chief the Indians have made a good selection, one which meets my hearty approval.

I am gratified to learn from the department at Washington that the claims of Spencer, which should have been satisfied long since, will be paid at an early day, and that funds will be remitted soon for the pay of Joe Stwire. Now that a chief has been elected and his duties are being faithfully performed, I trust that funds will be placed at my disposal regularly and promptly for his payment.

While the Indians were assembled in convention, they voted for having a change made in the treaty, so that instead of a tinner, a saddle and harness maker might be employed. I have informed the department of their wishes, and believing that such a change would be advantageous to them, have recommended that it be made. It has been suggested that the tinner could repair and make harness. It would be difficult, I think, to find a tinner that understood harness-making; and if he could be found, he might not be just the man that was needed in other respects;

besides, to make it thrifty he should understand his business well. I hope the wishes of the Indians will be regarded, and that such action will be taken as will bring about the desired change.

It seems to me but just and right that the $500, which has been appropriated annually by Congress for the pay of head chief, and unexpended, should reach the Indians and be applied to their benefit in some way. If Congress would make the change in the treaty that the Indians have asked for, and together with that would make an appropriation of $1,000 annually (in view of the above deficiency) for five years, for the purchase of leather and material for making harness and saddles, which could be made up by the boys of the school under an instructor, teaching them a useful trade and putting into the hands of the Indians what would enable them to be thrifty in their farming interests, I know of no other way in which the money could be better invested.

The saw mill has been kept in running order and has furnished the agency and the Indians with lumber for building houses and making fences and other needful improvements. The quantity of lumber sawed during the year ending June 30, 1868, was as follows: 1st quarter, none; 2d quarter, 11,107 feet; 3d quarter, 62,486 feet; 4th quarter, 89,521 feet; total 163,114 feet. Of this about 100,000 feet was for the Indians, who furnished the logs at the mill and took away their lumber to their homes, all without expense to the department.

The flouring mill has been kept in repair, and rendered good service. The quantity of grain ground during the year ending June 30, 1868, was, 1st quarter, 1,807 bushels; 2d quarter, 3,604 bushels; 3d quarter, 628 bushels; 4th quarter, 645 bushels; making in all 6,684 bushels. During the year we have purchased and put in good running order one smut machine, costing us $300. This enables us to make flour for the reservation that would compare favorably with other mills in the country. Our flouring mill is too small to accommodate for storage and other purposes, and we have resolved upon putting on an addition at the side, which will be done to accommodate the incoming harvest.

That the employés of this agency are industrious and faithful in the performance of their duties will appear from the following exhibit of the value of the labor of some of the principal mechanics for the year, compiled from their monthly reports:

Plough and wagon maker, $1,305, and 11 days at other work.

Blacksmith, $1,980 44, and 26 days at other work.

Gunsmith, $1,295 35, and 23 days at other work.

From the report of Rev. A. C. Fairchild, superintendent of teaching, which accompanies this, it will be seen that much may be done to elevate and instruct Indian children. The Indian schools exert a wholesome and Christian influence. I am well satisfied that by continuous and well directed efforts on the part of faithful teachers the Indian children may be educated and raised up to positions of respectability and usefulness. No pains should be spared to advance them in knowledge and virtue. The educational and farming interests should be well sustained.

The Indians of this reservation are not "fading away before the breath of the white man;" there is a small increase from year to year on this reserve.

Two young men, (Indians,) who had received instruction in making harness while members of the industrial school, were employed for six months making and repairing harness, bridles, halters, &c. The clerk of the agency cut out the work and superintended the making of it. The articles made and repaired were as follows: 20 set of team harness, manufactured; repaired, cleaned, and oiled, 19 set of team harness; made, 6 riding saddles, 12 riding bridles, 10 halters; oiled, 40 horse

collars, and repaired bridles, saddles, harness, &c. The value of the articles manufactured and repaired was $1,106 50. It will be seen by our vouchers that very much of our work is done by the Indians. I find, after the years of instruction they have had and their experience in working at various kinds of business, that in the general work of the reservation it can be done with two-thirds of the money by them, and employs them and furnishes them means to purchase stock, make improvements, and prepares them in the future to take care of themselves.

During the year the Indians have built two churches; these are neatly finished; in them they worship every Sabbath; about 200 profess religion and are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, I am pleased to say, give good evidence of being new men and women in Christ Jesus.

The Indians, as a whole, belonging to this agency, are increasingly industrious and consistent. Some who have lived in and bordering upon towns, have become almost depraved and low in their habits and character as the white men with whom they have been associated and from whom they have received their instruction.

The past year we have furnished them with oxen, plows, and one Indian man to each team to break new land. With their teams, and those furnished by us, they have broke and fenced 500 acres of new land; they have built, with but little expense to the department, 25 houses, 30 barns; raised about 20,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of corn, and 3,000 bushels of oats—potatoes and vegetables in abundance. They have about 1,500 head of neat cattle and 11,000 head of horses; the agent is giving supervision to their stock, so as to improve the breed.

The year past has been one of great economy, as will appear from a consideration that $7,238 75 that was due us in December, 1866, from late Superintendent Waterman, has not been paid. I have kept out of debt, but have been compelled to use means in some instances slightly differing from my instructions. Any seeming indifference to instructions given in using means will find an explanation in the press of circumstances under which I have been placed by the above deficiency. I confidently look to have the above amount remitted soon.

In conclusion permit me to say, after a residence of more than 20 years in this country and eight upon this reservation, I am better qualified to judge of Indian character, and what is needed to secure and perpetuate peace with the Indian tribes, than in former years.

Give them stability and uprightness in their treaty stipulations; put men among them who respect law and who will encourage them by a wholesome example, and they will leave off their wanderings and adopt the habits of civilized white men, in building up monuments of comfort and wealth.

Respectfully submitted:

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

General T. J. McKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 5.

FORT SIMCOE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
June 30, 1868.

SIR: The following report in relation to the Yakama industrial school is respectfully submitted for the year ending June 30, 1868, and also for the present month.

During the present month the children have been in school as usual. Out of school hours they have been weeding, hoeing, and preparing coal wood.

The school has been in session eight months and a half. Mr. N. E. Pearce has had under his intruction 23 children—8 girls and 15 boys. These children have been taught in the common English branches, and show by examination that a good degree of progress has been made. One class of 12 wild youths, many of whom could not speak a word of Chinook or English at the beginning, has been taught to read and spell readily, and to pronounce quite distinctly. In all the branches taught here, except arithmetic, I think they acquire knowledge as rapidly and retain it as well as white children. I esteem the present class of students to be industrious, obedient, and trusty. Religious instruction has been given them every day. A meeting for prayers and religious conversations has been held every week through half the year; and 12 of the children give evidence of being Christians. There has been no sickness worthy of note among them this year, but very little wrangling, and but a single case of severe corporeal punishment; they have been easy to manage by firmness, by kindness, and by the use of few words.

The showing which follows is an approximation to the amount of labor performed by them during the past eight and a half months.

They have gathered and placed under shelter—

Carrots, bushels	60
Turnips, bushels	20
Cabbage, tons	2
Potatoes, bushels	100
Corn, bushels	40
Wood—fitted for stove, cords	80
Garden—planted and cultivated, acres	4½
Manure and dirt moved, loads	500

According to a moderate estimate made in a monthly report, the boys' labor is worth, for the time they have been here, $510, or $720 a year. I think it may be truly said that the school is industrial and can be made self-sustaining.

At the boarding-house the girls have been instructed by Mrs. N. E. Pearce in all matters of housekeeping. They have made butter sufficient for the school, the boys bringing the milk to them. I think it is not saying too much to say that order, economy, cleanliness, and a Christian example characterize the boarding-house.

Mrs. J. H. Wilbur, one of the teachers, has taught the girls to card and spin, to knit and sew, and to cut and make their own clothes. The following exhibit of her labor for the year includes her report for the month of June:

Pants, 58 pairs, at $2 per pair	$116 00
Stockings, 29 pairs, at 75 cents per pair	21 75
Mittens, 13 pairs, at 25 cents per pair	3 25
Dresses, 38, at $2 each	76 00
Cloaks, 7, at $2 each	14 00
Jackets, 12	30 00
Cape, 1, at $1	1 00
Quilted skirts, 8, at $2 each	16 00
Under-skirts, 2, at $1 each	2 00
Bed quilts, 2, at $10 each	20 00
Shirts, 76, at 75 cents each	57 00
Aprons, 24, at 50 cents each	12 00

Bed ticks, 7, at 75 cents each	$5 25
Candles, 24 dozen, at 25 cents per dozen	6 00
Soap, 3½ barrels, at $5 per barrel	17 50
Labor performed in office and other places, 29½ days, at $2 per day	59 50
Total	456 75

I certify that the above report is true.

A. C. FAIRCHILD,
Superintendent of Instruction.

Rev. J. H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 6.

SKLALLAM AGENCY, SKOKOMISH RESERVATION,
August, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to forward my first annual report for the year ending August 1, 1868.

Having been very recently assigned to the charge of this agency, I cannot make a very extended report, but will confine myself to statistics and general farming interests connected with the agency.

The various tribes, parties to this treaty, have heretofore been underestimated, as there were present at the last distribution of annuities 1,000 persons, viz:

Skokomish tribe	200
Sklallam tribe	600
Chimakum tribe	100
Towanda tribe	100

FARMING, ETC.

During the past year the Indians have given more attention to farming than heretofore; the crops have been very successful, and I am inclined to believe that (if the Indians continue in their present wish to raise crops) in a few years this reservation will be self-sustaining. For further information I refer you to farmer's report marked A.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since last annual report there have been considerable improvements made, among which may be mentioned a temporary school-house, blacksmith shop, and tool-house. I have recently advertised for proposals to build the new school-house, and intend pushing the work through as rapidly as possible.

SCHOOL.

Since June last, the school has been very well attended and the scholars are making very fine progress in their studies; average daily attendance 20 boys. As soon as the new building is completed I will have from 20 to 25 female scholars, who do not attend school now owing to the lack of accommodations.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

During the last six months the Indians here suffered considerably from various diseases; the great difficulty to contend against is the fact of the Indians neglecting to follow the directions of the physician. In view of the above fact I would most respectfully call your attention to the imperative necessity for the immediate establishment of a hospital on this reserve, as I am confident that with proper care and treatment (which can only be reached through a hospital) considerable of the sickness and mortality can be checked. For further information I refer you to the report of physician, marked B. In conclusion, I would state that a majority of the Indians belonging to this agency reside in the neighborhood of Sklallam bay and Port Townsend, distance some 250 miles from the reservation, and there being no person who has any control of them in the neighborhood, they frequently obtain spirituous liquor from some party and fight among themselves, very often with sad results. To remedy this, the only way is to have all the Indians come and reside on the reserve, which they are willing to do if they can support themselves and families. To the furtherance of this object I would ask your permission to cut and sell the timber on the reserve for their benefit, as it would not only provide means to pay them for their work, but would clear some 90 acres of valuable farming lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. J. KING,
United States Indian Agent, Sklallam Agency.

Hon. T. J. McKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 7.

DWAMISH INDIAN AGENCY,
Tulalip, Washington Territory, September 18, 1868.

I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report for the year ending June 30, 1868. As you are aware, as soon as I received my appointment I was assigned by you to the Point Elliott treaty Indians, and ordered to take temporary charge of the Indians under the treaty of Medicine creek, and to make my headquarters at one of the agencies.

Immediately upon the receipt of your instructions I removed my family to the Tulalip reservation.

The treaty of Point Elliott comprises five reservations, viz: Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Port Madison, Swinimish, and Lummie. The Tulalip reservation contains 38 sections of land, and is the largest on Puget sound. The agency for this treaty is established here, consisting of 10 good substantial frame houses, and there is now two more under course of erection, one of which is nearly completed.

Since the resignation of Mr. Howe, there has been no agent residing at this place. Mr. Elder, my predecessor, had his headquarters at Olympia, and consequently there was very little done on this reservation, and I am very sorry to say that this reservation is in a much worse condition that when Mr. Howe left the service. When Mr. Howe resigned he turned over a large amount of property. When I took charge there was not more than $1,000 worth of property turned over to me by my predecessor, (see my property returns.) There has not been

a distribution of annuities under this treaty for three years, and when I took charge the Indians were very much dissatisfied; but I am happy to say that this feeling has now passed away, and the Indians appear contented and happy, willing to work and improve their lands. I would here refer you to report of my farmer, M. J. W. Hinebough. It is here that the Snohomish Indian school is situated for the instruction of both male and female children, under the supervision of that able, efficient, and good man, Rev. Father Chirouse, assisted by the Sisters of Charity and W. McStay.

They are doing a great and good work, and will meet their reward in the future by seeing their scholars grow up to be good men and women. Too much cannot be said in praise of this good work. But I am sorry to say that the funds appropriated are inadequate for their wants. I would here refer you to his report.

The saw mill at this place is sadly out of repair, and I would respectfully recommend that $1,000 be appropriated for its repair. With the proper expenditure of this amount the mill would give all the lumber needed for this treaty. I would also recommend that an appropriation be made for the erection of a hospital at this place. When it is considered that this treaty contains five reservations, remote from the central agency, you can readily see that it is almost impossible to treat the sick properly, with their mode of living in the open air and smoke of their houses. The appropriation should not be less than $2,500.

I would here refer you to the report of Dr. Whittemore, the physician, who is able and competent for his work.

The Swinimish reservation, situated on Perry's island, is inhabited by a few degraded and roving Indians—perhaps I may say, some of the worst Indians on the sound. I would recommend the sale of this land, and the removal of the Indians to the Lummie reservations.

The Lummie and Port Madison Indians are an industrious and energetic people, obtaining their subsistence from the soil, and I may say that they are the best Indians we have. The Indians under this treaty number about 5,000 all told.

The treaty of Medicine creek comprises the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxon, and South Bay reservations.

The Puyallup reservation contains some of the best land in the territory. The Indians are industrious and good people, getting subsistence principally by farming and the raising of large crops.

The school at this place has been discontinued for the present, to allow the funds to accumulate, as it is found impossible to instruct the children without clothing and subsisting them, and the fund for this purpose is inadequate for this purpose at present.

It is contemplated to erect a saw mill at this place next spring. Nisqually reservation is situated about 12 miles from Olympia, and the Indians subsist principally from the chase. The land is not of a good quality, and is only used for grazing. We have here 175 sheep.

The Squaxon and South Bay reservations are situated about 10 miles from Olympia, on the sound, and the Indians are a degraded people, working for the whites and spending their money for liquor.

I would recommend that this land be offered for sale and the Indians be removed to Puyallup, where it is to be hoped the example of good men may improve them.

During my residence of 16 years among the Indians of this Territory. I have always found that when they come in contact with the whites they become a degraded people, contracting all of the vices of the whites and none of their virtues; and I would here say that I believe it neces-

sary to have them all removed from the towns and villages on the sound, and keep them as much as possible on the reservations to which they belong.

In conclusion, I may say that I believe that I have done the Indians under my charge considerable real good, and hope in the future to do still more.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. HALE,
U. S. Sub-Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

General T. J. McKENNEY,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 8.

TULALIP INDIAN RESERVATION,
September 16, 1868.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report, which will be brief, owing to the short notice given to furnish same. The number of children now in attendance are 44—30 of whom are males and 14 females. Out of this number there are 15 in the Second Reader and 10 in the Third; these are taught writing and arithmetic; the remainder are instructed in the lower branches, such as spelling and reading. The children who are in charge of the sisters are progressing favorably, and though being about a month at school, they are giving evident signs of reform both in cleanliness and general deportment.

This season, I regret to say, the children have suffered and are still suffering from sickness of various diseases, particularly measles, which has in one instance proved fatal.

Owing to the great drought we have had this season we expect but a very poor return from our crops; this, together with the low figure at which the legal tenders are rating, will leave us, I fear, deficient of many necessaries for the proper maintenance of the institute.

The barn which the late agent set about erecting still remains unfinished. There is much need of a road from the store which is situate on the reservation.

I have caused the buildings of the sisters to be completed, to their satisfaction.

I am very much in need of funds just now, having received only $1,747 75 since date of new contract. I must here request you to use your influence with the Indian department in obtaining for me a further increase to the present appropriation, as it is quite inadequate to meet the demands and carry out the intentions of the department.

Up to this time the Indians of the reservation, and I might venture to say the majority of the Indians of the sound, are becoming gradually worse; however, I trust that under your administration they may be reclaimed, as heretofore the worst of crimes have been committed, and the parties so offending have been to a considerable extent allowed to go unpunished.

I beg to tender you my warmest thanks for the kind disposition you have already evinced to aid me in my arduous undertaking, and remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

E. C. CHIROUSE.

H. C. HALE, *Indian Agent.*

No. 9.

QUINAELT INDIAN AGENCY,
March 31, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following brief annual report for the fractional year ending March 31, 1868.

Considerable improvement has been made at this agency during the past fractional year in regard to the condition of the Indians and the means of their education. We have completed our school-house, which is a good building, 20 by 30 feet, the lower part of which is used for a school-room, the upper for a sleeping apartment for the boys. A good and convenient dwelling-house has also been erected for the teacher, the upper part of which is used as sleeping apartments for the girls; this is a good frame building, 30 by 32 feet, where the children are boarded and the girls instructed in sewing, knitting, and housework in general, and under the very efficient instruction of Mr. and Mrs. Chatlin have made great progress in learning. We have now a school of ten scholars, after having in some measure overcome the opposition and superstitious notions of the Indians in regard to the subject of education.

Our farming operations have not amounted to much, the nature of the soil and climate on the coast being altogether unfavorable for agricultural pursuits; some little pasturage is all that can be obtained from the land after being cleared at great expense. I have found a good route from the beach to the prairie, where the agency was first located, and after a careful examination pronounce it to be the most fitting place for it. A good school farm could be made and cultivated at a trifling expense; also an excellent reservation farm for grazing, where all the hay could be cut that was needed for the reservation team and Indians' horses through the winter. The way things are at present, everything in the shape of feed or provender has to be bought and shipped in at a great expense. Another advantage would be, the school could be more successfully carried on when the children are away from their parents, so that their influence over them would in a great measure be lost; consequently the teachers would have less to contend with and overcome on account of the tenacity with which the children cling to the traditions of their people.

And now, sir, in retiring from the service I trust that the means which have been employed for the civilization and benefit of the Indians here may be crowned with success.

JOSEPH HILL,
Indian Sub-agent.

T. J. MCKENNEY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 10.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
July 31, 1868.

SIR: In submitting this my fourth annual report I deem it unnecessary and useless to reiterate the recommendations made in my former reports; but would say that I am still of the opinion of their necessity.

The condition of the Indians under my charge has not changed materially since my last annual report; they are still slowly improving in a knowledge of agriculture and taking more or less interest in stock-raising and the improvement of their buildings and farms, in which they are taking a considerable pride in trying to make them look like the "whites," in which I have assisted them as far as I have been able, believing in "helping those that try to help themselves."

The conduct of the Indians during the past year has been orderly with but few exceptions, and no case of whiskey-drinking has occurred in this agency for the past two years; in this there has been a very great improvement, as it used to be an almost universal thing for these Indians to drink upon every opportunity. But the prosecution of some of the unprincipled persons engaged in furnishing them liquor—which I have been able to do through information furnished by the Indians themselves—has had a good effect in putting a stop to this nefarious practice.

The past winter was one of the most severe that I have experienced during twenty-two years' residence in Oregon, the snow covering the ground for about sixty consecutive days to the average depth of one foot, and quite a number of the Indians' horses and cattle died from starvation, and some of them feeding almost the last bushel of wheat they had; but it is a lesson they are profiting by, for the majority of them are now engaged in cutting and putting up more hay than they have ever done before.

The severe cold froze out about all the winter wheat that was sown last fall by both Indians and department—some 150 acres; in this we have been very unlucky, this being the second year now that the most of the winter wheat has been killed, and it has almost discouraged the Indians from sowing fall wheat, and would have done so entirely were it not that that which lived is the best grain now growing on the agency. But as a considerable portion of their land is very foul, I shall still continue to have them summer fallow and sow as much grain in the fall as possible.

I have had a few, as an experiment, sow some wheat in June, and if it should prove a success I think the most of it in the future should be sown at that time, for it would then get such a start before the cold weather as not to be liable to winter-kill.

Owing to the backwardness of the season and the scarcity of seed, together with the poor condition of the stock, a less breadth of ground was sown this spring than last; but what was put in was in better order than usual, and I think the yield will be considerably more per acre than common, as a considerable of it is on new ground which has been broke and fenced by the Indians this season.

The number of acres in cultivation this year, and the estimated yield, is as follows, by Indians: Wheat, 485 acres, estimated yield 6,790 bushels; oats, 335 acres, estimated yield 8,375 bushels; potatoes, 62 acres, estimated yield 6,200 bushels; carrots, &c., 15 acres, estimated yield 1,500 bushels; peas, 12 acres, estimated yield 240 bushels; onions, 3 acres, estimated yield 300 bushels; cabbage, 5 acres, estimated yield 5,000 head; timothy, 65 acres, estimated yield 162 tons; wild grass, 100 acres, estimated yield 200 tons. Total number of acres in cultivation by Indians, 1,082.

The following is the number of acres in cultivation by the department, for seed, forage, and subsistence of old and destitute Indians:

Wheat, 35 acres, estimated yield 700 bushels; oats, 35 acres, estimated yield 1,400 bushels; potatoes, 2 acres, estimated yield 400 bushels; timothy, 30 acres, estimated yield 75 tons. Total number of acres in cultivation this year, 1,184.

At the early day that the reports from this coast have to be made, it is a difficult matter to estimate the amount the growing crops will yield; as was the case last year, the wheat crop falling short of the estimate from two to three bushels per acre, on account of the extremely hot weather the latter part of the season, which prevented the grain from filling well, which result was not anticipated when making the estimate.

The hay crop is about all cut, both by the department and Indians, and will fully come up to the estimate; and I think the balance of the crops this year will, if anything, exceed the estimate, for they all look very well.

The severe cold during the fore part of winter freezing out so much of the fall wheat, and the Indians feeding all their oats to their stock during the snow, I found that it was absolutely necessary that I should purchase seed for them in order that they might make a crop this year, which I did, paying for it out of their annuity funds, and issued it to them, together with what the department had on hand, in sufficient quantity to raise enough subsistence for themselves and stock for the coming winter.

During the high water last winter, which was higher than had ever been known on this stream before, a channel large enough to let the whole stream through was washed around the east abutment of the dam; as soon as the water had subsided enough, I called out all the Indians and at once put in a dam across the new channel. The Indians worked cheerfully, although it was very cold and the ground covered with snow, I only feeding their teams while engaged in hauling logs, brush, rocks, &c., and we had the mills again running the 4th of February. The mills have cut, during the last year, 78,780 feet of lumber, and ground 3,944 bushels of wheat.

In my report for 1867 I urged upon the attention of the department the necessity of some provision being made for the employment of a farmer and a blacksmith at this agency, and also gave my reason then why it should be done. Whether it has been recommended to Congress or not, I am at present uninformed, as I have not received the honorable Commissioner's report for last year. But I would respectfully say that some provision *must* be made, if it has not already been done, or it will be impossible to carry on this agency successfully, and I hope the department will give the matter a serious consideration.

For details in regard to the sanitary condition of these Indians, also condition of schools, mills, shops, &c., I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the several employés herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS HARVEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 11.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
July 28, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the manual labor school under my charge:

On taking charge of the school, December 1, 1867, I found the scholars very much scattered. I succeeded in getting a few together, and since

that time there has been a steady increase of scholars up to the present time. I have as many regular scholars as I can take care of in the present house. There are 30 scholars on my school-list—23 boys, 7 girls; total, 30.

There have been no deaths, and but very little sickness since the school has been under my charge. They have been taught spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. The girls have also been instructed in the culinary department and in needle-work. Some of the boys and girls seem to take an interest in their studies. I cannot say that they take that interest in their outdoor work that they should. I learn them to work, but whether I succeed in learning them to love it will have to be determined in the future. I think it highly probable that some of them will make successful farmers by proper training. We have a very fine garden this year, consisting principally of potatoes, cabbage, parsnips, carrots, beets, peas, beans, and corn; we have also a very fine strawberry bed that has been cultivated by the boys, but owing to late frosts they did not yield more than one-fourth of a crop. This year our turnip crop was an entire failure; they were destroyed by bugs.

The advantages accruing to the Indians and to the government are so numerous and obvious that they must in full force strike every one at the first glance. All know that frequent changes in instructors and modes of instruction are invariably disastrous to the interest of a school among white children, and experienced teachers know that they are much more so among Indians, who are naturally shy, reserved, and suspicious, and need a long acquaintance before anything like complete confidence is felt by them. Now, frequent changes utterly preclude the possibility of such confidence being established. Again, a long acquaintance is necessary in order to obtain a knowledge of the peculiar traits of Indian character; without this knowledge all efforts to educate them will be entirely abortive.

Allow me here to invite your attention to the necessity of building a chimney in that portion of the building occupied by the teacher and his family during the winter, as the house is neither comfortable nor healthy.

I would also suggest and respectfully urge upon your notice the utility of setting apart 20 or 25 acres of farming land for the use of the school; also, the purchase of one pair of horses, harness, and farming implements for the exclusive use of the school. In conclusion, permit me to return you my cordial thanks for the interest you have constantly manifested in the welfare of this school.

T. S. JEFFRIES, *Teacher.*

AMOS HARVEY,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 12.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, July 25, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to present this, my seventh annual report, of the condition of Indian affairs at this agency.

Your circular, dated the 6th instant, requiring my annual report to reach your office by the 1st proximo, has only just been received by me. This report will, therefore, be less complete in detail than I could wish, in consequence of the hurried manner in which it is necessarily prepared.

The three tribes of Indians under my charge, confederated by the treaty of 9th June, 1855, consist of the Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, and Umatillas, numbering in the aggregate 847 souls, as per census taken by me on the 25th of March last, and classified as follows:

Name of tribe.	Name of chief.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	To'al.
Cayuses	Howlish Wampo	87	155	78	61	381
Walla-Wallas	Homli.	62	96	34	31	223
Umatillas	Wenap-Snoot	67	111	35	30	243
Total		216	362	147	122	847

It will be observed that the last census shows a material increase in the number of Indians on this reservation. These Indians were induced to come and live on the reservation by the example presented to them by members of their own tribes—Walla-Wallas and Umatillas—who cultivate the soil, and by the moral suasion of the agent, who has never relaxed his efforts to bring here all Indians who were parties to the treaty.

There are yet several hundred Indians belonging to these tribes living on the Upper Columbia, who never have partaken of the benefits of the treaty, and, indeed, have never even visited the reserve. Being far away from any thoroughfare of the whites, they have caused no trouble to the country, and live on fish and roots, in which that region abounds.

The past year has witnessed the usual prosperity of my Indians in pastoral and agricultural pursuits, together with other evidences of a permanent transition from barbarism to civilization.

The area of land in cultivation will exceed that of last year, and the growing crops promise an abundant harvest. The number of acres planted this spring may be estimated as follows: Five hundred acres of wheat, 100 acres of corn, 150 acres of oats, and at least 400 acres in potatoes, peas, timothy, hay, melons, squashes, onions, parsnips, and other kinds of vegetables.

I believe it is clearly demonstrated that all Indians who can be induced to cultivate the soil are improved in all respects, and present a striking contrast to their surrounding friends and relatives, who still adhere in a greater or less degree to their primeval customs.

Years of patient effort are required to thoroughly sever the untamed savage from the aboriginal habits of his fathers, and the thankless task is not unfrequently repaid by a complete retrogression on the part of the ungrateful ward, who suddenly levants to the mountains to hunt and to fish, at a time when his cereal harvest is bending its golden head for the sickle.

However, it is gratifying to know that, year by year, the number who rely mainly on the products of the farm for their livelihood is increasing, and it is not too much to expect that by the time the treaty expires all may subsist solely by the art of the husbandman.

The last winter was more than usually severe, yet the Indians lost but little of their stock; the greater number, however, were short of seed in the spring, but sufficient for all their wants was furnished by me.

The annuity goods last received being of better quality than formerly, and more adapted to their wants, gave satisfaction to nearly all.

I would here suggest, respectfully, that more ploughs of the same description as those last received, together with good common strong harness, will be required for the next season.

For some time past no misdemeanors or crimes of a serious nature have been committed. At the last term of the district court, efforts were made by me to have white men brought to punishment for selling spirituous liquors to Indians, but, I regret to add, without avail. Juries in this country seldom convict on Indian testimony.

Although we have been without a physician for a great portion of the year, the sanitary condition of the Indians has been remarkably good.

The Indian school, under the faithful management of the Rev. Father Vermeersch, principal teacher, has been in constant operation during the year, and the pupils have progressed more favorably than we had a right to expect in view of the many disadvantages under which we labor, some of which are referred to in the teacher's report, herewith transmitted.

I have again respectfully to report that the dilapidated state of the agency dwellings render living in them much longer unsafe, not to say extremely dangerous for human life. Attention has repeatedly been respectfully called to the state of the agency buildings here in former reports, and requisitions submitted for funds therefor, but no response has been elicited. As we have a good saw mill in operation, a small sum of money would suffice to erect a few houses for treaty employés.

Last autumn, as you were duly advised by monthly reports from this office, there was much excitement among the white people of this neighborhood relative to alleged demonstrations of hostility on the part of the Indians on this reservation. The fears of the whites were utterly groundless, yet the Indians became more or less alarmed for the time being, in consequence of the attitude assumed by the whites and the rumors throughout the country that their lands were to be taken from them by force. The Indians remained peaceable, however, committed *none* of the various crimes and depredations attributed to them by the fervid diatribes of the local press and the distempered fancies of those who were governed alone by their vivid imaginations, or a morbid desire to surreptitiously possess themselves of the Indian lands, and the excitement which had obtained in the white settlements died away for want of fuel to feed on.

At the present writing, rumors are rife that Congress has recently enacted a law authorizing the superintendent of Indian affairs to purchase the reservation from the Indians and make a new treaty with them. Nothing relative to the matter is officially known by me as yet, but the Indians are becoming quite uneasy in consequence of the distorted information constantly being vouchsafed them by white people.

So soon as the facts regarding this law, so vital to the Indians, are known to you, I beg respectfully to be officially informed thereof, that the minds of the Indians may be gradually prepared by me in an authoritative form for the contemplated negotiation.

My own opinion is that the Indians, by judicious action on the part of those having the management of the affair, may be induced to sell their lands, with the improvements thereon, and remove elsewhere, if they can be assured of the perpetual possession of as good land, of less extent, somewhere removed and isolated from the proximity and cupidity of their civilized white brethren.

The fact is patent to anybody that this tract of land, lying as it does on the highway to Boise, Owyhee, and Salt Lake, with stage routes and roads traversing it, is entirely unfit for an Indian reservation, and the sooner it is purchased from the Indians and settled by the whites the better it will be for both races.

A great portion of the land is valuable for agricultural and grazing purposes, and if sold in small tracts of say 160 to 320 acres, it would not

be long before there would be a wealthy and populous country, where there is now only a few hundred Indians, who are being constantly annoyed, harassed, and impoverished by their too close proximity to white people who want their land.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. BARNHART,
United States Indian Agent.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 13.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 24, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with the rules of the department I have the honor to submit the following report:

The school, as in the two preceding years, has been generally well attended; especially in winter, when all the Indians are at home, the average number of scholars at that time ranging from 20 to 26. In the summer season, however, the attendance was not so large, many of them accompanying their parents into the mountains at this season of the year.

I believe the only plan to prevent the children from travelling around with their parents at this time to be the establishment of a regular boarding school. The plan of placing those children whose parents had left with some family remaining on the reservation entails with it too many dangers and inconveniences, inasmuch as it leaves them without parental control, and places them in the hands of strangers, who, of course, do not feel the same interest in their welfare and good behavior.

With very few exceptions, all the scholars are initiated in the elementary principles of arithmetic, and many of them can read well in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Saunders's Readers. They have also made satisfactory progress in writing. Accompanying this I enclose a few leaves from their copy-books, which, if you deem proper, you can forward to the department with this report.

It is my candid opinion if the children had received the benefit of a well-trained boarding school, and had been removed from their parents, they would by this time be considerably advanced, and would be able to speak our language pretty fluently.

I feel sorry that I have to report that four promising little boys have changed this temporal life for the eternal.

I am happy to profit by this occasion to return my thanks for your kindness in allowing me to distribute monthly some flour to the scholars, and from time to time some clothing to keep them clean and warm. It is easily understood that this reward is a great stimulus in inducing the children to attend school.

I again take the liberty to bring to your notice the condition of the school-house. It is entirely unfit for the Divine services on Sunday, and also for teaching. It is too small and too low. It has no fire-place, and the roof is too unsound to keep out the rain, and it is really too hard to put these children, after having made their way through the mud, snow, and cold, in a room without sufficient fire.

I have been much disappointed that the contract entered into with the government for the boarding of the children has not been carried into

effect. But I am far from laying the blame on the department, as I understand that the removal of these Indians is in contemplation, and it is certainly a wise and prudent policy to delay the outlay of any large amount of money until this question is entirely settled. But should the Indians remain on their present reservation, I sincerely hope that the delay is only temporary.

Allow me again here to repeat that a simple day-school among Indians is not calculated to produce any lasting benefit for their civilization, and I am glad to know that this is also the opinion of Mr. Superintendent Huntington, and indeed of all those who have had much experience of the habits of Indians. And if it were not that as priest I can do something for their spiritual welfare, I could not prevail on myself to continue teaching any longer; but as I am still in hopes that the contract made by the government for the establishment of a boarding school may be carried out, either here, or, in the event of their removal, at some other place, I will still continue the arduous duties of teacher.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. VERMEERSCH, *Teacher.*

WILLIAM H. BARNHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 14.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, July 20, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs of this agency

The number of Indians under my charge at this time is, as near as I can approximate to the number, not having been able to take the census for the present year correctly, as follows:

Tribes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Wascos	156	178	334
Deschutes	106	152	258
Tygh	1t0	210	370
John Day	4	9	13
Total	426	549	975

The number of Indians absent from this reservation is not large; they belong to the John Day and Tygh tribes. I have no means of knowing their number; they are scattered over a large section of country, and have never resided on the reservation since I have been in charge. I have used all reasonable means to bring them back, but as yet have not succeeded. I think I will be able to get them all upon the agency this summer and fall. I understand that there is a portion of them on their way back at this time.

I am pleased to report that the condition of these Indians has greatly improved during the past year. At no time since I have had charge have these Indians been so well contented as at present. When I first took

charge of this agency they were very destitute. Their crops had been destroyed by the drought and grasshoppers for two or three years in succession; this had greatly discouraged them, and many had left the reservation not to return. Those that remained were subsisting on roots obtained from the mountains, and a small amount of fish which they had left from the season before. I issued them grain, &c., and they got their crops in in good season. I then let them go to the salmon fisheries for 20 days. They obtained a sufficient quantity of salmon to last them nearly a year, supposing their crops would be destroyed by grasshoppers, as usual; but upon their return to the agency they were agreeably disappointed, and they harvested that season nearly 5,000 bushels of wheat, a good crop of potatoes, and other vegetables. This gave them great encouragement, and in the spring following they put in a much larger crop; but the drought damaged it very much, and the yield was very little more than the season before; however, they would have had enough to have done them until last spring if it had not been for the severity of the winter. Many of them had to feed a large amount of their wheat to keep their animals alive. This left a large portion of them destitute of seed; but your timely aid in sending wheat, &c., greatly benefited them, and they got their crops in in good season, and a much larger one than ever before. Last season they had 305 acres in wheat. This season I estimate the number of acres in wheat at 450, and the yield per acre at 28 bushels; this gives 12,600 bushels. I think it will not fall short of the above estimate, but go largely over it.

The Indians have some 40 acres in corn. It looks well, and will yield 25 bushels to the acre if not cut short by the drought. They lost all their potatoes last winter in consequence of the severe cold weather. I had to furnish them seed this spring. The amount put in is small—not more than 30 acres. The yield will be very large—at least 40 bushels to the acre. They have some nine or ten acres in peas, which will yield 12 bushels to the acre. I estimate the crop of assorted vegetables at 30 acres; they look well, and promise a large yield.

The department has in the usual amount of ground—some 50 acres—as follows:

Wheat, 24 acres; estimated yield per acre, 28 bushels.
Oats, 16 acres; estimated yield per acre, 35 bushels.
Corn, 4 acres; estimated yield per acre, 12 bushels.
Potatoes, 2 acres; estimated yield per acre, 30 bushels.
Peas, 2 acres; estimated yield per acre, 12 bushels.
Vegetables, 2 acres; estimated yield per acre, 15 bushels.

The Indians have broken and fenced some 70 acres of new land this season; the most of it is seeded, but too late, I fear, to make a crop. I have not counted it in my estimate.

There are at this time some 200 Indians engaged in farming, and the number increasing every year. The means for farming are very limited, especially in ploughs and harness—only 24 ploughs and 20 sets of harness. The harness is worn out, the most of it having been in use for at least 10 years. We should have at least 50 ploughs and 75 sets of harness; then ploughing and harrowing could be going on at the same time. Their prosperity for the last two years has given them great encouragement, and they are all anxious to engage in agricultural pursuits.

The five wagons belonging to the department are very old; most of them have probably seen some 20 years' service. This number is insufficient for the wants of the Indians, even if they were new. We need at least 12. The two log-trucks were old and pretty well worn out when I came here. They are very cumbersome, requiring two yoke of oxen to

draw them when empty. I propose to build two new ones if I can procure some good oak timber to make axles and tongues.

We have completed a ditch, which is intended to convey water to the saw and flouring mills in place of the old flume, a portion of which fell down shortly after we commenced digging the ditch. I assessed three days' labor on every able-bodied Indian on the reserve, and commenced the ditch the first day of May last. In six weeks we had the water into the mills. This ditch is a fourth of a mile in length, ten feet in width, and an average of five feet in depth. It required considerable labor to perform this work, from the fact that the greater portion of it had to be dug through clay and cobble stones, cemented very tightly. I estimate the cost of the work at not less than $1,600 or $1,800 should I have had to hire it done; but the Indians did the greater part of the work, and all that it has cost is the price of four beef cattle and about 1,000 pounds of flour, which I issued to the Indians while at work on the ditch. It has proved a success, and is a permanent arrangement. Much credit is due these Indians for the enterprise which they manifested in the completion of this work.

The flouring mill is entirely inadequate to the wants of this agency. The most that can be ground by it is 50 bushels per day, and the burs have to be kept so sharp that it cannot make good flour. The burs are but two feet in diameter, while they should not be less than three. If the mill, by a small outlay, could be made to grind 100 bushels a day, the miller could then be employed one-half of his time in the saw-mill; besides, the quality of the flour would be very much improved. We also need a smut machine. There never has been one attached to the mill. The driving-wheel has power sufficient to run a three-foot bur, and there would be but very little new machinery needed. The expense would not exceed $800. I would respectfully ask that that sum be appropriated for that purpose.

Another reason why I ask this appropriation is, that these Indians are advancing rapidly in agricultural pursuits. They will have a large surplus of flour this season to dispose of. If they had a mill that would make merchantable flour, so that they could sell their fine flour and consume the coarse at home, it would enable them to buy the necessaries they need so much, and I have no doubt but that their flour would find a ready market at home, and they be encouraged to raise wheat in large quantities and stay on the reservation.

The Indians were driven by the whites from their old hunting grounds last season, without obtaining the necessary amount of skins, even for their feet. The consequence was that they were very destitute last winter, the women generally going barefooted. The settlements are encroaching upon them on the east side of the Deschutes, so that in a short time they will be compelled to stay on the reservation, and their annuities are insufficient to purchase those articles of clothing so indispensable to them. You are well aware that their beneficial funds only amount to some $3 50 to each Indian per year, and that in depreciated currency. This has to purchase medicines, farming implements, material, &c., for the different shops, clothing, &c., &c. This is entirely insufficient to meet their necessities.

The blacksmith and wagon and plough shops are poorly supplied with tools. The blacksmith repairs a great many guns, and has to make all the tools for that purpose.

I cannot too strongly urge the importance of establishing a manual labor school at this agency. I will not give up that the day-school is a failure; far from it; it has succeeded very well under the circumstances.

The attendance has not been as regular as I could wish, but that is owing to the great distance at which these Indians live apart, and for the want of some provision made to feed and clothe the children while attending school.

When I took charge of this reservation the greater number of the employés were single men, and boarded at a mess-house. I soon became convinced that I could exercise a greater influence over these Indians by getting men for employés who had small families, that we might teach by example as well as precept.

At present, all the employés, with one exception, are men of families. It is actually necessary that some furniture for employés, such as stoves, &c., should be furnished. As there were no funds in my hands for that purpose, we have been compelled to furnish our own, though the treaty seems to convey the idea that furniture is to be found for employés. I am well aware that you have done all that any one could under the circumstances, and that these things are no fault of yours. I do not find fault with any one. I only wish to show you the difficulty under which we labor at this agency, believing the facts have not been previously stated to you. I would respectfully recommend that a small appropriation be made to keep up the different branches on this agency, as it is at all other agencies on this coast.

I am happy to state that the moral condition of these Indians has undergone a great change since I came here. Polygamy was practiced by the confederated tribes without limit. I have induced them to abandon this practice, and at the present time but very few of them have more than one wife. Gambling is not so universal among them as formerly.

I have established a Sabbath school at the agency, and the Indians take a lively interest in it. The school-house is well filled every Sunday by both young and old.

I have been very fortunate in the selection of my employés. I have no man on this agency who does not support a good moral character. On the Sabbath day the employés and their wives take each a class of Indians and give them instruction. They manifest a great interest in the moral and social welfare of these once degraded beings. I assure you that each one feels the great responsibility resting upon us of the advancement of those over whom we have charge.

The Indians are very busy at this time getting in logs to the saw mill. The greater portion of them are preparing to build. The wagon and plough maker does most of the work, as there are no extra tools that we could lend to the Indians for that purpose.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is no provision made for the support of apprentices while learning the different trades at this agency. It is very important that some provision should be made for this purpose, as the greater portion of the time allotted to this agency for the employment of mechanics has passed, and not one Indian has learned a trade yet. The apprentice has to be clothed and fed and kept from associating with other Indians; otherwise he will never learn anything. The Indians are very anxious to have a boy in both the blacksmith and wagon and plough shops, also, one in the mill. I hope you will give this subject your attention.

After the Indians had finished the ditch to convey water to the mills, I gave them passes for 20 days to go to the fisheries. They have been very successful in obtaining fish this season. They have dried the greater portion of their fish, as I was not able to furnish but a small amount of salt. They are now returning to take care of their wheat crop, and all appear to be pretty well provided with fish. As near as I can learn they *have* dried and salted about eight tons of fish this season.

I am pleased to state that we have had very few visits lately from our neighbors, the Snake Indians. They came in once this spring and drove off some 15 or 20 head of horses, one horse belonging to the department. Ten of the horses belonged to one Indian, and he followed them 20 miles, but could not overtake them. There are several more missing. The Snakes probably got 30 or 40 head this spring.

Since the Snake chief We-wa-we-wa and his band gave themselves up to General Crook these Indians feel very much encouraged to improve their farms, &c. Their dreaded enemies, the Snakes, have made raids on this agency every year since it was established, sometimes driving off 700 and 800 head of animals at a time, and killing and capturing their women and children, who, if alive, are captives in their hands to-day. As you are aware, the Snakes made a raid upon this agency a little over a year ago, at which time they killed Past-am-ine, one of the most intelligent Indians I have ever seen, wounding several others, and driving off 77 head of their horses. This was done by We-wa-we-wa and his band, the same who have recently given themselves up to General Crook. I have no doubt that the depredations of the Snakes, as far as this agency is concerned, are over, and under the circumstances we may in the future look for a great advancement in these people.

The disadvantages attending this agency are very great, as you are well aware. It is 75 miles to the nearest place where I receive and forward all my mail matter, and that over a very rough, rocky, mountain road or rather trail. It takes four days' hard travel to make the trip. I am nearly one-third of my time on the road, and even then some important papers lie in the post office quite a while before I get them. The expense of these trips foots up considerable at the end of a quarter, though I never make a trip when it can possibly be avoided.

For information concerning the department form, day-school, sanitary condition of the Indians, &c., I would respectfully call your attention to the report of the several employés, herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 15.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *July* 5, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I beg leave to submit the following report as teacher of the Indian day-school on this reservation.

On the 1st day of January last, by your appointment, I commenced my duties as teacher of the day-school at this agency, with the average attendance, for the first three months, of 12 scholars, mostly boys. Since then the attendance has been very irregular. During the planting season the parents required the services of their children to assist in the cultivation of their garden crops, and during the past month the children have been at the fisheries with their parents.

I endeavored to have the children attend school regularly, but their parents objected, telling me, as they have told my predecessors, that they were compelled to support their children, and therefore considered themselves entitled to their assistance in raising food with which to feed

them, and that while at the fisheries they could not leave their children at the agency without some person to take care of them. Another difficulty, which renders it almost impossible for a school of this kind to be successful, is the great distance which these Indians live apart, and the want of any provision being made for feeding the children while in attendance at school. In my opinion, a school conducted on the manual-labor system is the only one that will benefit them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. GILLINGHAM, *Teacher.*

JOHN SMITH, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 16.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON, *July* 29, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting this my sixth annual report of the affairs of this agency.

I take pleasure in saying that the Indians under my charge continue friendly and well disposed towards the whites, and with few exceptions seem willing to accept the situation and to devote their attention to the improvement of the lands they occupy.

They are gradually discontinuing their barbarous habits and modes of life, and are beginning to appreciate the importance and necessity of "taking thought for the morrow," and of applying themselves to steady labor during the present in order to make provisions for the future.

Heretofore their roving propensities and their complete devotion to the pleasures of the present, regardless of the future, have been an insuperable obstacle to any permanent improvement. But when they learn (as I think they are beginning to learn) that their prosperity and happiness depend upon their own exertions, their advancement in civilization will be rapid and easy.

We have only to foster this dawning spirit of industry and thrift among them, and the complex problem of their fate as a race will be soon and easily solved.

During the present year there are under cultivation on this reserve about 1,000 acres of land, planted in oats, wheat, potatoes, peas, and garden vegetables of various kinds.

Besides this, we have enclosed, for pasture, meadow, &c., about 1,000 acres. Our crops are exceedingly promising, and give promise of an unusual yield; this is especially true of the crop of oats.

We have been very much retarded in our agricultural labors this year by the fact that the government stock on this agency is fast becoming old, worn out, and unfit for use, and a fresh supply is therefore urgently needed. In view of these and other hindrances with which the employés and Indians have had to contend in their farming operations, their industry is truly commendable, and the results which they have achieved are extremely gratifying as well as surprising.

Quite a number of substantial improvements have been made upon this reservation this year by the carpenter, Mr. Thorn. These improvements consist principally in houses, barns, &c., erected for the use of the Indians.

The Indian school, in charge of Mr. F. D. Dodge, is in a prosperous condition, and has, since my last report, accomplished much good. It has in attendance regularly from 15 to 20 scholars, who seem to be *acquiring* some taste for mental improvement.

Owing to limited means I was compelled, on the 1st day of last December, to change the character of the school from a manual-labor to a day school, allowing the scholars to obtain board and lodging at their homes, though I still continue to clothe them. I am satisfied, however, both from experience and observation, that the manual-labor system is far the best that has yet been tried, and that it is, in fact, the *only* system by which we can hope to effect any permanent good.

Indeed, it is obvious, upon a moment's consideration, that it is utterly useless to attempt to elevate any individuals of a heretofore savage race without removing them from their rude associates, and thus freeing them as far as possible from all degrading influences.

So long as they remain connected with their tribes the knowledge that they may acquire at school will be either effaced from their minds or perverted to vicious ends by those absurd traditions and superstitious myths that are continually floating about among a savage people. Besides, it is evident that among the Indians physical and mental training must go together, for it is like putting new wine into old bottles to attempt to educate a mind that inhabits a savage body; mind and body must be civilized at the same time, and while the one is being stored with useful knowledge the other must be taught sober, steady, industrious habits; under such a system, not only will the pupils be benefited, but they will contribute largely by their influence and example toward the elevation of their race from its barbarous condition.

It seems to me, therefore, that an efficient manual-labor school should be attached to every Indian agency, and that the agent should be furnished with ample means for providing the school with a competent teacher and all necessary appliances, and for maintaining it upon a firm footing.

To keep up such a school in connection with this agency will cost about $3,000 per annum, and I earnestly hope that an appropriation will be made at an early day for that purpose.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has very much improved within the past year, under the care of Dr. Bensell, the resident physician. There has been but little sickness comparatively, and the diseases prevalent have been generally of the venereal type. For further information on this point I refer you to the report of Dr. Bensell.

During the past year the Indians have *generally*, as I have already remarked, remained quietly upon the reservation, devoting their time and attention to the improvement of their homes, but there have been some exceptions. Some of the Indians have shown a very lawless and unruly disposition, and have caused me much annoyance, by escaping from the reservation and roving about the adjoining settlements in idleness and dissipation, and by exciting insubordination among the other Indians.

These exceptions are due mainly, as I believe, to the tardiness exhibited by the general government in complying with the agreement made with the Indians at the time they were brought to this reservation.

As you will remember, in 1856 General Joel Palmer (then in charge of the Oregon superintendency) entered into a treaty with some ten tribes of Indians now occupying the Siletz reservation.

Trusting to the pledges of security at that time made to them, the Indians came here and settled upon the lands set apart for their use in the treaty to which I refer.

From some cause, however, that treaty was not ratified by the Senate, and the affair has remained in this position from that time until now; consequently these Indians are now, and have been for the past 12 years,

utterly without any guaranties for their future security. They are in the anomalous condition of prisoners of war in time of peace, dependent for support and even for their homes upon the uncertain charity of the government. They are mere tenants by sufferance of the lands they occupy, liable at any time to be driven from their homes by the constantly encroaching white man.

They have been repeatedly assured by those who have had them in charge that this grievance would be remedied, but these fair promises have been as repeatedly broken, and so the government has gone on from year to year gradually but surely teaching this rude, simple-minded people the bitter lesson of distrust of the white race.

The Indians are thoroughly conscious of the humiliation and insecurity of their position, and of a necessary consequence have frequently manifested their dissatisfaction by escaping when possible from a place that seemed to them intended as a prison rather than as a home for them.

Now, however, the majority of them seem to be willing to wait a little longer for some action in their behalf on the part of the general government; but a few, more suspicious than the rest, from their longer acquaintance of our race, are constantly endeavoring to excite discontent and insubordination among their companions. In view of these facts, it is not wonderful that this agency has been one of the most difficult to manage of any included within the Oregon superintendency, and if matters continue as they are, this will prove in the future a constant source of annoyance to the agent and of expense to the government. The discontent and suspicion of the Indians on this subject has been greatly increased by the action of the government two years ago, in throwing open Yaquima bay and the surrounding lands to white occupancy.

As you are aware, those lands formed a part of the Siletz reservation, and quite a number of Indians had settled upon them.

These Indians had erected houses and barns, built fences, &c., with the intention of making permanent homes there, and as no provision was made by the government for paying them for their improvements, they were actually robbed of the results of their labor and were literally thrust out of their homes by the white men that came in there to settle. This has caused much anxiety and distrust among the Indians, for the evil disposed are constantly endeavoring to persuade them that this is only the beginning of aggressions on the part of the whites, and that the whole reservation with all its improvements will be taken from them in the same way. I think, therefore, that it would be an act of wisdom as well as of justice for the government to make provisions at once for the compensation of the Indians who have suffered loss in this transaction. To do this will require an appropriation of about $10,000.

In conclusion, I would state that in my opinion it would be well, in order to quiet the apprehensions of the Indians and dispel their fears as to the future, for the government to make a treaty with those tribes that have not yet been treated with, and to make this a permanent reservation.

This would give great encouragement to the Indians, and would induce them to labor more earnestly and industriously for the improvement of the land, since they would then regard this as their permanent home. I am decidedly of the opinion that there is no other place on the Pacific coast so thoroughly adapted for an Indian settlement and at the same time so little fitted for the use of the whites as the Siletz reservation.

That portion of the reservation which is suitable for cultivation is situated some 12 miles from the coast, and is surrounded on all sides by high mountains which are filled with elk, deer, and other game, while the streams abound in fish of an excellent quality. It is not a good

grazing country, as there is no grass on the hills and mountains; what there is, being confined to the bottoms and flats along the streams. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to growing vegetables of all kinds.

It also produces oats well, and this grain furnishes excellent food for the Indians; it is easily prepared, and makes a bread which I think is far more healthful for the Indians than the bread obtained from wheat. Wheat does not thrive here, and has proven almost an entire failure during the five years that I have had charge of this agency. These and other peculiarities of the country convince me that while it would be of little value to the whites, it would furnish an excellent home for the Indians. I therefore earnestly call your attention, and that of the department, to this matter, and I hope that it will receive careful consideration.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. SIMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 17.

OFFICE KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
July 31, 1868.

SIR: My third annual report is herewith submitted. The general condition of the tribes on this reservation has been quite as favorable to progress and the development of civilization during the last year as at any time since I took charge of this agency, in the autumn of 1865.

The commencement of operations under the Klamath and Modoc treaty last fall, by which those Indians received annuity goods and a positive evidence of the government's intention to deal justly by them, inspired them with confidence and increased their zeal and industry. My extensive acquaintance with Indian tribes has discovered to me but few of greater promise than those now under my charge. Like other Indians they have their low and disgusting habits and mean dispositions, but their necessities in providing subsistence in the past have required activity, and consequently many of them are really industrious. Provided with the necessary implements of agriculture, comfortable dwellings, schools for the education of the young in manual labor and the useful sciences, ample provision being made for the promotion of their sanitary condition, their progress I predict will be rapid and permanent.

In the infancy of operations under the treaty so much time is required to inaugurate a complete system of operations, the improvement is necessarily tedious and slow; consequently it is impossible to report at this time much progress in furtherance of the objects of the treaty.

The soil of the reservation suitable for cultivation is covered with an immense turf which requires near a year to become rotten, and the means of breaking prairie during the past season having been limited, enough could not be raised this year to subsist the Indians; but I am quite confident that with the means now furnished enough ground can be broken by winter to allow the planting of a crop next season sufficient to feed all the Indians on the reservation. The saw-mill not yet being erected, no buildings suitable for hospital or school-houses have been erected, except some of rather a temporary nature, and physicians and teachers have only lately been appointed.

The Indians now in the reservation are the Klamath and Yahooskin-Snake tribes, and a division of the Modoc tribe, and a part of the Wolt-pah-pe Snakes, treated with on August 12, 1865. The Modoc high chief and a number of his people contentedly remain on the reservation, while another portion of his tribe, much attached to their old country and influenced by low whites, remain off. Military aid, considered essential in collecting them, has not yet been furnished. For a more elaborate explanation of the condition of this matter you are referred to my last three preceding monthly reports.

During the year I have exerted myself towards the improvement of the moral condition of the Indians in this charge, and am gratified to find my labors in that direction crowned with much success. Gambling, always a fertile source of trouble, has been checked, and quarrels and altercations are far less frequent than formerly. A rigid enforcement of the rules and regulations has in fine secured a quiet state of things to that formerly existing on the reservation, and the future is filled with bright prospects which will be realized if the civil and military authorities should work in unison for the promotion of the designs of the government.

A vigorous prosecution of the aims of the treaty will, during another year, find the plans of the government established on a complete working basis, and enable the agent to make a satisfactory report of the progress in agriculture and in the improvement of the moral and sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation.

You are very respectfully referred to the reports of the employés, accompanying this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Sub-agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

No. 18.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
Oregon, July 25, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department I have the honor to submit to you my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge at the Alsea Indian sub-agency, coast reservation, Oregon; also the state of affairs on the agency, &c., &c. In this agency there are four tribes of Indians, viz: Coos, Umpqua, Sinselau, and Alsea tribes, numbering as follows: Coos, 176; Umpquas, 83; Sinselaus, 127; and the Alseas, 146; making a total of 527 souls.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to report the condition of these Indians in a flourishing and healthy state, and the affairs of the agency in a prosperous condition. The crops all look fine, and at present indicate a large yield of wheat, oats, potatoes, and all other kinds of vegetables grown on the coast of Oregon. This so encourages the Indians that they are fast becoming satisfied that it is beneficial to them to work and cultivate the soil in order to reap a good harvest. During the past year they have made many permanent improvements—such as building houses, barns, and stables, making rails, building new fences, and repairing old ones. We now have under fence about 400 acres of land, and 160 acres

in cultivation. For a detailed report of the farming operations I will refer you to the report of the superintendent of farming, accompanying this.

The Coos and Umpqua tribes have a very fine crop of wheat this year, and are anxious to have a mill to flour their grain, that they may so far adopt the style of the whites in their mode of living; and as I have already become convinced that by selecting the most suitable ground, fine crops of wheat can be raised here, I would most respectfully recommend that a small mill be purchased for the use of the Indians on this agency; such a one as they have at the Siletz agency would be a very suitable one. I am satisfied that the same amount of money could not be expended in any other way that would give the full satisfaction that this would in the way of encouraging the Indians in agriculture.

The Coos and Umpquas are very intelligent Indians, and take pride in trying to improve their condition. They are obedient and dutiful, always ready and willing to perform duties assigned them by the farmer. The most of them have fine gardens aside from their general crops, and take pride in cultivating them.

The Sinselau tribe live on the Sinselau river, and cultivate the small bottoms along its side, which are very rich and produce largely. They have under cultivation about 30 acres of land, on which they raise corn, potatoes, peas, squashes, and other vegetables, which promise a good crop. They have good fisheries, and put up large quantities each year. Last fall they sold about 200 barrels of salmon to a company who were allowed to go in there with a small schooner and exchange clothing and provisions for their fish and furs. They are but little expense to the government, and give the agent but little unnecessary trouble.

The Alsea tribe, of a more inferior order, live on the Alsea river, and cultivate the small bottoms of land, which is very rich. This year they have under cultivation about 20 acres, mostly in potatoes, turnips, and carrots. Some of them are good hunters, and kill large quantities of deer, and usually exchange the skins with the other tribes for wheat, potatoes, &c.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. COLLINS,
United States Indian Sub-agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 19.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, October 10, 1868.

SIR: In making my second annual report I have been delayed partially by want of statistics and reports from the agents, and partially by urgent visits to the reservations. Hoopa Valley has demanded my especial attention, and it has been absolutely necessary to spend much time there in settling difficulties among the Indians, and investigating charges of mismanagement made against the agent through newspapers and anonymous letters. I find most of the charges loose and indefinite and

I am satisfied that many of them are without the slightest foundation in fact. Agent Pratt has evidently worked very hard for the success of the reservation, and for the general welfare of the Indians; but he appears to be extremely unpopular, and meets with strong opposition from outsiders. The settlers in the neighboring country are very bitter in their hostility to him, and I think, in many instances, have resorted to falsehood and misrepresentation with a view to effect his removal. I regret to say that many of the officers and soldiers at Camp Gaston have labored with unwonted zeal to prejudice the Indians and white settlers against Mr. Pratt, and I firmly believe had it not been for his most excellent and amiable wife (whom they all respect) his life would have been in constant peril. Mrs. Pratt is a noble, brave, and generous woman; she labors assiduously in cutting and making up clothing for Indians, and instructing the squaws in the various branches of industry, so essential to their civilization, comfort, and well-being. The Indians are well clothed and fed on all the reservations of the State, and I believe are peaceably inclined toward the white population. At Hoopa valley they have many little feuds among themselves, and some between reservation Indians and scattering bands that belong to no reservation. Their mode of settling difficulties is to kill their enemies at the first favorable opportunity, and then, if they wish to avoid a similar fate, a settlement is made with the relatives of the deceased, and the dead Indians are paid for according to their rank and station. This payment is made in Indian money, or "*ala-co-cheek*," or, perhaps, in white deer skins or woodpeckers' heads. Then all are supposed to be friendly, and they have their appropriate dance over it. It is useless to interfere with these settlements, or attempt to discourage them. The strict penalties of the law cannot be enforced in any of the northern counties of this State for killing an Indian, whether the killing be done by a white man or an Indian.

At Hoopa valley about twenty of the most prominent reservation Indians have been killed by their own class within the last year and a half, and one very prominent chief was killed by a white man. A soldier at camp Gaston last winter killed "Ceronalto John." It was regarded at the time as a cold-blooded murder, and serious apprehensions of an immediate outbreak were felt by many of the white population.

The most that I was able to do was to procure an order from headquarters and have the accused brought to San Francisco. From my observation and experience in Indian affairs, I do not believe it good policy to have a military station nearer than ten miles of an Indian reservation. When the soldiers and Indians are continually together both become demoralized.

The products of all the reservations are abundant this season, as you will see from an examination of the farming statistics made out by the several agents and already forwarded to your office. A more particular reference to them at this time will hardly be necessary for the information of the department, but I will give you a schedule of the most important articles produced on each reservation. At Hoopa valley 6,500 bushels of wheat have been raised, threshed, and carefully stored; 300 bushels of corn; 3,000 bushels of apples; 1,000 bushels of peaches; about 2,000 pounds have been dried for future use. There were also 1,600 bushels of oats raised; 50 bushels of barley; 2,000 bushels of potatoes, and 225 tons of hay.

At Round valley the products are still more abundant, given in by the agent as follows: Wheat, 7,140 bushels; corn, 8,000; oats, 2,500; barley, 2,025; potatoes, 10,000; turnips, 1,500; hay 320 tons, &c.

At Smith river the products are given as follows: Wheat, 1,500 bush-

els; corn, 25; oats, 5,000; potatoes, 5,000; turnips, 200; peas, 750; carrots, 150; hay, 80 tons.

These are estimates made by the agent before the harvest, and since the harvest I am informed by Mr. Orman that the wheat and oats did not turn out as well as anticipated, on account of the damp, foggy weather. The grain was struck with rust and mildew before it fully matured.

The Tule river Indian farm has been remarkably fruitful this season, only about 350 acres cultivated, producing 2,055 bushels of wheat; 400 bushels of corn; 36 bushels of rye; 1,281 bushels of barley; 30 bushels of potatoes; 50 bushels of turnips, and 75 tons of hay.

The stock of cattle at Round valley and Hoopa valley is gradually increasing. We allow no calves or cows to be killed. We raise large numbers of hogs, and feed the Indians on pork and bacon through the winter, at which time cattle are usually unfit to kill.

At Hoopa we buy beef for the Indians during the farming and harvesting, so as to kill as few of the reservation cattle as possible when hurried with work.

Within the last six months 150 straggling Indians have been collected and provided with horses on the Round valley reserve and I am in hopes to gather in many more. I regret exceedingly that Congress did not see fit to appropriate the $5,000 I asked for to defray the expense of removing the Smith river Indians, and incidentally to gather in the 150 (or thereabouts) who have escaped from Smith's river within the last three or four years, and gone back to their old haunts in the mountains. The appropriation of $3,500 in currency is entirely inadequate. I may possibly be able to remove those now on Smith river farm for that sum, but I am anxious to gather in all that properly belong there, as their relatives will be much more contented to remain with them.

The number of Indians at Smith river has decreased, not only by escapes but by severe sickness among them; measles, diarrhœa, and other epidemics. I have not yet been informed of any cases of smallpox among them, though several cases have occurred in the immediate vicinity. I shall avail myself of the earliest practicable opportunity to remove those Indians to Hoopa and Round valley after I am placed in funds to defray the necessary expense.

If I succeed I shall have reason to congratulate myself and the department upon having accomplished a work of great importance to the Indian service of California. This move will greatly reduce the expense of Indian affairs in the northern portion of the State, and I hope will enable us to do more for the mission Indians in the extreme southern portion of the State. Immigrants from Texas and other border States are rapidly settling in among the mission Indians, and robbing them of their old homes, which they have occupied for more than half a century.

The Indians of California are becoming more and more anxious for a permanent home.

I have men now engaged in splitting out stakes and shingles and building a large number of Indian houses at Hoopa valley for the Smith river Indians and such others as I can collect together.

A high sense of duty compels me to repeat my recommendation of last year for the purchase of the Madden farm at Tule river. The products of this year clearly demonstrate the wisdom of such a purchase. Real estate in the whole southern portion of the State is rapidly advancing. In less than three years the Madden farm will be worth double the price now asked for it. It is unquestionably the best and most fruitful tract of land in Tulare county. The cost of fencing is so great that but a small portion of it has been cultivated heretofore. Much more could

be enclosed and many scattered bands of Indians brought in and sustained. The Indians would cheerfully go there if it were made a permanent reservation. I had cherished the hope that some appropriation would be made by the late session of Congress to enable me to establish a reservation for the Mission Indians in Los Angelos, San Diego and San Bernardine counties.

I have instructed Special Agent Stanly to gather as many as he can at San Pascual and Pala. The Indians have owned that land for thirty-four years and have occupied it for more than half a century. It is my intention to aid them with seed and implements of husbandry, and also to make as fair a distribution of blankets and clothing among them as my limited appropriation will warrant. In my special report of December 6, 1867, I suggested the propriety of having San Pascual valley and Pala set apart as a reservation for the Mission Indians, and in my letter to you, dated the 15th day of July last, I asked for instructions in reference to a survey, and as yet have received none.

Real estate in that section is much sought after, and the country is being rapidly settled up; it is hardly to be expected that the Indians can retain their old homes much longer unless something is done by the government to protect them. The grants given to the Indians under the secularization laws have never been presented to the Board of Land Commissioners, organized to settle private land claims in California, consequently the white settlers pay very little attention to their claims.

Some immediate steps will be absolutely necessary to protect the Indians in their rights and to prevent the interference of the whites.

I shall feel greatly obliged to you for any instructions you may see fit to give me on the subject.

I think an official survey of those Indian lands should be made without delay, and an order made withdrawing them from sale or entry and setting them apart as a permanent home for the Mission Indians, not merely for such as now reside there but also for such as may be collected from the surrounding country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 20.

SMITH RIVER INDIAN FARM,
California, July 31, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the Indian department I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs connected with the Smith River Indian agency.

According to a census recently taken I find that the decrease of the Indians here is somewhat greater than the increase. There seems to be a gradual diminishing of all the tribes of Indians in this section of the State, as great among those who have never lived upon a reservation as among those who have. The most plausible reason I can give for this is that they cannot stand civilization. The customs and habits of the white man being so entirely different from what they have heretofore been accustomed to, I have no doubt is the principal cause of this gradual falling off.

The social and moral condition of the Indians within my jurisdiction *will compare* favorably with any other tribes on the coast. Many of

them having lived with the whites during their early childhood, learned to talk our language very well, and acquired many useful and beneficial habits. Some of them are tolarable mechanics, and most of them are excellent farm hands. All the work on this farm is performed by the Indians under the supervision of the several employés. Since taking charge of this agency (18 months ago) I have had but little trouble in managing the Indians. I have endeavored to treat them kindly and impartially, in hopes thereby to gain their respect and confidence, and I am pleased to say that I have succeeded beyond my expectations.

We have under cultivation this year about 280 acres, viz:

	Acres.	Estimated yield.
Wheat	85	1,500 bushels.
Oats	60	5,000 bushels.
Timothy hay	40	80 tons.
Potatoes	45	5,000 bushels.
Peas	30	750 bushels.
Vegetables	20	20 tons.

All of which at the present time is looking well, and unless some unforeseen contingency should destroy them, there will be an ample supply to meet the wants of the Indians during the coming year.

In most of my monthly reports to the honorable Commissioner, I have had occasion to state that the Indians under my charge were peaceable and well disposed. I have the satisfaction of being able to say that the same feeling exists among them at this time, and in no single instance have they manifested or shown any feeling of a revengeful or malicious character towards any of the employés or other whites with whom they have had to do. During the past year they have been well provided with food and clothing and have been as confortable as it is possible to make them. All of them, both male and female, old and young, have a natural propensity for gambling, and in many instances gamble off their blankets and clothing even to destitution. I have tried every way that I could conceive of to put a stop to it, but as yet I have only partially succeeded.

On the 4th of the present month I made it a point to have them look as well and have as good a time as my limited means would permit. Many of those belonging to the agency, in connection with neighboring tribes, were fixed up in holiday attire, (Indian style,) and turned out 300 strong to celebrate the anniversary of our country's birth. A happier set of beings I never saw; they manifested as much zeal and patriotism in the exercises of the day as any American citizen possibly could. My object in doing this was to make them understand that the government was their friend, and that so long as they continued friendly and peaceable they would be well cared for.

In my last annual report I had occasion to call your attention to the fact that all the land used for Indian purposes at this agency was leased from settlers, and that the Indians manifested considerable dissatisfaction in not being able to call the land their own. The same feeling exists at this time; there is scarcely a day but what I am asked the question, "when is the government going to buy the valley?" I am fully convinced that the purchase of this valley, or a portion of it, for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians, would exert a very beneficial influence over them.

There are many improvements that could and ought to be made here in order to carry on this branch of the department properly, but from the

fact that all the land is leased, and no certainty as to how long the agency will be continued, I have deemed it inadvisable to make any more improvements other than those that actual necessity required.

After an experience of two seasons' farming on this farm, I find that it will be necessary in the future to sow our wheat and oats in the fall, for the reason that by sowing in the fall the grain will be ready to harvest at least a month earlier and before there is any likelihood of rain; and then again it will save five or six weeks' work in the spring. Heretofore all the work *had* to be done in the spring, from the fact that the land was rented by the year from January 1 to December 31, and having so much work to do in a given time, some of the crops have failed because they could not be got in the ground in season. I would most respectfully recommend that in the future the land be leased for several years at a time.

All of the stock on the farm are in fine condition and gradually increasing. For a list of the number and kind, see statistical return of farming, &c., herewith transmitted. I have a good supply of farming implements on hand—enough, with one or two exceptions, to carry on the farm properly for another year.

Before closing my report, it is due from me to say that the several employés at this agency have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties. Much of the successful working of the farm is owing to their example, energy, and kind treatment of the Indians.

In concluding this report permit me to express, in behalf of the Indians at this agency, the *earnest hope* that the land now occupied by them will at some early day be purchased by the government for their future permanent home.

Hoping that my official acts for the past year have met your approbation, and that this report may prove satisfactory, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY ORMAN, JR.,
Indian Agent Smith River Farm.

Hon. B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

No. 21.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 26, 1868.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of affairs relating to the Indian service within this agency.

I have no material change to note in reference to the condition of the Indians on this reserve since my last report; the number of Indians on the reserve is about the same as last year, as will be seen by the following table:

Names of tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Wylackee.?.....	100	118	26	19	263
Pitt River.....	81	78	23	24	206
Cow-Cow.....	87	104	22	23	236
Yukas.....	103	112	22	33	270
	371	412	93	99	975

A good many Indians have died within the past year, from old age and disease, but others have come in from a distance, which keeps the number about the same. There has been no epidemic disease among them, and they have been comparatively healthy, their principal trouble being scrofula and venereal diseases, which prevail to a considerable extent. They have been fed abundantly upon the produce raised on the reservation, and have been furnished with sufficient clothing to keep them comfortable, especially in the matter of blankets, with which they have been well supplied, and thereby were enabled to pass the winter without suffering.

With a few exceptions, the Indians on this reservation have made no very great progress in civilization; they seem more inclined to practice the vices thereof than the virtues; their natural instincts incline them that way. They are, however, tractable, and easily controlled by those in authority over them, therefore it seldom becomes necessary to punish an Indian for any act of insubordination, and no case has arisen since I have had charge of this reservation which merited any severe punishment. These Indians, are, however, slowly advancing in civilization, especially the younger ones. Many of them are very expert field hands, and some of them are good teamsters, and skilled in the performance of any kind of work required on a farm. But none of them seem to have much desire to adopt our manner of living, and their ambition seldom rises higher than to perform well the labor assigned them.

I think no great degree of advancement can be expected of the adults, and I can conceive of nothing short of education that will advance the rising generation much beyond the position now occupied by their elders. The Indians within this agency are quiet and peaceful, and I can record no acts of hostility committed during the year.

The past year has been very favorable for small grain. The continued and unusual fall of rain last winter did a great deal of damage. One hundred acres sown to wheat was all turned to *cheat*, and the crops generally stood thin on the ground, caused by so much wet weather.

By reference to my statistical returns of farming, forwarded on the 22d instant, it will be seen that there has been produced on this reservation, during the year, 19,665 bushels of grain, which, added to the amount on hand from last year, (18,175 bushels,) makes a total of 37,840 bushels, which is a great deal more than enough to supply all the demands of this reservation. There is a market here for only a limited amount of supplies, and as transportation from here is too expensive, the remainder (of surplus) must remain undisposed of; but it will be readily observed that if we had a convenient market for our surplus produce this reservation would yield an amount per annum largely in excess of the expenses.

It has been my object, since I have had charge of this reservation, to make all the fencing necessary, and put up all the buildings required on the place, and during my time here the following buildings have been constructed: 2 granaries, 30 by 30 feet; 1 granary, 16 by 29 feet; 1 barn, 54 by 70 feet; 1 addition, 30 by 50 feet; 1 chicken house, 16 by 12 feet; 1 pork house, 29 by 30 feet; 1 barn, 68 by 79 feet; 2 corn-cribs, 30 by 30 feet; hog-sheds, 200.

Some of the buildings have been re-roofed and put in order this summer, and all the buildings and fences on the reservation are in good repair.

It is an object of importance to the service to raise a sufficient number of cattle on the reservation to meet the demands of the service, and I can now report that by buying a portion of our supply of beef for the

the year 1866–'67, and by the use of pork to a considerable extent, and a large amount of venison, we have avoided the necessity of killing any of the cows, and as the result we now have a sufficient number of bullocks to supply the beef required, and as no cows or heifers will be slaughtered in future the stock of cattle will continue to increase.

It has become an almost absolute necessity to purchase more mules for this reservation in order to carry on operations successfully. Those we have here are old and used up—literally worn out in the service. Some of them have been in it about 14 years. The same number of good animals could do almost double the work in the same length of time as these old mules are able to perform. An increase of mules would facilitate operations here very much, and would enable us to cultivate more land.

In reference to enlarging the area of this reservation, I would recommend, in case the project of taking the whole valley is abandoned, that two claims on the north, and one on the east side of the reservation, be purchased. I would also strongly advise the purchase of the mill, which is also on the north side, and with that and the two claims first spoken of we would have possession of all the valley land north of the reservation, which would place it in a more advantageous position than it is at present, and greatly enhance the interest of the service.

Superintendent Whiting has been attentive to the wants and interests of the service in this agency, and has furnished all the supplies that a just division of the appropriation, a rigidly economical administration of affairs, would admit of.

No change of employés has been made since my last annual report, and justice seems to require that I should say that they have been faithful and attentive in the discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. FAIRFIELD, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 22.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
California, July 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs at this agency during the year ending June 30, 1868. Assuming charge October 26, 1867, I found the Indians in a very unsettled condition, two of the principal tribes being at war with each other, some six Indians having been killed during the summer. The trouble between them originated from the efforts of one party to catch Frank, the murderer of the late agent, R. L. Stockton, his friends belonging to the other tribe. Owing to this warfare most of the Indians had become considerably demoralized.

Frank was killed shortly after I assumed charge, by a party of Indians sent in pursuit of him by me, it being found impossible to capture him alive. Successful efforts were made to stop the fighting, no more taking place, and in April last an amicable settlement was effected between the belligerents, each paying for those killed, according to the Indian custom. There is still a difficulty of long standing existing between one of these same tribes and another one on the reservation, that is likely to cause

trouble between them before long, unless a settlement can be brought about, as about six weeks ago the leader of one was waylaid and killed a few miles from the reservation by a band of Indians not belonging on the reservation, supposed to have been hired by the other party to do the deed. This occurred just at the commencement of the harvest season, and fears were entertained that fighting would occur at once, and that the crops might be lost in consequence; great efforts were made to prevent it, with success thus far, but I fear they cannot be restrained much longer, though no efforts will be spared to continue peace and bring the murderers to punishment. The Indians seem very friendly to the whites, and with the exception stated, the utmost quiet prevails among those on the reservation, and but little trouble is experienced in obtaining all the labor needed to work the reservation. Owing to the somewhat deranged state of things arising from the sudden and violent death of the late agent, and the unusually dry season, not near as much as usual was raised in the summer of 1867. In consequence, only small rations, principally flour, could be issued, but by prudent and careful management it was made to answer, and the Indians, understanding the matter, have been satisfied with what could be allowed them.

This reservation was established some four years ago, at which time the improvements by the settlers thereon were purchased. At that time most of the houses, fences, and tools were old, and many in bad repair, and their constant use since by the Indians has resulted in their almost entire destruction, very few proper repairs having been made. Much mechanical labor is imperatively necessary at the present time to provide paper, houses, sheds, and farming implements for the successful working of the reservation. I have been compelled to employ an extra carpenter most of the time, or the loss to the government from the want of farming implements, such as rollers, reapers, wagons, threshers, &c., would have amounted to thousands of dollars. I am happy to state that the crops are larger the present season than ever before raised on the reservation, and that there will be an abundance for the Indians and seed for the ensuing year. Last year all the seed used on the reservation had to be purchased. There are now belonging to the reservation about 125 head of cattle and 250 head of swine, the increase of which in another year will probably supply the reservation with all the fresh and salt meat necessary for the subsistence of the working Indians. The sanitary condition of the Indians during the year has been good. No schools have been in existence on the reservation since I have been here; could one or more be established and well maintained, with a proper fostering care of the reservation by the government, after habits of civilization were formed, it would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the Indians and their future management. This reservation is located on the Trinity river, eight miles above its junction with the Klamath. About 700 Indians are permanently located upon it. From the junction of the Trinity with the Klamath to the mouth of the latter, about 50 miles, there are estimated to be from 2,000 to 3,000 Indians. The Indians of this section are generally superior to most of the California Indians; they are well formed, of good average size, inclined to be warlike, but disposed to be friendly to the whites. From the mountainous and densely timbered character of the surrounding country for a distance of about 40 miles, it would be almost impossible to remove them to any other locality, and then only by a great expense, endangering the peace of this section while it was being done; hence I believe the establishment of this reservation was right and its location good, but to make it answer the purpose of civilizing and

keeping the Indians quiet, it is requisite that sufficient means should be furnished to enable it to be successfully carried on.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. PRATT,
Indian Agent, Hoopa Valley Reservation, California.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 23.

TULE RIVER RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA,
August 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit this my first annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency, from the 1st day of October, 1867, at which time I assumed the duties of agent, to the above date.

Upon entering on the discharge of my duties I found the condition of the service at the agency very unsatisfactory. This was not so much owing to the management of the former agent as to the unwise policy of endeavoring to conduct and manage an Indian reservation on private lands rented from individuals from year to year. This policy prevents permanent improvements, retards progress in improving the condition of the Indians, and has the effect to keep them discontented and unwilling to engage in the various kinds of labor required for making even the necessary improvements wanted for present use. While they readily engage in labor necessary to cultivate the soil and provide for their subsistence, they are averse to making any improvements, making the excuse that they have no surety that they will enjoy the benefits which would necessarily follow their labors, and that, if government will not provide them lands on which to labor, they are unwilling to labor for others.

The residence of the agent, an old adobe building without floors and unfinished, has been floored, the walls plastered, whitewashed, and made passably comfortable as a residence. An adobe stone house has been built for the storage of Indian goods and supplies; an additional granary, 15 by 28 feet, has been erected for the storage of grain; these improvements have been made during the year, and were such as the service required for immediate use. A large irrigating ditch, five miles in length, taking the water from Tule river, and a wagon road, 25 miles in length, to the pinery in the mountains, were constructed by G. L. Hoffman, former agent, by and with the labor of the Indians, with the expectation that the lands rented would be purchased by the government, and that those enterprises would be of great utility and benefit to the reservation. Should the government purchase the lands now rented they would be of great value.

The Tules mostly have comfortable adobe or frame houses and cultivate small parcels of land for vegetables. The Manachists, a part, have adobe dwellings, and others live in campoodles, made of grasses, straw, &c., and are comfortable for winter quarters; during the summer—"warm weather"—they live in temporary brush dwellings; with a few exceptions, they have not evinced any desire to cultivate any lands on their own account.

The past winter has been unprecedented on account of the quantity of rain fallen and unusually high water in the rivers. It commenced rain-

ing on the 23d of December ultimo and continued, with slight intermissions, until February. No mail communication was had with San Francisco from December 23 until the 14th of February.

Tule river was higher than ever before known by the white inhabitants. The wheat crop on the reservation suffered materially, both on the bottom lands and on the high lands adjacent to the mountains. Notwithstanding this, we have a fair crop of wheat, amply sufficient for the service, an excellent crop of barley and hay, and summer crops sufficient for the wants of the reservation.

Seeding and harvesting the crops are the periods of the year at which a large amount of Indian labor is required. At other times but few are employed, and many go out and find employment from outside parties as opportunities offer. They receive from 50 cents to $1 per day. They mostly, with some exceptions, buy clothing and groceries with their wages; in the exceptional cases their wages are spent for liquor. Were the title of the land in the government the Indians would be more constantly employed on the reservation in enlarging the area of the tillable land and in making permanent fences and improvements.

The general habits of the Indians on this reservation are far above those outside. They work cheerfully and readily, stealing is rare among them, they are not vicious, and they seem to appreciate kindness and good treatment. No cases of insubordination or disposition to disobey the rules and regulations of the agency have been manifested, with the not very rare exception of drinking too much whiskey. This is a crying evil, and until the government owns the reservation and makes provision for the punishment of white men, devoid of principle, who furnish or sell the Indians liquor on every occasion, this evil will not, I fear, be lessened. The purchase of the farm now rented has been a subject of consideration by the department and, I believe, of the Committee on Indian Affairs. It is a subject which should be settled at an early day. The interest of the government, as well as the prosperity of the reservation and the welfare of the Indians, require it. The longer the delay the more difficult and expensive will it be to find and secure a proper location, should a removal of the Indians be made. I am satisfied that at the present time the expense attending the selection of a new location and the removal of the Indians would far exceed the amount required for the purchase of the farm. I am aware that there is questionable propriety in the government purchasing lands for Indian reservations while there is so large extent of public domain; but here in southern California the public domain, such as is valuable for agricultural purposes, is covered by Mexican grants or has passed into the ownership of private individuals, and hence the difficulty, at this late day, in finding government lands not occupied or claimed by individuals, suitable and proper for a reservation.

The farm rented contains 1,280 acres, one-third of which is or could be made tillable, suitable for agricultural purposes. The buildings, aside from the Indian houses, are the agent's residence, an adobe building, one story, 45 by 36 feet, partially finished; an adobe stone house, 12 by 18 feet; one frame granary 14 by 50 feet; one ditto, 15 by 28 feet; blacksmith shop, employé residence, and Barby house, all adobe buildings; one hay shed, 40 by 60 feet.

The land not suitable for tillage is well adapted for grazing purposes. An orchard of peach trees and fig trees, all in bearing, producing fruit sufficient for the wants of the reservation, a vineyard of 1,000 vines producing abundance of grapes. These could be enlarged to any extent; government land adjacent to the farm enclosed, 800 acres, partly in cultivation, which amount of tillable land could be very considerably enlarged.

A school of 25 scholars—females—was commenced by the agent's wife in November last, and continued to May 22. It was discontinued on account of illness of teacher. The attendance of the Indian girls was quite regular and their improvement encouraging and satisfactory. It is intended to continue the school on and after the 1st of October.

The health, on the reservation, of the Indians has been good, and improved up to the 1st of July, at which time fever-and-ague and fevers prevail for about three months. At the present time there are many cases of the above diseases; and also the measles has broken out on the reservation within the week. The Indians are much alarmed, and, being complicated with other diseases—many chronic cases—it is feared that many cases will prove fatal.

The Cowcos, Wechumnies, and Four-Creek Indians, numbering some 200, residing in Tulare county, as well as a large number residing in Kern county, would be in a much better situation were they placed on the reservation. They reside within a distance of 50 miles; many of them visit the reservation frequently; but the uncertain tenure of the location has prevented any arrangements for their removal to the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MALTBY, *Agent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 24.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Arizona Territory, August 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report, pertaining to the Indians of this agency, for the year ending July 31, 1868:

The tribes of this agency are four in number, and extend along the Colorado river, from Fort Yuma to the northern boundary of the Territory, a distance of nearly 400 miles. Scattered as these tribes are over so vast an extent of country, it is impracticable to procure an accurate census of them; but from the most reliable sources of information which I have found accessible in relation to this matter, it is believed that the following is a close approximation to the truth:

Yumas	2,000
Yavapais, or Apache Mohaves	2,000
Mohaves	4,000
Hualapais	1,500
Total	9,500

This includes men, women, and children, of all ages and both sexes.

YUMAS.

During the year the Yumas have been peaceable and friendly; no complaints concerning them have at any time reached me. Several bands of this tribe visited the reservation the past year for the purpose of seeing the irrigation canal, and the other works in course of construc-

tion here, for the benefit of the river Indians. They were greatly pleased and astonished at these works, and particularly so at the novel spectacle of 300 Indians laboring daily. Some of these parties remained and took part in the work.

YAVAPAIS.

The portion of this tribe who are attached to their head chief have been on the reservation and working daily during most of the year.

In consequence of the appearance of an epidemic, which at first was supposed to be scarlet fever, but proved to be whooping cough, which prevailed at Fort Mohave, and was recently brought to the reservation by some of the Mohaves, this tribe have all left the reservation. They assured me when leaving that they would go to the mountains to gather *mescal* and *suworrow*, which would soon be in season, and by that time the sickness (epidemic) would probably have disappeared, and they would return to the reservation.

MOHAVES.

This is the most numerous tribe of the agency, and have always lived on the Colorado river. They are industriously inclined, and manifest unvarying friendship towards the Americans. This reservation is in the midst of their former hunting grounds, which probably causes them to take more interest in its establishment and development than any other tribe of the agency. During the year fully 2,000 of this tribe have constantly lived on the reservation; most of the young men taking part and laboring daily on the irrigation canal, agency buildings, and other works intended for the benefit of the river Indians.

In the month of June last a large number of this tribe, who never before had been on the reservation, visited me for the purpose of seeing the irrigation canal, and the portion of their tribe laboring on the same, of which they had heard a great deal said by their friends, and left with an apparent good feeling of the work going on for their benefit.

Early in the month of June, an epidemic, at first supposed to be scarlet fever, but which proved to be whooping cough, broke out among the portion of this tribe who stay at Fort Mohave, about 100 miles above the reservation on the Colorado river, the ravages of which were so great as to carry off about 100 of the tribe.

Six of their doctors, or medicine men, who attempted to cure those who were attacked with this disease, having failed of success, were put to death, according to the custom of the tribe.

About 20 cases of this epidemic on the reservation came to my knowledge, probably half of which proved fatal, the casualties being children. The bodies, with all the effects of the deceased, were immediately burned. This epidemic has now almost disappeared from among this tribe.

HUALAPAIS.

During the year the Hualapais have been regarded as hostile, and the military have been prosecuting a vigorous campaign against them.

In September last two captains, named, respectively, Ah-hut-cut-wok-hoh and Ah-ho-chu-ka-mah, who previously had been living in the interior, at a place called Black Cañon, were induced to come upon the reservation. They were designated by General Gregg, the district commander at the time, who sent them here as Apache Yumas. After their

arrival on the reservation, they lived peaceably and worked daily; but as the crops of the Yavapais and Mohaves here had been matured and gathered, and in consequence of the three great freshets in the river last year, each of which overflowed all the bottom lands, it was impossible for the reservation Indians to raise much of a crop, and, therefore, these two captains, and their people from Black Cañon, could not expect much assistance from their Indian friends here; but as they manifested at the time a disposition to settle on the reservation and engage in the labors pertaining to the same, every effort was made to induce them to settle and be contented. With but little interruption, abundance of supplies have been on hand, and these Indians were liberally dealt with. From some cause unknown to me, these two captains, with their people, numbering about 150 souls, clandestinely left the reservation on the night of the 13th of March, and probably rejoined their former wild companions in the interior. I presume that in consequence of former bad conduct, and apprehending trouble with the military, they may have been influenced to act in this way on account of an order published by General Devin, the district commander, for a company of United States troops to proceed to, and establish a post on the reservation. Captain Wier, with a portion of his company, arrived on the reservation on the 14th of March, and established his camp on the bank of the river, at the head of the Mesa, about a mile from the agency buildings. From the time of the arrival of the military on the reservation, until their departure, on the 24th of June, the Indians were submissive, contented, and well-behaved. I regret exceedingly to note that the detachment of United States troops under Captain Weir, that were stationed here, have been ordered away, leaving me without that necessary protection which is essentially important for the good conduct of the reservation. I trust that you will be able to effect the permanent establishment of a military post near the agency.

The construction of the agency buildings was commenced in September last, and so much of these buildings as was contemplated to be constructed during the past fiscal year has been sufficiently completed for occupation, and but little remains to be done to make that portion sufficient for present use, and comfortable for the climate. In every respect the agency buildings are well constructed; the foundation being of substantial rock masonry, the walls of sun-dried bricks or *adobes*, and the roofs of lime mortar. Some repairs will be necessary from time to time, as is usual with such buildings, but the expense of such repairs will be trifling.

On the 16th December last the work of opening the acequia or irrigation canal was commenced, and whatever doubt may have existed heretofore about these Indians working is now entirely removed, for since the commencement to the present time they have shown the greatest willingness to labor, and receive instruction from the overseers of the work.

Fully five miles of the canal is completed. During the month of June, particularly, the Indians wishing to be relieved from all other labor but that of planting after that period, the work of opening the canal was prosecuted with great energy. The cutting was deep, through stiff clay, and the Indians worked to my satisfaction.

In order to ascertain the nature of the foundation, a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 18½ feet, at the head of the ditch, where the water will be brought into it from the river, and as it proved to be a compact clayey bottom, well adapted for a foundation, hands were set at work quarrying rock for necessary piers, &c. About 200 tons of rock have

been got out, which is now ready for hauling from the quarry, which is right in the face of Corner Rock, four miles above the head of the ditch, on the Colorado river, and is, perhaps, the best place on the river to secure and load a boat. The teams have hauled the cement for the mason work at the head of the ditch, and the boat or scow, which has been purchased to bring the rock from the quarry, is at the agency, also all the timbers, &c., pertaining to the head-gate.

The appropriation of last year having become nearly exhausted, and, as I have not been advised of an additional appropriation to complete the section, to make the work available which has been done, I shall discontinue further work on the canal until officially directed to resume.

Notwithstanding that nearly 700 acres were planted in corn and wheat, last summer and fall, by the Indians and employés of the reservation, it is to be regretted that the three great freshets in the Colorado river last summer, the last not subsiding till the latter part of July, prevented the planting of corn until too late in the season to allow of sufficient time for it to mature, and in consequence of the delay and tediousness incident to receiving supplies from San Francisco, by way of the Colorado river, the seed-wheat and agricultural implements, necessary for farming in the fall, did not reach the reservation until too late in the season to warrant much of a crop; hence the meagerness of the harvest—300 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of corn, which did not afford 20 pounds a head to the Indians on the reservation. What has been done, however, demonstrates the capacity and willingness of the Indians to labor, and the certainty of the soil to produce abundantly, when nourished by water at the proper time, and in sufficient quantities, both of which advantages, the acequia, or irrigation canal, will afford.

I have received innumerable assurances from the chief and head men of the Mohaves that many of the Indians, now scattered through the country, are constantly speaking of the reservation, and purpose coming on it soon.

That they may be induced to remain and settle when they come, it is of the first importance to urge forward the work of opening the irrigation canal to its completion, as by it, *and it alone*, these Indians will be enabled to raise their subsistence with certainty, by planting early in the spring, and being secure against high freshets, heavy rains, and destructive hot weather, which invariably sets in here in the summer months; and without the assurance of some certainty of raising a crop, they *cannot* be induced to abandon their nomadic and roving habits and settle permanently.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FEUDGE,
Special U. S. Indian Agent, Colorado River Indians.

G. W. DENT, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, La Paz, Arizona Territory.

No. 25.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP MONTANA,
En route from Guaymas to San Francisco, June 6, 1868.

GENERAL: In the measures taken by the general government for the care of friendly Indians, and in the attempts to place on reservations hostile and semi-friendly tribes, little, very little, has been done for the Indians of Arizona, yet the hostile ones give as much trouble as any

on the Pacific coast. A breaking out of the semi-friendly Indians would cause immense loss of life, and would bring great cost, and the friendly ones, by their many good offices to the white man, deserve a substantial recognition from the government.

Having concluded my inspection of Arizona, I propose to commence a few remarks upon that district by an enumeration of the principal Indian tribes and their status.

Upon the Colorado river, in the northern part of the Territory, lives a band, or lives some bands, of Pi-Utes, occupying both sides of the river, roaming to the limit of Arizona on the west, but on the east, for some miles, how far cannot be determined.

Moving down the river we find at and about Camp Mohave the Mohaves. The former tribe has had a talk with Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Price, commanding Camp Mohave, and has promised to maintain peaceable relations. They come to the camp, associating with the Mohaves, and receive food from time to time. There are very few white settlers in their country. A mail station at El Dorado cañon, and three citizens at las Vegas, are all I can call to mind; but the small detachments at El Dorado cañon, las Vegas, and Colville, indicate no offensive movements on the part of the Pi-Utes.

The Mohaves for a long time have shown only friendship for us. They are fed, it may be said regularly, from Camp Mohave, and although the propriety of their moving to the reservation at La Paz has been often hinted at, it evidently is not acceptable to them, and any attempt to move and keep them there forcibly would, I think, prove disastrous; and we should find in them and allies which they might bring dangerous enemies. They look upon the bottom lands at and near Camp Mohave as their homes, and they will remain if possible.

As to the reservation at La Paz, I hear conflicting stories. Not having been there, I can only report the presence there, as stated, of Apache Yumas, Apache Mohaves, and perhaps Yavapais. Colonel Price seemed satisfied that Indians had left that reservation and were engaged in hostilities in company with the Hualapais. One letter from Mr. Dent, the superintendent, seen by me, (the letter,) stated that 75 or 80 had left; another letter said that none had. The Indians which came to McDowell while I was there, and who were fired upon as I have reported, showed strong marks of being from this reservation; but all accounts seem to agree that little is done at the reservation by the government towards satisfying the wants and caring properly for the large number of Indians who, from the location of this reservation, are properly subject to its bounty.

About Fort Yuma are the Yumas. Peaceable in the past, they have received some rations from Fort Yuma, and I suppose do at this time. They are peaceable, and I have heard of no aid extended them except through the military department. On the north and south of the road from camp Mohave to Prescott are the Hualapais, (Wallupais.) Two years ago, when I went through that country, I found them friendly, talked with the chief, and travel was safe through that section; now they are in a state of hostility, induced by the killing of their chief, Wauba Luma, by the whites, and have made the road an unsafe one for small parties. They are estimated in number at 150. The Yavapais are about Prescott, are hostile, not of large numbers, and may to some extent engage in depredations in company with the Hualapais, and are supposed to have rancherias between Camp McPherson and Prescott. In the past, many outrages have been committed in Skull valley and Bell's cañon, (between Skull valley and Camp McPherson.) It is doubtful *whether* the Yavapai or the Apache has been the more prominent in these.

The numbers, particular haunts, and natures of the hostile tribes are involved in much doubt. With no tribe is this more the case than with the Apaches, and although we find officers and citizens who speak in great confidence of their knowledge of this tribe and that tribe of the Apaches, when their statements are sifted down we often find them mere speculations.

From the number of Apaches reported in different localities I come to the belief that it is much larger than is adopted in general opinion. From the point east of Prescott to one east of McDowell, the current belief is, runs the western line of the regular haunts of the Tonto Apaches. Brevet Brigadier General Devin, should he carry out his contemplated scout this summer to the east of Camp Lincoln, will be able to give information of a country of which very little, if anything, is now known, but which popular report makes a country unsafe to be explored by anything less than 300 men. Major Clendenin, in a scout from Camp McDowell, made at about the time of my visit to that post, saw no traces of Indians. The establishment of the long contemplated Camp Reno will bring troops into close proximity with these Indians, and allow advantageous movements to the north and east or to the south against the Indians known as the Pinal Apaches. The Indians inhabiting the Pinal (Pinetaño) mountains seem to be the most dangerous as well the most difficult of subjugation. Their haunts in the mountains are at places almost inaccessible to the white man, and on a common route followed by our troops it is necessary to leave the horses behind, and any cavalry in the column to continue on foot. The band which lately obtained the large herd of cattle found its place of safety in these mountains, and at the latest accounts our toops could not dislodge it. Contiguous to this tribe, and able to join it in these mountains, are the Arivapa Apaches, living about Arivapa river, and not far from Camp Grant, (their incomings and outgoings and the final firing upon them and killing three of their number I narrated in my report of Camp Grant,) the Coyotero Apaches and Sierra Blanca Apaches, most of whom come into Camp Goodwin and are fed there, and also the band of Cochees, whose haunts properly are the Chiricahua mountains, southern Arizona and northern Sonora.

Concerning the Indians upon the reservation at Camp Goodwin, Coyoteros, and Sierra Blancas, almost every officer in Arizona, almost every citizen there, and many of the inhabitants of Sonora, are loud in their condemnation of the policy under which they are subsisted there, and trace to these Indians many of the outrages committed. I have not yet found any good foundations for the belief of officers and citizens. We surely must look to the settling of all these Indians on reservations in the end, unless the popular war of extermination is successfully waged, which is not at all probable; and the failure to keep the Indians there after they have once gone is certainly not the fault of the system, but rather of the administration of affairs at the reservation. Stories of the most improbable nature are circulated, and seem to be generally believed, in regard to all peace negotiations or friendly relations between Indians and troops. As an instance of these, the most unjustifiable firing upon the Indians at Camp McDowell, of which I made report, was explained at Tucson, and the story generally credited, as follows: That these Indians informed General Alexander that he must not move out, as directed, in co-operation with General Crittenden; that they would not suffer it; for this the troops attacked. General opinion, "served the Indians right;" fact, General Alexander not there; Indians perfectly peaceable about camp; the attack a most disgraceful affair upon our part.

Another instance: Upon arriving at Tucson, I was told, "Indians have arisen at Goodwin, attacked the garrison, killed one man, wounded two or three; all have left the reserve;" universal satisfaction at this. The truth, as far as it could be ascertained, was that one soldier had been killed; no general attack. In a few days a report came from a lieutenant temporarily commanding Camp Goodwin, "I have the honor to report Indians all back, and everything quiet," with no explanation of their leaving and of the many sensation items; but it was whispered that at the bottom of the difficulty was a squaw—source of wars, foreign and domestic, from time immemorial!

Cochees band has always been reported small, but brave and resolute. Reports vary as to whether Cochees himself is living.

The Pimas and Maricopas live on the Gila river, from Maricopa Wells to a short distance beyond Sacaton. By the last census the former numbered above 4,000, men, women, and children; the latter about 400. They have a reservation here, and an Indian agent living at Pimas villages. But little has been done by the Indian department for their benefit. Their friendship to the whites for years has been marked; without it many an emigrant after long sufferings and trials would have perished. It is the boast of many of the Indians of these tribes that never has a white man's blood been shed by them. May the day never come when the wicked act of any white man shall provoke them to hostility. They are an agricultural people, but the industry which has characterized them in the past has been somewhat impaired by the enlistment of two companies of them, and the furnishing by the government of pay, rations, and clothing; though now discharged they continually expect new enlistments. They are well acquainted with the use of all our fire-arms, but, though in case of scouts with our troops they take arms furnished them, they do not generally discharge their pieces on contact with the Apache, but rely on close quarters, their war clubs, or the stocks of the musket or carbine. I saw an instance of this at Camp Grant. As soon as the Pimas and Maricopas were notified that Apaches were approaching the camp, it was with the greatest difficulty that they could be prevented from rushing at once to the camp and attacking, though the Apache bore a white flag. After the latter had been sent away, while I was talking with the Pimas and Maricopas by the river bank, some one came to the top of the hill and announced that the Apaches were coming; it seemed scarcely a second before the friendly Indians, each apparently on his own responsibility, were mounted and away, dashing over the plain and through the cañon and killing three out of six Indians who had shown themselves, knocking their brains out with the stock of the carbine. After killing an Apache they cannot be persuaded to touch the body; they return to camp and will not take food or tobacco, fast for a certain number of days, purging themselves by immoderate drinking of water. After destroying a rancheria, or killing simply one Indian hostile, it is with the greatest difficulty that they can be persuaded to continue on any scout; so in the case at Camp Grant, although they had started on the understanding of a month's scout, after this small affair at the camp but four out of, say fifty, would go on, the rest must return to their home to do penance. Considering the difficulty of moving them with our officers and men, and the little advantage to be gained by regular enlistment of them, (unless it be the fact that the system once adopted cannot be advantageously changed,) it would be a good idea, unless deemed incompatible with the policy of a great nation, to offer them a reward, money, food, or clothing, for every scalp of an Apache brought, or for *other proof*, if it can be found, of the killing of any Apache.

The Papagos in the southern and southwestern part of the Territory are, like the tribe last mentioned, industrious, and like them friendly to us and hostile to the Apache. Nothing is done by our government for them.

The Moquis, in the northern and northeastern part of the Territory, live in villages, are reported more civilized, more familiar with the arts and manufactures than even the Maricopas and Pimas. They once paid a visit to the commanding officer at Prescott; through some mistake they were then put in the guard-house, but an explanation afterwards made, fixed the matter properly. Their hostility to the Apache is reported intense. It would be well for communication to be made with them from some camp in Arizona, and if, since it is reported that the lands which they occupy are failing in water, they could be induced to move to the valley of the Verde (near Camp Lincoln) or anywhere in the valley of the Upper Verde, it would be a valuable auxiliary towards the reduction of the Apache.

The enumeration of these tribes and their condition seems to me sufficient to indicate what I premised: the necessity of action by the government with a view to settling permanently the Indians of Arizona.

Kind and liberal treatment of the Pimas, Maricopas, Papagos, Moquis, and the tribes of the Colorado river, seems essential to the future prosperity of the country, and nothing more than a just recognition of the value of their friendship to us in the past, while more clearly defined relations with the Indians about Camp Goodwin, an extension of their reservation, and an endeavor through them to open communication with hostile tribes, are measures dictated alike by prudence and humanity.

Here in many places no efforts have been made to care for those whose friendship is valuable, whose enmity would be most expensive. The consequence is that a large number of Indians are fed throughout the Territory by the subsistence department of the army; as such issues are forbidden by the regulations of the army, the thing is evaded by calling these subjects of the army bounty "Indian prisoners," although it is well known that they are not prisoners. The consequence of not feeding many of them would be most serious; but an authorized regular feeding recorded as "to Indians," paid for from an appropriation for this purpose, would accomplish much more than the present habit at many places of giving them food from time to time, and would do much towards bringing in the hostile ones.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Captain, Aide de-Camp, and A. A. I. G.

Brevet Major JAMES B. FRY, *A. A. G.*

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 26.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA,
September 10, 1868.

SIR: In presenting my third annual report on the condition of the Indians in this superintendency, I have but little to say that has not been said before, either in my annual or monthly reports. I would respect-

fully refer the department to my report for 1866 for the number and classification of the different tribes in this superintendency. The number has not materially altered since that time. The hostile Indians in the north have been reduced some 350 within the last two years by losses in battle with the soldiers and citizens. At Walker River reserve several have died with fevers; the number of deaths about equalling the births. At Truckee River reservation, and on the Carson river, the Pi-Utes have increased, as far as I can ascertain, about 300. The Washoes have more than held their own, contrary to my expectations. In the aggregate, I find that with the friendly Indians there has been quite an increase in the western part of this superintendency. There has been no demonstration of a hostile character anywhere in this superintendency since the murder of the Pearson family in April last, and that was done by Indians belonging to the California superintendency, they making a raid over the line into this State, and returning to Pitt River valley, in California, without making a halt. I apprehend no further outbreak of the Indians anywhere in the superintendency. The progress of the Central Pacific railroad directly through this State has a great tendency to restrain the few wild bands that are laboring under the false impression that they can make successful war on the whites. The Shoshones in the eastern and southern portions of this State are quiet and peaceable, and inclined to work. In many instances they make good farm hands and work well in the mines. They have not received much attention from this superintendency, as it is better to let them alone than to go among them and make promises that cannot be fulfilled. The appropriation for this superintendency is so small that it would be useless to undertake to help their condition.

When we take into consideration that we have 12,000 souls to look after, and that we have but $20,000 in currency to aid them with, and that, too, in a country where the necessaries of life and travelling expenses are very high, it is easy to see that an equal distribution of less than $1 to each person would not benefit them materially. The only way I have been able to aid them is to purchase farming implements for those on the reservations, and showing them how to catch fish in greater quantities in the river, and to fish in the lakes. They have never fished in the lakes before.

During the two seasons last past it has been impossible to raise any considerable quantity of produce on either of the reservations on account of high water.

It may be necessary to explain the situation of these reserves to show how it is that the river bottoms are so apt to overflow.

The two reservations are selected so as to include the two lakes, Walker and Pyramid. These lakes, as you will see, are situated in the great basin east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and have no outlets, but depend upon evaporation to carry off the flood of water constantly pouring into them. The rivers rising in the mountains run through the sage brush deserts until they empty into the lakes, which thus become great reservoirs. The river bottoms are narrow, there not being on an average more than one-fourth of a mile in width of arable land. The bluffs are high. As the streams approach the lakes they become sluggish. The rivers are supplied by the snow on the mountains.

When we have a severe winter and a heavy fall of snow, the amount of water pouring into the lakes from the melting of the snow in summer exceeds the evaporation, causing the rivers to overflow their banks for several miles from the lakes. The reservations include the lakes, but not many miles of the rivers.

While the Pi-Utes have not been able to make as much progress in farming as I could wish, they have had an abundant supply of fish. This source of subsistence is sure, so long as the reserves are held exclusively for them. I desire again to call your attention to the subject of schools. The Indians are nearly all anxious to read and write; and it is a serious fact that I never visit them without being talked to on the subject of schools and having inquiries made about the white man's God. One school to commence with (upon the manual labor principle) and open for children of the different tribes, would give great satisfaction to the Indians and be the cause of bringing them nearer to civilization and Christianity than anything else could do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. PARKER, *Superintendent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 27.

WALKER RIVER INDIAN RESERVE,
August 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Indian affairs of this reserve.

On the 5th of July, 1867, a white man named Dye was killed in the Como mountains, about 30 miles west of this agency. The deed was charged to a band of Walker River Pi-Utes that were camped in the vicinity.

The day before this occurrence an Indian, named Truckee John, was killed on Truckee river by two drunken white men; and two Carson Lake Pi-Utes were badly wounded on the road 10 miles east of Virginia City by the same men. Much excitement was caused by these outrages among both whites and Indians. On Truckee river the settlers left their farms and concentrated for defence.

I reached their encampment on the 8th, and the next day had an interview with the Indians and found they entertained no idea of retaliating upon the whites for the murder of Truckee John, but were, on the contrary, as badly frightened as the whites.

The alarm was created by false stories put in circulation by persons who no doubt wished to bring on a collision with the Indians.

Returning I arrived at Fort Churchill on the 11th, where I met Gov. Blasdell and a large number of Walker River Pi-Utes, whom the governor had assembled during my absence at Truckee for the purpose of ferreting out the murderers of Dye.

The governor seemed strongly impressed with the belief that these Indians had comitted the murder, while I, judging from the circumstances, took the opposite view. It is not probable they would commit an act of that kind near their own camps, while 200 woodmen were working in the mountains about.

Finding that no information could be gained concerning the perpetrators of the deed, the governor then offered the Indians a reward of $300 for the delivery of the murderers into the hands of the sheriff of Lyon county. Since then I have improved every opportunity to investigate the case, and believe there is but little doubt that Dye was killed by Washoe Indians, for the purpose of getting the Walker River Pi-Utes into trouble.

On the evening of the 5th of August last, two Walker Piver Pi-Utes,

Sam and Jim, who had been under arrest for more than two years for the murder of Stuart and Rabe, (spoken of in my annual report for 1866,) made their escape for the third time from the guard-house at Fort Churchill. An unsuccessful effort was made by the military to retake them. Having had great trouble arresting these two Indians on three different occasions, I felt inclined to pursue a conciliatory policy with them, hoping that they had become reformed and would give no further trouble. Up to the present time this hope, so far as Sam is concerned, is fully realized. Jim had a large number of relatives who have always been the most intractable Indians connected with this reserve. Among their number were his two brothers, who were equally as bad as himself, they having after the arrest of Jim killed an Indian on the ground that he was the first to inform of the murder.

This band, acting as a unit, were a terror to the balance of the tribe, among whom there is no responsible head or leader; consequently no concert of action.

Soon after Jim got among his friends, who were camped in the mountains 60 miles south of this agency, they commenced to tyrannize over Indians that had always been friendly towards the whites. Two horses were stolen from an American by Jim, and continual threats were made by the band that they would commit acts that would bring about hostilities between the Americans and Indians, in which case the latter would be forced to become their friends.

The citizens of Aurora and East Walker river, learning of the locality and threats of this band, warned the Indians generally, that upon the least provocation an onslaught would be made against them.

Owing to this threatening state of affairs, many Indians who had gathered pine-nuts in the vicinity of the renegade band and prepared to remain during the winter were frightened off, having to leave behind the principal part of their winter's stores of food, which were generally destroyed by the hostile Indians.

Scarcely a day passed without Indians coming to me with complaints of this band, and the request was unanimous that measures should be taken to quell them, in order that further and more serious trouble might be averted.

Upon consultation with the commanding officers at Fort Churchill, it was deemed best that Jim and his two brothers be captured and confined at that post. Accordingly, on the 13th of December last, I left the fort with eight cavalry men. At this reserve we were joined by 15 Pi-Ute warriors. We then travelled nights, and after making 75 miles through a rough mountainous country, arrived in the vicinity of the hostile camps. Here we divided into three parties for the purpose of visiting several camps simultaneously. Jim and his two brothers were surprised and captured by the party that I was with, but made their escape a few moments afterwards, and before the other parties came up. Their running was so unexpected that they had disappeared in the timber before the soldiers and Indians commenced pursuit, which lasted about an hour, and resulted in the killing of the three brothers. Since then the balance of the band have conducted themselves properly, and are now camped on the reserve near this agency.

The general behavior of the Walker River Pi-Utes for the year past has been an improvement on that of any previous one since my connection with Indian affairs.

Much sickness has prevailed among these Indians during the year past. According to the record kept by R. A. Washington, interpreter, between 75 and 100 deaths occurred in the months of August, September, and October.

The prevailing diseases were ague, bilious and typhoid fevers, which, no doubt, were engendered by the extreme heat of the season, the long and continued overflow of the river, and their filthy habits.

The issuing of a few boxes of soap at the commencement of the hot season would, no doubt, prove an excellent sanitary measure.

Many of the afflicted camps were unable to remove to the pine-nut country in season to secure a sufficient supply of food for the winter. These located themselves in the vicinity of Virginia City, where they were able to earn their living by doing light jobs of work.

This spring the measles broke out among them and caused the death of about 25 of their number, mostly children. In June this disease became prevalent among the Indians upon this reserve. Having anticipated its appearance, I had procured in advance a considerable amount of medicine from Dr. Hiller's homœopathic dispensary, Virginia City, which I administered with good success. Out of 83 cases but two proved fatal.

The garden planted by R. A. Washington, the interpreter, at this agency last year was destroyed by water. I planted the same ground this season with the same result.

The agency house has been since May, and will be until October next, on a small island, with no way of getting to or from it except by wading through water and mire for a distance of 200 yards.

In consequence of the locality being very unhealthy and infested with countless myriads of mosquitoes, I have camped most of the time during the summer on the lake shore.

The cause of this high water is the melting of the vast amount of snow that accumulated in the Sierra Nevada during the winter. All the agricultural land of this reserve, excepting 1,000 acres near the lake, is now under water, or so wet as to be unfit for farming purposes, and was so last summer and during the season of 1862.

Last spring a mining district was formed to the west of the lake and within the limits of this reserve. The lodes are numerous and contain gold, silver, copper, and lead. Several companies are now engaged prospecting them for the purpose of testing their permanency and wealth.

The act organizing the Territory of Nevada provides that established Indian reservations shall form no part of the Territory until the Indians express a willingness to the President of the United States that they should. This the Indians have never done.

The present size of the Walker river Indian reserve, containing, as it does, about 600 square miles, is both unnecessary and undesirable. I would recommend that it be reduced to 40 square miles, 10 miles long by four wide, to include a small portion of the lake that is used by the Indians for fishing purposes, and to extend up the river from its mouth 10 miles. The reserve so reduced would embrace all that is desirable about the present one, containing, as it would, 1,000 acres agricultural land, 500 acres hay land, a considerable body of cottonwood timber, and the valuable fishery at the mouth of the river. It should then be secured to the Indians for all time to come, and never form a part of the State, which is necessary in order that the Indians may be shielded from the State law prohibiting the catching of fish at certain seasons of the year. The abandoned portion would comprise the mineral lands and a large amount of territory that will never be of any value, excepting about 2,000 acres which is subject to overflow, and consequently unreliable for farming purposes.

The experience of the past two years has wholly reversed my opinion of the practicability of farming to any considerable extent with these

Indians. The frosts, floods, drouths, and alkalies all tend to make it a very uncertain business. There are many farms in this State that were once considered valuable, which are now either abandoned or can be purchased for much less than improvements cost.

Owing to the character of this country the necessity for domesticating the Indians is not urgent nor never will be. Seventy-five per cent. of our white population live in towns located in the vicinity of mines and import nearly everything they use. The agricultural land in this State does not amount to more than one acre in 300, consequently there are immense tracts of territory over which the Indians can roam and procure from it whatever subsistence they ever have done heretofore without interfering with the rights of any one. Each year there is a noticeable change for the better among these people, while the number of those that are gaining a livelihood by work are continually increasing.

Horse stealing and cattle killing have become very rare occurrences. They still adhere to their correct principles of morality and temperance.

Ways and means should be extended to this agency for the prompt alleviation of suffering. During the sickly period last fall I was compelled to turn a deaf ear to many urgent calls for assistance. The Indians believed the sickness to be contagious, and as it increased moved in small camps to isolated places. There were instances where nearly every member of a camp sickened and died, oftentimes leaving small children to perish of hunger and thirst. In cases of this kind that came to my notice I prevailed upon the relatives to take the children in charge. In many cases the well ones were unable to furnish proper and sufficient subsistence for the sick. I did all that was possible under the circumstances to assist them. Many of the particulars of this unfortunate event were unknown to me until weeks afterwards. I felt that it would be a mockery to go about empty handed searching for objects of charity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CAMPBELL,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. G. PARKER,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Carson City, Nevada.

UTAH SUPERINDENDENCY.

No. 28.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS UTAH,
Salt Lake City, September 16, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the general condition of Indian affairs within the Utah superintendency for the past year.

INDIAN POPULATION.

The numbers and classification of the Indians within this superintendency as given in my last annual report is, I am satisfied from careful investigation made during the past year, substantially correct. For convenience of reference the tabular statement is repeated, and is as follows:

Tribes speaking the Utah language.

1. Uintas	100
2. Timpanoags	800
3. Sanpitches	400

4. Yampah-Utes	500
5. Fish-Utes	100
6. Goshen-Utes	400
7. Pah-Vents	1,500
8. Pah-Edes	4,000
9. Pah-Utes	1,600
10. Pahranagats	700
11. She-ba-retches	1,500
12. Elk Mountain Utes	2,500
	15,300

Tribes speaking the Shoshone language.

1. Eastern Shoshones	2,000
2. Northwestern Shoshones	1,800
3. Western Shoshones	2,000
	5,800

Tribes speaking dialects containing both Utah, Shoshone, and Bannock words:

1. Cum-min-tahs, or Weber Utes. This tribe is formed from numbers of different Utah and Shoshone bands, the Utah element largely predominating in their language, and numbers about	650
2. Goship, or Gosha Utes. This tribe is similarly formed to that last named, the Shoshone element, however, largely predominating. There are also numerous Bannock words in their language, and many Goships marry Bannock squaws. They number about	1,100
3. Mixed bands of Bannocks and Shoshones. About three-fourths of this tribe are Shoshones, and one-fourth Bannocks. This tribe, as its name indicates, is formed from the two tribes last mentioned. Its members speak a language mostly of Shoshone words, although some of the more recent additions to the band speak only the Bannock tongue. This tribe numbers—	
Shoshones 1,800	
Bannocks 600	
	2,400
	4,150

Recapitulation.

Utah tribes	15,300
Shoshones	5,800
Mixed tribes	4,150
	25,250

In my last report reference was made to the She-ba-retches, a wild tribe ranging in southeastern Utah, and holding intercourse almost entirely with New Mexico and Arizona. In a subsequent portion of this report, under the head of Indian depredations, is given an account of an interview with some of the principal chiefs of this tribe, who were thus for the first time brought into intercourse with the whites upon the western slope of the Wasatch mountains.

The number of Indians throughout the superintendency is unquestionably upon the decrease. Intercourse with depraved and vicious whites has scattered among them the seeds of diseases beyond the reach of the simple remedial agents known in their practice of medicine. Diseases of a syphilitic or scrofulous character are transmitted to the children from the parents, causing among them a fearful mortality. The relatively small number of young men and women among them cannot but be noticed by any intelligent observer.

THE UINTAHS.

Chief Sowiet, who claims to be 132 years of age, is still alive, although incapacitated by age and infirmity from all active participation in the government of the tribe. Sowiet has at all times been a worthy and reliable chief, and his infirmity is a misfortune in other respects than the loss of his influence on the side of peace and justice. The various distinct bands and tribes of Utahs are virtually without an efficient head chief whose authority would be everywhere recognized. Tabby, the principal chief of the Uintahs, is not fully recognized as their chief by the small bands of Sanpitches, Yampas, Timpanoags, and others upon the Uinta reservation, and in case of the recurrence of petty stealing raids there is no recognized head chief who can be held accountable for the depredations, or whose authority to punish the offenders would be acquiesced in by all. The office of head chief is elective, all the different bands of Utahs being entitled to a vote; but no action will be had in the premises during the life of Sowiet, and the present somewhat anomalous condition of affairs will doubtless continue so long as he shall live. The labors of these Indians in farming are detailed in that portion of this report relative to the Uintah agency.

THE PAH-VENTS.

These Indians as a class show greater aptitude for farming than any others in the superintendency. I have heretofore often had occasion in my communications with you to speak highly of the worth of and reliability of Kanash, the principal chief of the tribe. He constantly encourages his Indians to labor, and is himself thoroughly industrious.

In May last I hired and ploughed for the Pah-Vents about 20 acres of land, and furnished them each grain. They irrigated and cared for the crop, and cut poles for fencing their fields. The grasshoppers, however, have almost entirely destroyed their grain.

With suitable aid and encouragement the Pah-Vents would cultivate and care for a large amount of farming land. To provide them a farm with fences, buildings, tools, &c., at their present location, would, however, be a considerable expense, and one which I have not felt justified in incurring, in view of the proposed speedy removal of the tribe with the other Utah Indians to the Uintah reservation.

THE PAH-EDES AND PAH-UTES.

These tribes range over all that part of Utah south of the city of Fillmore, in Millard county. Their country is mostly a desert, and the Indians wretchedly poor. Several bands, whose homes are near the different settlements, have been aided by the settlers to put in a few acres of land to crops, and the amount thus raised by them will relieve, in some small measure, their immediate necessities. With suitable encouragement they could be readily engaged in farming, and soon made self-sustaining.

THE EASTERN SHOSHONES.

This band has been, since 1861, under the immediate care of Agent Luther Mann. Chief Washakee retains the same upright and manly character he has ever sustained from the first settlement of Utah. His control over his Indians is more absolute than that of any other chief within the superintendency, and such influence is uniformily exercised wisely and for the best interests of the Indian. In the full and well-considered report of Agent Mann, which is herewith transmitted, a detailed account is given of the conference between General Augur, of the Indian peace commission, and the eastern Shoshones and Bannocks, with its successful results. The setting apart of a portion of the Wind River valley as a reservation for the eastern Shoshones is calculated to perpetuate the good feeling now existing between these and the whites, since this has long been an object of their most ardent desire.

WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONES.

No especial effort has yet been made to engage the northwestern Shoshones in agricultural pursuits. They are very anxious to have cattle given to them, from which to raise stock; and during the past summer I presented to some of their most reliable chiefs fifteen cows, which they promised to keep as breeding animals. I visited them again a few days since, and found that they had as yet eaten none of the cows. They promised faithfully that these cows and their increase should be kept until they had a large herd of cattle of their own. The western Shoshones during the past year have shown a most commendable zeal in their farming operations. At Deep creek and at Ruby valley are the two principal bands of the tribe, numbering about 600 each. Shortly after my last annual report, when I visited the tribe, I gave to them some working oxen and ploughs, and in the spring furnished them some seed grain. With very slight aid from a white man at each place, to occasionally instruct them in the manner of their cultivation, they have put in about forty acres of land, the crops upon which are excellent, and will greatly aid in their support during the coming winter. Their success has greatly encouraged them, and they are eager to engage still more extensively in farming the coming year.

OTHER TRIBES.

No change of especial note has taken place in the condition or circumstances of the other tribes since my last annual report.

UINTAH RESERVATION.

Agent D. W. Rhodes, formerly in charge at this reservation, resigned on the 1st day of October last, since which time the agency has been in charge of Mr. Pardon Dodds. In his report, herewith transmitted, Agent Dodds gives a summary of the agricultural operations at the agency during the past year. The crops were almost an entire failure, owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers, as detailed in Mr. Dodds's report.

The act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, contemplated the sale of all the Indian reservations in Utah Territory, and the location of the Indians upon the Uintah reservation. This reservation is of large extent, nearly 80 miles square, abounding in good grazing land and streams well supplied with fish, and sufficient agricultural lands for all practical purposes. The valley of the Uintah is separated from the settled portions of this Territory by the Uintah and Wasatch ranges of mountains, which are so elevated that they are impassable by loaded teams for nine or ten

months in each year. This reduces the season when supplies can be hauled to the agency to two or three months, and even then the rough mountain roads render such transportation both tedious and expensive.

There is not sufficient game to supply the Indians with food, especially when they labor upon the farm. It is evident, therefore, that without more abundant means it will not be practicable to locate more Indians upon the reservation until the farm shall produce a surplus for their use. So long as supplies must be hauled there to feed them, at an expense for transportation nearly equalling their original cost, the Indians can be more economically subsisted elsewhere. When working, the laboring Indians with their family dependents must be fed, averaging, probably, three boarders to each laborer. Had the crops been good the present season, I had designed to remove the Pah-Vents tribe to the reservation next spring in time for them to put in their crops; but without additional means to subsist them for the first six months it will be impracticable.

The treaty made in 1865 by Superintendent Irish with the different tribes of Utah Indians contemplated their early removal to the reservation. I have heretofore repeatedly urged that some action be had relative to this treaty. It is impossible to make the Indians fully comprehend the reason why, when they have observed their part of the treaty, it is not fulfilled on the part of the government. I think the treaty eminently just and liberal, and trust it may be ratified; but if it be not ratified, it is desirable that it be rejected, and a new treaty made extinguishing the Indian title and providing the means for locating the Indians upon a suitable reservation. Pending the ratification of the old treaty, or the negotiation of the new, an annual appropriation of at least $20,000, as suggested by Agent Dodds, is necessary.

The site chosen for the reservation is an excellent one, being entirely isolated from settlements and routes of travel. Agent Dodds is a most suitable man for the position, being thoroughly familiar with farming and stock-raising, and by his devotion to the labors carried forward at the agency, himself aiding and laboring with the Indians, has greatly aided in overcoming the hereditary antipathy to labor characteristic of all the Indian tribes.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

In my last annual report I stated that I had but a few days before returned from an interview with the formerly hostile chief Black Hawk, who had promised to abstain from further depredations. About two months subsequent to such report I again visited him, and having kept his promise thus far, gave him and his band a considerable amount of presents. From that time himself and his Indians have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner, Black Hawk having spent the greater portion of his time upon the Uintah reservation, and being one of the most industrious Indians in labors connected with the farm. In some of his raids during the years 1865–'6–'7, Black Hawk had engaged with him some of the wild Elk Mountain Utes and She-ba-retches. Some of the latter tribe, after Black Hawk had made peace, commenced to steal on their own account, and made two or three raids upon the settlements in San Pita county and a mining camp on the head-waters of the Sevill river, for the purpose of stealing stock. Three whites were killed during the spring and summer by these bands. I sent out numerous Indian runners, and also the interpreter at Uintah agency, with Indian guides, to endeavor to find the hostile Indians, and at length succeeded in getting them assembled in Strawberry valley to meet me. I visited them in the month of August, finding 26 warriors, and about 70 squaws and children of the She-ba-retches tribe. My interview with them was very

satisfactory, they having promised to cease entirely all further depredations. They have done so thus far, and in a few days I shall meet them again upon the Uintah reservation and give them presents. I feel confident that no further trouble will be had with them. Black Hawk accompanied the interpreter, and aided greatly in finding the Indians and inducing them to make peace. With above exceptions, no hostilities or depredations of any character occurred among the Indians within this superintendency since my last report. The prospects for peace in the future are most encouraging.

EDUCATION AND WEALTH.

No schools or missions of any character have been established among any of the tribes within this superintendency.

Some tribes have a considerable number of ponies, some also a few goats and cattle. The number of each is as follows:

	Ponies.	Cattle.	Goats.
Eastern Shoshone and Bannock	700	.....	.....
Northwestern Shoshones	166	30	.....
Western Shoshones	90	30	.....
Weber Utes	70	5	6
Goships	50	4	.....
Pah-Vents	175	2	6
Uintah Utes, Yampah Utes, Fish Utes	1,200	100	55
Total	2,451	171	67

	Price.	Average value.
Ponies	$30	$735 30
Cattle	40	68 40
Goats	3	2 01
Total wealth		805 71

The country occupied by many of the tribes is nearly destitute of game. The eastern Shoshones and Bannocks range during the winter in a country abounding in buffalo, and take annually robes of the value of almost $20,000. They also take considerable numbers of deer and beaver skins. The Indians ranging along the Uintah, White, and Green rivers take beaver and buck skins of the annual value of about $8,000. The value of furs and skins taken by other tribes is about $6,000, making a total value of $34,000 for robes, skins, and furs, taken by all the tribes. There is a demand among the settlers for home use for all the robes, furs, and skins, and the Indians take them principally to the settlements for sale, and receive for them probably more nearly their actual value than in any other portion of the United States. With the increase of the population the game of every sort disappears, and this resource of the Indians is becoming less valuable and reliable every year.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

In previous portions of this report, and in the accompanying report of Agent Dodds, detailed statements of agricultural operations have been given. The devastations of the grasshoppers have at the Uintah agency and at Pah-Vents farm nearly rendered fruitless the labors at those points, but it is extremely unlikely that the same cause will operate

hereafter. I feel greatly encouraged at the result of the efforts made to induce Indians to labor during the past year. The pecuniary results are not great, but the first step has been taken by the Indians towards a condition of self-maintenance. For the past three years I have been endeavoring especially to induce the Indians to engage in farming, but with limited success until the present year. To make them self-supporting by means of manual labor will be a work of time, since the habits, traditions, and prejudices of countless generations must be overcome; yet I feel most hopeful that the work has now been fairly inaugurated, and with a continuance of the kindly and fraternal policy heretofore pursued by the government will move steadily forward to the happiest results.

The following table exhibits a statement of the area of land cultivated, with the amount and value of the crops:

	Acres cultivated principally by government.	Acres cultivated principally by Indians.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	50	85	1,700	$5,100
Potatoes	4	10	1,000	1,000
Oats	6			
Corn	30	20	1,000	1,500
Turnips	20	10	1,000	500
Carrots		3	600	300
Beets		4	600	300
Hay	40		40 tons	1,000
Other products				850
Total value				10,550

The value of the farm products would have been at least quadrupled but for the ravages of the grasshoppers.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the Indian service in this superintendency, in proportion to the number of Indians therein, are much smaller than in any other portion of the United States. For the current year the usual appropriations have been largely reduced. This is especially unfortunate, since, owing to the near approach of the Pacific railroad and the increased demand for supplies engendered thereby, the prices of beef and flour have considerably advanced. The fact that the Indians within this superintendency are peaceable and friendly should induce increased liberality on the part of the paternal government rather than a reduction of the supplies to which they have been accustomed. Starvation leads to stealing, and stealing to war, with its fearful and costly train of evils, retarding the settlement of this country and the development of its agricultural and mineral resources, imperilling the safety and speed of mail and passenger transit across the continent, and deranging the commerce of the entire Pacific coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD, *Superintendent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

No. 29.

UINTAH INDIAN AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,
September 8, 1868.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Bureau I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

I took charge of the business at this agency on the 1st day of October, 1867, upon the resignation of Agent D. W. Rhodes.

I found there a force of five laborers, an interpreter, and a cook. The laborers were busily employed with the teams belonging at the agency, in hauling supplies of provisions, seed, grain, presents, &c., until about the middle of November, when the snows upon the high mountain ranges necessary to be crossed compelled the cessation of such labor. The weather was sufficiently mild at the agency, however, to enable us to plough for about a month longer, and nearly 40 acres of land were thus fitted for spring crops before the winter commenced. During the winter the laborers took care of the cattle, cut wood and timber when the weather permitted, and repaired the tools in readiness for the commencement of labor in the spring. As soon as the weather permitted in the spring, labor was commenced, and about 50 acres more of land were ploughed, and with that already in order put into crops. About 50 acres were sowed to wheat, 6 acres to oats, 30 acres were planted to corn, and 4 acres to potatoes and vegetables. All the crops put in were of excellent promise until about the 1st of July, at which time the wheat and oats were headed out, and the corn about two feet high. At this time an innumerable army of grasshoppers made their appearance, and within a single week the wheat and oat crops were utterly destroyed, the ground in some places being left as bare as before the grain was sowed. They also destroyed about three-fourths of the corn crop, and all the vegetables, except the potatoes, which were not especially injured. I at once procured a quantity of turnip seed, and sowed therewith a considerable portion of the wheat grounds devastated by the grasshoppers. Two or three weeks after the young turnips appeared above the surface of the ground we were again visited by the grasshoppers, who utterly destroyed them, not a single turnip, as far as I have observed, having escaped their ravages.

I had also planted several thousand peach stones, with the view of putting out an extensive orchard; but the grasshoppers ate the leaves, and in many instances, also, the bark from the young trees, and thus killed all except two or three hundred. The snows upon the mountains during the last winter were much heavier than usual, and did not melt so as to permit the passage of wagons until the first of July. Since that time, with the teams of the agency and a few more purchased for the purpose, we have been engaged in transporting to the agency supplies, seed, grain, &c., for the coming year. That labor will be substantially concluded during the present month, when all the men and teams will be at once put to work in ploughing the land for the crops of the coming season.

The foregoing is a brief résumé of the agricultural labors performed at the agency during the past year. It will be observed that the immediate results are but meagre, owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers. Had it not been for this scourge, the value of the crops raised at the reservation farm would have reached at least $15,000; as it is, their value will not exceed one-tenth part of that amount. Even, however, with the slight present results, I deem the cost of carrying forward the farming operations a judicious expenditure, as thereby the Indians have made no inconsiderable progress in their education to habits of industry.

The Indians have labored much more during the present season than ever before, and although the destruction of their crops will, of course, operate to discourage them to some extent, yet they appreciate the reason of the failure, and are eager to work upon the land for the coming season. During the past spring it was necessary to dig a large ditch, for purposes of irrigating, nearly a mile long, and in places deep and rocky, yet nearly the whole of this labor was performed by the Indians. They also aided greatly in planting the corn, irrigating the crops generally, and several of their number have learned to drive oxen and hold the plough.

The prospect of an extensive orchard is especially pleasing to them, as they are excessively fond of fruit. I shall plant a large amount of peach stones the coming season, and in a few years we can have an orchard of thousands of trees almost without expense. The soil and climate at the location of the new farm is well adapted for fruit culture. For the purpose of settling the Indians upon this reservation an appropriation of $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1868, was made. This sum is not sufficient for the carrying forward of the business of the agency in a satisfactory manner, yet small as was that sum it has been reduced to $5,000 for the current year. I trust that this amount may yet be increased by a supplemental appropriation, and that hereafter, until the treaty made several years since be ratified, an annual appropriation of at least $20,000 be made. This amount should be expended substantially as follows:

For the pay and subsistence of 10 laborers, including blacksmith and mechanic	$10,000
For the purchase of agricultural implements, blankets, clothing, and presents for the Indians	5,000
For the purchase of supplies and cattle for the Indians	5,000

With the annual appropriation above referred to I feel confident that in a few years the Indians could be made nearly self-sustaining. They show great aptitude as herdsmen, and save the few cattle they now have and their increase with scrupulous care.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PARDON DODDS,
United States Indian Agent.

F. H. HEAD, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 30.

FORT BRIDGER AGENCY,
September 12, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency.

About the first of September, 1867, the Indians under my charge (the eastern bands of Shoshones) left here for their hunting grounds in the Wind River valley. There had then recently occurred a series of depredations by hostile Indians upon prospectors and camps of the newly discovered Sweetwater mining country, and threatenings were bitter against all Indians. As this region was directly in the route of the Shoshones, I deemed it advisable to precede them and allay the ill feeling so far as they were concerned. I did so, assuring the miners that the best feeling

existed between these Indians and the whites, and that their presence in the valley would be protection against any more raids by the Sioux, which proved true, all hostilities having ceased against the miners until after the Shoshones had returned to this agency.

As early as May 1, 1868, advance parties reported themselves. About that time I received telegraphic notice from General John B. Sanborn that the peace commission would visit this agency the 4th of June, and requesting all Indians under my control, also the Bannocks of this vicinity, to be assembled by that time. I immediately sent out couriers to accomplish this object. Through the efforts of Tag-gee, their principal chief, I succeeded in assembling about 800 Bannocks, who had arrived by the 15th May. By telegram I was authorized to purchase subsistence for all Shoshones and Bannocks until the arrival of the commissioners. Owing to the ill condition of roads in their route they were unable to reach here according to appointment, and in consequence nearly half the Bannocks had grown impatient and left for their fishing and summer resorts before the arrival of General C. C. Augur, who represented the commission. In the mean while a full assemblage of the Shoshones was accomplished, notwithstanding the annuities were withheld, and the most favorable representations made to them of the benefits to result by remaining to meet the commissioners; even a few restless ones among these, unable to resist their roaming inclinations, and therefore not present either at the conference or distribution of annuities. Immediately upon his arrival General Augur had an informal meeting with Washakie and other leading men of the Shoshones, and Tag-gee of the Bannocks, informing them of the object sought, and desiring them to communicate with their tribes preparatory to a formal meeting. On the 3d of July all of the headmen and a large number of their followers were present, and had explained to them fully the terms of a treaty, which is made known to you in the report of the commissioners. The result of this meeting was the acceptance of a treaty, under which added benefits are guaranteed, and a reservation in the country of their choice made for these Indians. It is especially gratifying to me to report this fact, having repeatedly urged the thing accomplished for several years. The meeting was most satisfactory, and I trust that an early ratification and appropriations under the new treaty may be made in time for the goods to reach the Indians by their next annual visit. I am especially desirous that such may be accomplished in behalf of the Bannocks, these Indians having for years been entitled to annuities under a former treaty, but as yet deriving no benefit from their faithful observance of treaty stipulations. Following the signing of the treaty a valuable present was made them, the greatest harmony prevailing.

The relations existing between the Shoshones and Bannocks are of so amicable a nature that it is hoped they may yet consent to join together upon one reservation. Indians are perhaps more jealous than whites of such rights as are claimed by them, and I would advise that time, and the evident advantages of such an arrangement as it will develop, may be allowed to accomplish this object.

The Bannocks are greatly in minority, and to urge too speedy occupation of one ground in common might produce a change in the relations of these tribes, which for a great many years has been harmonious.

During the past winter, frequent inroads have been made by northern tribes unfriendly to the Shoshones, and their hunting excursions thereby rendered somewhat less successful than usual. The enmity existing between them and the Nez Percés, Crows, Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes is of long duration, and the raids of these tribes upon their hunting

parties have by degrees deprived them of no inconsiderable amount of stock killed and captured. While en route to the agency this spring a united party of Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, about 300 warriors, led by a son of Red Cloud, attacked Washakie. A lengthy fight ensued. Their leader and several of the opposing party were killed. Four Shoshones were killed, and a number wounded, who have mostly recovered. The attacking party captured about 80 horses. These were a part of the same combination of refractory warriors who refused to be present at the recent visit of the peace commissioners at Fort Laramie, who, later, killed a number of prospectors in Wind River valley, and have more recently committed a series of atrocities along the Union Pacific railroad and on the route from Benton to South Pass. The hostility of these tribes will be a temporary drawback to the peaceful occupation of the reservations allotted to the Indians of this agency. An effort is being made on the part of the Crows to procure peace, to which I heard no opposition on the part of Washakie, though he signified his desire that for that purpose they meet him in the presence of some government official. I sincerely hope that the late treaties with the Sioux and their confederates will be the means of withdrawing them from the vicinity of the Indians under my care, who may then speedily secure the advantages of the treaty of July 3, 1868, and at the same time, to themselves and their property, security while hunting.

A decrease, consequent upon their losses in fight, and by such diseases as are prevalent, is manifest. While at the agency the past spring a number of deaths occurred, with but few exceptions among children. The diseases most fatal have been whooping cough, with some complication, result of exposed habits, and diarrhœa among children. Intermittent and continued fevers are frequent and severe among adults, especially women. Such deaths as have under my notice occurred among adults have been from old age.

The long detention to await the peace commissioners, already alluded to, gave rise to impatience, and in consequence, when I hoped to obtain the most complete estimate of population I found many absent. There were present at one time, of both tribes, about 1,750. Of these 450 were Bannocks; the remainder Shoshones, in approximately the following proportions: Of males between the ages of 15 and 60 years, 400; adult females and girls over 12 years old, 500; the remainder, children from infancy to 10 years old. The above estimate does not include quite half of the Bannocks, who under the new treaty are placed under the control of this agency. The proportions are about the same as herein detailed, as relating to ages and sexes among the Shoshones.

The general social condition of the Indians in my care is good. A few small bands have for a year or two past failed to visit the buffalo country, being unwilling to expose their property to the predatory visits of hostile Indians. These have remained near here, on Green river, where a sufficiency of game is found to subsist them, and whereby they obtain a large quantity of salable skins. This diminution of his strength is not satisfactory to Washakie; hence I have instructed all who have the means and are not too aged belonging to these bands to follow Washakie, impressing them with the fact that he alone is recognized as their head, and assuring them that if they expect to share the rewards they must participate in all dangers incident to the tribe.

For the purchase of medicines and medical attentions, and for other incidental expenditures, I deem a small contingent fund for the use of this agency advisable. Such articles of traffic as the Indians themselves possess are usually exhausted in the purchase of sugar, coffee, tea, and

ammunition, articles very scantily and mostly not at all supplied among annuities. Every year numbers of them bring me arms needing repairs, funds for which purpose I am not supplied with; hence I have either to supply them from private means, which I do not think the salary of this office justifies, or I have to refuse them altogether.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER MANN, JR.,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 31.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, N. M., September 15, 1868.

SIR: In the absence of Superintendent Luther E. Webb, and in obedience to instructions received at this office from the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report for 1868, New Mexico superintendency. I shall endeavor to state briefly the condition of the Indians and Indian affairs during the past year. It is gratifying to be able to inform the department that few if any depredations have been committed by Indians under the control of this superintendency. Yet complaints have been made against the Apaches of the Cimarron, and the agent made every effort to ascertain who the guilty parties were, but failed to place the guilt upon any of them.

Nevertheless I am inclined to believe that they did commit several depredations during the time the Navajoes were en route to their new reservation. The opportunity was favorable and they took advantage of it, and everything stolen from the citizens was charged to the Navajoes. I am satisfied that the Navajoes stole and destroyed less, while passing through the settlements to their new reservation west of the Rio Grande, than would a column of the same number of soldiers. It has been and is the policy of the government to place the different tribes of Indians upon reservations and if possible make them sustain and support themselves. Therefore I would respectfully recommend that reservations be selected for every tribe of Indians in New Mexico, and that they be placed thereon, in order to prevent them from roaming about the country depredating upon the flocks and herds of the people; and to make them eventually self-sustaining my policy would be to locate each tribe upon a well-defined reservation in their own country, where they have always lived, and where they would be contented, if any place, to plant and cultivate the soil. Permit settlers to locate all around the reservations, that they may see the benefit derived from industry and pursuit of agriculture; and by establishing schools upon each reservation to educate their children, they will certainly become civilized and christianized sooner than they would if placed together in large numbers upon one reservation, away from their old country, where they would be continually quarrelling and fighting amongst themselves. I cannot see the object in moving Indians from New Mexico into Colorado, Utah, or any other Territory, unless the government actually requires the country occupied by them; moving is certainly more expensive.

CIMARRON AGENCY.

The Indians comprising this agency are the Mohuache Utahs and the Jicarilla Apaches, who are intermarried and live peaceably together. They roam over the northeastern part of this Territory, and have been subsisted during the past year by the military. They produce nothing, and cannot live by hunting alone, on account of the scarcity of game, and if they are not subsisted by the government they must steal from the citizens to live.

They are peaceable and well-disposed towards the people and the government, and it is my impression that they could be induced to locate upon a reservation, although they are very much opposed to labor. They number about 1,150, including 250 residing upon Rio Ose, west of the Rio Grande, who seldom visit the agency. I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation of $20,000 be made to subsist these Indians, and that they be subsisted by the Interior Department, provided they are not to be located upon a reservation within the next year.

ABIQUIU AGENCY.

The Wemenuche and Capote bands of Utah Indians compose this agency. They roam at will over the northwestern part of this Territory, and have caused but little trouble during the past year, being peaceable and contented. They have expressed a willingness to be located upon a reservation in the San Juan country, north of the Navajo reservation. They number about 900, and are being subsisted by the Indian department; an appropriation of $12,000 should be made to subsist them for the next year.

MESCALERO APACHE AGENCY.

This agency is located at Agua Negra, New Mexico, and the Indians comprising it are all Mescalero Apaches, numbering about 525. They never visit the agency, and have been at war with the government since November 3, 1865, at which time they left the Bosque Redondo reservation at night, in a body. The Navajoes having been placed upon the same reservation, they could not live in peace together. They are a warlike, people and have been continually committing depredations upon the citizens, murdering, stealing stock, &c. No appropriations have been made for them for several years, and consequently this superintendency has been unable to do anything with them. I have no doubt but that they can be brought in at any time, and that a treaty of peace can be made with them provided money is furnished for that purpose.

They roam over the southeastern part of this Territory, and I have been informed by the agent that they can be located upon a good reservation south of Fort Stanton, but cannot be induced to again locate at the Bosque. An appropriation of $10,000 would subsist them for the next year. Something should be done with these Indians to prevent them from continually depredating upon the settlements, which they must do to live. Also, about $4,000 worth of goods should be purchased for them.

SOUTHERN APACHE AGENCY.

This agency is located at present at Limitar, New Mexico, and comprises two bands of Gila Apaches—the Mimbres and Magollon. They number about 1,500. These Indians are the most troublesome, most

warlike, commit more depredations, and murder more people than all the other Indians in New Mexico. They have captured several coaches from the southern overland stage company during the past year, and murdered the passengers, drivers, and conductors. There is hardly a week passes without hearing of some depredation or murder committed by them. They are not under the control of this superintendency, because we have had no means, and no appropriations have been made for them for several years. Yet I believe a treaty can be made with them, and they might be induced to locate upon a reservation. If not, they should be made to feel the power of the government, and unrelenting war should be waged against them until they are satisfied and willing to go upon a reservation and live peaceably. They roam over a vast extent of country in the southwestern part of this Territory.

I would respectfully recommend that a treaty be made with them, and that an appropriation of $20,000 be made to subsist; also, $5,000 for presents; and after the agent has had charge of them for one year, they may be induced to locate upon a reservation without much trouble, and by this means the citizens would be protected from their constant depredations. It would certainly be a great satisfaction to the people of New Mexico if an appropriation could be made for these Indians, so that the department here could make some kind of an effort to protect life and property, and at the same time make some improvements in the conduct of the Indians.

PUEBLO AGENCY.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico are eminently a self-supporting people; nothing has been given to them by the government for many years. They live in nineteen different pueblos, (villages,) and number about 7,000. Their lands were granted to them by the Spanish government many years ago, and since the acquisition of this Territory by the United States most of said grants have been confirmed by Congress; they all should be, and no citizen should be permitted to settle upon them. Schools should be established for the education of their children, and $5,000 should be appropriated for the purchase of agricultural implements for them, and I earnestly hope and trust that Congress will take some notice of these Indians without further delay. They are certainly more worthy than the Indians of the plains, who are continually making war upon the government.

NAVAJO AGENCY.

The Navajoes were located several years ago upon a reservation at the Bosque Redondo, by the military, and after expending vast sums of money, and after making every effort for more than four years to make it a success, it has proved a total failure. It was certainly a very unfortunate selection for a reserve; no wood, unproductive soil, and very unhealthy water, and the Indians were so much dissatisfied they planted no grain last spring, and I verily believe they were making preparations to leave as the Apaches did. General Sherman and Colonel Tappan, peace commissioners, visited said reservation last June, and after careful examination, and being fully satisfied that the Bosque was not the proper place for these Indians, and being convinced that they could not be made self-supporting and contented where they were, made a treaty with them, and they are now located upon a reservation in their old country, west of the Rio Grande, and are living peaceably, happy, and contented.

They arrived upon this new reservation too late to plant this year, and the government must subsist them until October 1, 1869, by which time they will raise a crop. They are now selecting their farming ground, and if seeds and agricultural implements are furnished at the proper time, they expect to be able to subsist themselves after next year. They number about 8,000, including several hundred that were never captured and placed upon the reservation at the Bosque.

Whole number of Indians in New Mexico:

Mohuache Utahs	500
Jicarilla Apaches	650
Wemenuche Utahs	480
Capote Utahs	420
Mescalero Apaches	525
Gila Apaches	1,500
Pueblos	7,000
Navajoes	8,000
Total	19,075

In conclusion, I would respectfully recommend an appropriation of $80,000 be made for all the Indians in New Mexico, not including the Navajoes. If Congress cannot appropriate more money for these Indians next year than was appropriated this year the whole machine had better be transferred to the War Department, so far as this superintendency is concerned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. M. DAVIS,
Indian Department, New Mexico.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 32.

NEW FORK WINGATE, NEW MEXICO,
August 15, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to present my third annual report as to the condition of the Navajo Indians under my charge. On the 1st day of November, 1867, the commanding officer at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, transferred to my charge 7,111 Navajo Indians, viz: 2,157 under 12 years of age, 2,693 women, 2,060 men, and 201 age and sex unknown. During the month of November, 1867, 193 Navajoes came in who were absent on the day of the count, making total number subsisted 7,304. The cost of subsisting said Indians from the 1st of November, 1867 to the 23d day of May, 1868, as per report of William Rosenthall, commissary for the Navajoes, herewith transmitted, is $280,830 07.

Having been notified by contractors for subsisting said Indians that their contract had been annulled by the Interior Department, to take effect on the 22d day of May, 1868, and believing that the said contract had been annulled upon the presumption that the peace commissioners would have visited the reservation before the 22d of May, 1868, and provide for their subsistence, I took the responsibility to contract with James Patterson, of New Mexico, to feed the Navajo Indians at 11 7-8th

cents per ration, (furnishing one pound of beef and one pound of breadstuff per ration.) This contract to continue until the arrival of the peace commissioners. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant General Sherman and Colonel S. F. Tappan, peace commissioners, they approved my action, and recommended payment to Mr. Patterson up to the time the Indians begin to move to their new reservation, when they would be fed by the army. The amount amounting to $22,155 90, making total cost up to the 18th day of June, 1868, $302,985 97. Since the 18th day of June, 1868, the Navajoes have been fed under the direction of the general commanding the district of New Mexico, and I am unable to furnish cost of same.

There are no provisions made to subsist the Navajoes for a longer period than two and one half months from the 27th day of July, 1868, allowing them half rations, viz., one half pound of meat and one half pound of bread stuff. The ration was reduced on the 27th of July in order that the supplies in hand might reach until more could be provided. If some means is not provided to feed these Indians during the winter, they must certainly starve or steal. It is important that the department should take some action in regard to this matter at once and provide for their subsistence to such a time as they can plant and gather their crops next year, say the 1st of October, 1869, when in my judgment they will be able to maintain themselves. As they were brought to their reservation too late in the season to plant this year, I think that the government is under obligations to continue to feed them until they can raise crops. If the government ceases to feed them, they certainly will depredate upon the citizens of the Rio Grande and other localities, and war will be the result. I respectfully refer you to my special report of August 6, 1868, in relation to subsisting these Indians. It will require at least forty-five days to obtain supplies and transports to the Navajo reservation, therefore you will see the importance of early action being taken in regard to this matter, in order that subsistance can be procured before the present supplies on hand are consumed. A majority of the Navajoes are peaceable and well disposed; some thieving ones have occasionally committed depredations, stealing stock from citizens; in many cases, however, the stock has been recovered and delivered to the owners.

In July, 1867, a fight occurred near Fort Sumner, New Mexico, between the troops and a party of Navajoes, in which five soldiers were killed and several Navajoes. The difficulty occurred in consequence of the troops attempting to take some horses from the Navajoes, supposed to have been stolen. I am satisfied the difficulty would not have occurred if matters had been explained, and properly interpreted to the Indians. The Indians thought it was the intention of the troops to take from them all their horses and dismount them.

I called a council of the principal men of the tribes, and everything was amicably adjusted. The Indians expressed regret that the difficulty had occurred, and stated that it would not have occurred if matters had been explained and understood.

In May last a small party of Navajoes, belonging to the Cibolitana band, murdered two Americans and two Mexicans, twelve miles east of Fort Sumner, New Mexico, for their money and horses. Troops were sent in pursuit of the murderers, and were overtaken, when a fight occurred in which one Navajo was killed, and several wounded. The leaders of the murdering party escaped, but I learn from Indians that they were severely wounded. These are the only murders committed by Navajoes living on the reservation that have come to my knowledge during the year.

During the past year the Navajoes have been very much dissatisfied with their reservation at the Bosque Redondo, and they state that their discontent is in consequence of frequent raids being made upon them by Comanche, Kiowa and other Indians, the scarcity of fuel, unproductiveness of the soil, bad water, and unhealthiness. They have been constantly begging me to endeavor to have them removed to their old country, where they say the soil is more productive, where there is an abundance of fuel and timber, and where they would be far removed from their old enemies, the Comanche, Kiowa and other Indians.

On the first day of June, 1868, Lieutenant General Sherman and Colonel S. F. Tappan, peace commissioners, made a treaty with the Navajoes at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, and provided for their removal to a reservation west of the Rio Grande in their old country, and on the 18th day of June, 1868, we proceeded to move the whole tribe from the Bosque Redondo reservation to their new reservation, in pursuance of the treaty, arriving at New Fort Wingate, N. M., (which is about 30 miles south of the new reservation,) on the 23d day of July, 1868. As no place was designated in the treaty made by the peace commissioners to establish the Navajo agency, the Indians are being subsisted at this place, (New Fort Wingate,) where they will remain until I receive instruction to locate the agency within the boundaries of the war reservation in pursuance of the terms of the treaty. Since my arrival here, I have examined a portion of the new reservation with a view of selecting a suitable place to locate the agency, and am satisfied that the site of old Fort Defiance (which has been abandoned by the military department for several years) is the most suitable point, for reasons given in my special report of August 6, 1868, on this subject.

The treaty made with the Navajoes, June 1, 1868, provides that any Navajo Indian, being the head of a family, may select, with the assistance of the agent, a tract of land not exceeding 160 acres, and receive seed and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding $100 in value, and provides that the agent shall record in a law-book and give said Indian a certificate of description of said land, and provides that the President may at any time order a survey of the reservation, &c.

I would recommend that a survey of the boundaries of the reservation be made at once, in order that the agent may determine where the lands can be selected. Many of the Indians desire to select their lands this fall in order that they can prepare for planting next spring; therefore it is important that the reservation should be surveyed, and seeds and implements furnished them this year.

It is impossible for me at present to forward an exact census of the Navajoes in consequence of many living with the Apache and Pueblo Indians, and running at large; since my arrival here Navajoes have been coming in daily. I am of the opinion that 700 to 1,000 are living with other Indians and running at large, and who, no doubt, will come to the reservation before winter sets in. I shall base my estimate as follows, viz: 7,300 transferred from War Department at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, and 700 living with other Indians and running at large, making a total of 8,000 Navajoes.

Article VIII of the treaty provides that such articles of clothing, goods, &c., as the agent may make his estimates for, not exceeding five dollars in value to each Indian, shall be delivered at the agency on the first day of September of each year, for 10 years. In pursuance of this article I herewith transmit estimate for goods required for 8,000 Navajo Indians for the year 1869, amounting to $40,000.

Article VII of the treaty entitles each head of a family to one hun-

dred dollars in seeds and implements who satisfies the agent that he intends to commence cultivating the soil. In pursuance of this article I herewith transmit estimate for 1,400 families, amounting to $140,000. In making the calculation, I estimate that two-thirds of the families will in good faith commence cultivating the soil next spring.

Article XII of the treaty provides that 15,000 head of sheep and goats shall be purchased for the Navajoes from the appropriation for removing and subsisting the Navajoes. I would recommend that these sheep and goats be furnished them at once, and in addition would recommend that $30,000 of the recent appropriation made for the Navajoes be expended for the purchase of sheep, which would furnish them with sufficient wool to enable them to manufacture a good share of their own blankets and clothing.

I am greatly annoyed for the want of interpreters, and should be authorized to employ two—one Spanish and one Navajo—at a salary of $1,000 each. It is impossible to employ a Navajo interpreter who understands the English language; but Navajo interpreters can be found that understand the Spanish language; therefore a Spanish interpreter is required also.

I should also be authorized to employ one farmer, one blacksmith, one carpenter, and two men to superintend Indians in their labors and take charge of the public cattle and animals.

The Utah Indians threaten war against the Navajoes, and small parties have been prowling around since our arrival, and succeeded in capturing several Navajo women and children. The Navajoes proposed peace to the Utahs; but I am informed they refused to accept. It is useless for the Navajoes to attempt to plant and raise stock if the Utahs are permitted to make raids upon them. If they persist in coming to the Navajo reservation with hostile intent the power of the government should be used to protect the Navajoes. In consequence of the Navajoes being dissatisfied with the Bosque Redondo reservation, I could not prevail on them to plant this year.

Last year (1867) their crops proved a perfect failure, in consequenee of severe hail-storms and scarcity of water for irrigation.

I estimate the numbers of animals owned by the Navajoes are as follows, viz: Horses, 1,550; mules, 20; sheep, 940; goats, 1,025.

I should be authorized to purchase in New Mexico 4,000 bushels seed wheat, 1,400 bushels seed corn, 300 bushels potatoes, and other seeds for the Navajoes to plant next spring. These seeds should be purchased during the coming winter or early next spring. I estimate that the seeds required will cost, delivered at the Navajo agency, about $17,000.

There should also be purchased and sent to the agency this year for the Navajoes 400 dozen strong hoes, 250 dozen wool cards, and 150 dozen large axes. If the Indians are provided with plenty of hoes they will dig up and cultivate considerable land.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. H. DODD,
U. S. Indian Agent for Navajoes.

Hon. L. E. WEBB,
Superintendent of Indians Affairs for New Mexico.

No. 33.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, August 31, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department and the instructions of the honorable acting Commissioner, dated June 3, 1868, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report concerning the Indians of this agency. Upon a better acquaintance with the Utah bands of Indians of this agency I find that their number has heretofore been overestimated.

Sobatar, head chief of the Capotes, has (men, women, and children)	312
Chaves, the renegade Capote, has (men, women, and children)	61
Total number of Capote-Utes	373
Under Persechopa, the head chief of the Wemenutches, there are (men, women, and children)	476
A party of outlaw Wemenutches, known as Cabeza Blanco's party, numbers, as well as I can ascertain, (men, women, and children)	32
Total number of Wemenutches	508

The total number of Ute Indians belonging to this reservation is 881.

The Indians during the past year have given but little attention to agricultural or pastoral pursuits; they have sold, as far as I can ascertain, about $760 worth of furs and skins. They have cultivated the arts of war, rather than those of peace and industry. They are brave, and could give much trouble if so disposed. Previous to my taking charge of this agency the citizens were much troubled with them and their constant depredations. In the fall of 1865, Cabeza Blanco's party entered the plaza of Sierra Amarilla. They killed three herd boys, and took 13 horses and mules belonging to H. Marcure, Gentry Hoydo, Thomas L. Burns, and others; they also wounded the daughter of Juan Martine, the justice of the peace of that precinct; and from that time they committed various depredations up to July, 1866, when Superintendent Norton took measures to send them to the San Juan country. The agent then in charge of them, being afraid of them, (see report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1866, page 152,) says:

> When the goods were distributed the Indians, although the superintendent was present, were so dissatisfied with the goods on account of their small amount that they were uncontrollable, and appropriated many things to suit themselves, and it was really unsafe for an agent to remain among them if he was without money or goods to occasionally administer to their wants.

This state of things existed when I took charge of this agency. I immediately began to get the confidence of the Indians, in which I found some difficulty at first on account of some unprincipled men who are too often to be found on the frontier hanging around Indian agencies to pander to the vices of the Indians, and make money by trading them liquor, and who have endeavored to make trouble with the Utes and prejudice them against their agents by false and malicious stories. These efforts have reacted in my favor. On several occasions I took from these parties the property they bought from the Indians, and returned it to the Indians. This gave them to see that the agent is

their true friend, and that I was acting faithfully for their welfare; and the class of unscrupulous men have also discovered that I had firmness enough to have them punished for their violations of law, and would not be trifled with and allow the liquor traffic to be carried on with the Utes, and the Indians fleeced out of their goods received from the government. The consequence is that I have made the Indians my friends, and that class of men who would furnish whiskey to the Indians, regardless of the consequences to the community, my bitter enemies.

The Indians of this agency were, last year, opposed to being settled upon a reservation. I am happy to inform you that they have changed their mind somewhat. They are now willing to make a treaty and go on lands to be their own, but prefer hunting, as long as there is game, to working. I am still of the opinion that by proper management they can be induced to give their attention to agricultural, pastoral, and mechanical pursuits; and, as I stated in my last report, this must be done gradually, and by inducements which will require judicious and careful management upon the part of the agent. The first point is to get them to locate in their country at the place determined upon for a reservation, (this they have now consented to do,) establish the agency there, and issue no presents or provisions to them at any other place. Get them thus accustomed to the place, then by presents induce the chiefs to locate with the agent, and gradually give them lands in severalty, and thus break up their tribal relations, pay the Indians something for their labor, and introduce machinery so that the women and children can be employed in the manufacture of their clothing, and give premiums for the best cultivated lands and manufactured articles, establish a nursery to cultivate all kinds of fruits, and furnish each family that will locate, with trees, seeds, &c. While doing this, gradually establish an industrial school, in which teach the rudiments of labor and the English language; and in a few years, by industry and perseverance on the part of the agent, you will have this band of Indians civilized, and a credit to those who may have charge of them, and to the government of the United States, that furnished the means to accomplish this great end.

Some time since, I reported the killing of Chino, a Wemenutche, by Chaves and other Capotes. The renegade party consists of Chaves, Cornea, Washington, Timpiâche, Cutchimpiatche, and others, numbering in all about 60 men, women and children. This party was attacked near Fort Lowell, by the Wemenutches, and four of the Capotes, including Chaves, wounded. As soon as I heard of it I took measures to stop the war and settle the difficulty; and I am enabled to say that I have succeeded. After the settlement of that difficulty I ordered Chaves and his people to stay near Abiquiu; and I furnished them with beef and corn, so that they would have no excuse to commit depredations. They asked me for ammunition to go on a campaign against the Navajoes. This I refused them, and ordered them to make no war on the Navajoes. They disobeyed my orders, and 13 of them went to the Navajo country and took captive seven women, some horses and other property, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. They also took one man, whom they castrated and turned loose. For my action in the premises, I refer you to the copies of letters marked A and addressed to Agent Dodd, of the Navajoes, and marked B, herewith addressed to Brevet Major General G. W. Getty, commanding district of New Mexico.

Under date of June 11, 1868, I received a letter from the clerk of the superintendency, Captain H. M. Davis, (a copy of which is herewith ap-

pended, marked C.) In compliance with the order therein contained I took the chief men of the Capote band of Utahs and the Jicarilla Apaches at this agency to Santa Fé, where I arrived on the 19th of June. After I had reported at the superintendency, Captain Davis and myself with the Indians called upon General Getty, who informed us that the Navajoes had not arrived as was expected. General Getty told the Indians that General Sherman had made a treaty of peace with the Navajoes, and that they were to be moved back to their old country immediately, and that the Navajoes desired to be at peace with the Utes. The Indians, both the Capote Utes and the Jicarilla Apaches, responded that they had no confidence in treaties of peace which the Navajoes would make with either the government, the Americans, Mexicans or Indians, that the Navajoes made treaties only to break them, &c. They also complained about the treaty being made with the Navajoes before the Utes and Apaches were sent for. They said that all the head men of the Utes and Apaches should have been together and consulted with the Navajoes if the government desired peace amongst them, that they had come and the Navajoes were not there and it was no use to wait for them.

General Getty urged the necessity of their living in peace with all their neighbors, and gave them much good advice, for which they thanked him and took their leave. When they reached the superintendency they told me they desired to know the views of the Mohuache Utes and Jicarilla Apaches at Cimarron agency with reference to a treaty with the Navajoes, and also the truth of certain reports which charged the Navajoes with lately stealing horses from the Utes and Apaches of that agency, and requested me to visit Cimarron agency and have a talk with the Indians. The Indians returned to Abiquiu with my son, and I went to Cimarron, and arranged with Agent Dennison to go to the San Juan country with me, in company with some of his Indians, but he was prevented from coming in consequence of the absence of Kaneatche, who was away and had a fight with the Kiowas and Comanches. On my return to Abiquiu agency, Sabatar, head chief of the Capotes, came to see me and arranged to start with me on the 25th of July to the San Juan country to examine that country and have a council with the Wemenutches who failed to be present at Santa Fé. Sabatar expressed himself "*in favor of peace with all mankind*, and justly said a permanent peace can only be had by a treaty with the government, in which all the Indians interested should be represented, and that the lines of the territory belonging to each tribe should be fully and distinctly marked out."

I consented to put myself under the protection of Sabatar and the Capote Utes and visit the Wemenutches in their own country and have a talk with them, and endeavor to have them remain in peace with the Navajoes till some arrangement could be made for a permanent peace. I consented to this the more readily because these Indians came to the agency only in small parties for supplies and it was desirable to see them all together with the Capotes, and I did not wish to encourage them to come to the settlements at this time when the wheat is being harvested, as in passing they would destroy much grain and give great trouble; also, because the Navajoes have removed back to their old country, and I deemed it proper to see the Utes all together so as to urge them to cultivate peaceful relations with their old enemies, especially as a band of renegade Capotes had just returned from the Navajo country with a lot of Indian captives, as already mentioned.

Feeling the importance of using every proper means to obtain a peace

among the Indians of New Mexico, and prevent a general war which would be disastrous and expensive, I consented to risk my life without an escort of troops in a country where there are no persons but savage Indians, of whom the former agents were afraid when they were in the settlements. I took this risk, which gave me an influence with them, as it showed them I had reliance in their pledge of protection and the expressions of confidence they had given me, and a desire to grant the request to explore the country, and with them determine upon a location for their agency outside of the settlements. On the 25th of July I left in company with some Indians, my interpreters and an Indian guide. After a dangerous and difficult trip, owing first to the fact that the party of renegade Capotes had made the war on the Navajoes and taken some captives, a raid from the Navajoes was expected, and especially as a party of Navajoes had been to Canons and drove off the horses and cattle of the citizens, who followed the Indians and recovered the stock. Secondly, the almost constant rains made the roads so bad and the streams so high that I had to abandon my wheel transportation and trust to pack mules. I, however, overcame all difficulties and succeeded in getting the Capotes and Wemenutche Utes together, in a council which was held on the San Juan, near Pagosa Springs, on the 19th of August, at which council the terms of the treaty they are willing to make with the government were obtained, and also a promise from them if possible to keep the peace with the Navajoes. They said that when they got word from me not to fight the Navajoes, they stayed at home and kept the peace; but a party of Capotes with Chaves made war on the Navajoes, and that now if the Navajoes came up into their country to fight them because of the Chaves campaign, they would have to defend themselves, otherwise they would keep the peace. When I told them I would do all I could, and ask Agent Dodd to explain to the Navajoes that they did not approve of the conduct of Chaves and his men, they promised to do all they could to keep the peace.

In regard to the treaty they said, we are glad to see our father here, have heard what he has said. We are willing to make a treaty, but we do not any of us want to go to Washington; we would like to see the Great Father, but are afraid to go so far from home, as it is a long journey. We have full confidence in Agent Arny, he is our father and has treated us well; he has been with us and knows what we want better than we can tell; he can go to Washington and let the Great Father know all about us, and ask the Great Father to send commissioners with him to us to make a treaty, and we will meet them whenever our father sends us word, and make such a treaty as the commissioners and we can agree upon.

In my report to the department for 1862, (see Indian commissioners' report for that year, page 245,) I said, and after six more years experience I still urge, that treaties should be made with all the Indian tribes of New Mexico and Colorado, requiring each tribe to cultivate peaceful relations with all other tribes, and binding them to cease hostilities with all other tribes who are at peace with the United States, to relinquish the right they claim to roam where they please in the territory; and granting them, in consideration of the relinquishment of the right, a certain specific tract of land as their reservation, the boundaries of which should be fully defined, and the Indians be required to remain on it, the Americans and Mexican citizens excluded therefrom, except when permitted by the agent. The treaty should give the Indians a reasonable compensation for the relinquishment of their claimed right in annual payments, not in money, but in clothing, provisions, cattle, sheep, horses

and farming implements, &c., such as would be necessary for their comfort and make them to cultivate the soil and manufacture their own clothing. That an industrial school should be established on the reservation, and in the treaty it should be specified that all children between eight and sixteen years of age should be placed in the school to be educated, the government agreeing that during that period they should be clothed and fed, and the Indians to agree that the children shall labor at least three hours per day under the direction of the agent.

After the council the Indians appointed a delegation to go with me to see their country, and on my return home came with me, (both Wemenutches and Capotes,) and received their supplies of meat, corn, salt, &c., for the month of September, which I issued to them, and they returned to their hunting grounds west of the San Juan, where they promised to remain in peace until October, when they will again come for their monthly supply.

On my arrival here I learned that Captain James C. French had been appointed my successor. As soon as I am relieved from the duties of this agency by him I will visit Washington and submit to the Interior Department fully the wishes of the Utes of this agency. The length of this report and other considerations prevent me from giving as full report of the San Juan country as I should desire, from which I have just returned. Suffice it to say that it is a good agricultural and pastoral country, and that I am fully satisfied that the mineral resources are great, the headwaters of the streams and the mountains are full of gold, silver and copper, and when fully prospected will be found equal to any country. It is proper that I should state here that the Indians have made decided protest against any settlers or miners going into this country, which they claim, until they have made a treaty and sold it to the government, although to locate in that country before a treaty is made, and the government opens it for settlement, would result in much loss of life, and end in an expensive war, in which all Utah tribes would probably be involved.

Believing, as I do, that it is much cheaper to the government to feed these Indians than to fight them, and more humane to dispose of them by placing them on a reservation east of the Navajo reservation, west of the San Juan river, to include the mouth of the Rio las Animas, about 12 miles from the mouth of which river is an abandoned town, in which over fifty houses were built by some settlers several years ago and left, which could be repaired for the temporary use of the agency and the chiefs. In regard to the cost of placing these Indians on a reservation in their own country, I respectfully ask your attention to my estimate in my last year's report, viz:

The Wemenutches and Capotes, if placed on a reservation on the San Juan river as proposed, will require an appropriation for the first year of $18,000 for provisions, $7,000 for goods and presents, $6,000 for farming and manufacturing implements and machinery, $3,000 for nursery stock, fruit trees, seeds, &c., including transportation, $3,000 for horses, mules, cattle, &c., to work the reservation farm, $4,500 for agency building, school-house, stables, corrals, &c., at the reservation; $5,000 to erect houses for the chiefs and Indians to live in on the reservation, and $3,000 for the removal of the Indians, agents, &c., and their location in the reservation; in all $49,500.

On my return from the San Juan country, I found at the agency, Vicento Guerro Mudo Pantilon, and the whole party of Jicarilla Apaches who roam on the west side of the Rio Grande river. They number about 250 Indians; they were anxious to know the result of my confer-

ence with the Wemenutche and Capote-Utes who came with me; they asked for a council, I told them that their agency was at Cimarron and they must go there. They replied that they did not intend to go east of the Rio Grande and that they wanted me to say to the Great Father that since the treaty they made with Colonel Washington many years ago they have considered this side of the river as their home; that they would be contented with any place as a reservation west of the Rio Grande; that they would make a treaty to sell to the government all their lands but the reservation, and go on it and work, with some help they could support themselves; the people had taken some of their best lands, and if the Great Father said so, they were willing they should keep them, —that they did not want to fight with anybody—they did not want their young men killed off. They desired to live in peace with everybody; that when they sold their lands, or the Great Father gave them anything for it, or gave them any annuity goods, they wanted them given outside of the towns and settlements, where the people steal, beg, or get it from them for whiskey, and this they did not want their people to have. I told them I would make known their wishes to the Great Father.

In regard to the Jicarilla Apaches, I respectfully ask your favorable consideration of what I said about them in my annual report dated June 24, 1867, and in addition would say that a reservation between the Navajo river and the San Juan river, in the valley east of the proposed Utah reservation, would, in my opinion, be a good place for their location, and it would be very satisfactory to them as they are intermarried with the Utes of this agency. This band of Indians now furnish about half their subsistence by raising some wheat and corn and the manufacture and sale of pottery and willow baskets; the other half of their subsistence is stolen from the settlers, which they claim as tribute for the use of their lands, &c.; as now situated this band is a great pest to the settlements; they are willing to work, and say, if placed upon lands of their own, they can with a little help from the government, fully support themselves and would not interfere with the settlers. My experience with the Jicarilla Apaches is that they will labor; I have evidence that many of them will make good farmers, in order to which they only need to be advised and encouraged.

In conclusion, I would urgently commend to you the importance of placing these Indians and all others of this country upon reservations outside of the settlements. After many years' experience, in my judgment it is the only mode to relieve the government of the United Sates and the people of New Mexico from the constant depredations which they have borne for years. I feel assured that the result of such action would be a saving to the government and a perpetual peace with and amongst the Indians of New Mexico.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,
United States Indian Agent, New Mexico.

Col. LUTHER E. WEBB,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, September 5, 1868.

Having recently arrived at this agency for which I have been appointed, and having examined the report of Agent W. F. M. Arny dated August 31st, and being fully satisfied that what he recommends in said report would be for the best interests of the government and the Indians

of the agency, I entirely and heartily endorse and urgently recommend that the suggestions set forth by Major Arny be favorably considered by the department, believing that great benefit would result from the change of location of the Utah tribes of Indians and the Jicarilla Apaches, some of whom I have met since my arrival and who refuse to go anywhere east of the Rio Grande.

The placing of all these Indians upon reservations as recommended in the foregoing report will make them self-sustaining and save much expense to the government, while it will spare a very valuable country for settlement.

General Arny appears to have the confidence of the Indians, and as they have authorized him to make known to the government their wishes in regard to a treaty, I earnestly urge prompt action upon the part of the government, believing it to be essentially necessary to prevent a war between the Utahs, Apaches, Navajoes and Jernes Pueblos, which would at this time be disastrous to this country.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES C. FRENCH,
United States Indian Agent.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, August 30, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from a trip to the Indians of this agency, who are west of the San Juan river, and which you know is north and east of the Navajo reservation.

On the 19th of August I had a council with the Utahs on the San Juan, and arranged with them for a temporary peace with your Indians. They said "that when they got word from me not to fight the Navajoes, they stayed at home and kept the peace; but a party of Capote Utahs, with Chaves, made war on the Navajoes, and that now if the Navajoes come up into their country to fight them because of the Chaves campaign, they would have to defend themselves, otherwise they would keep the peace."

I told them I would let you know about the Chaves Capotes campaign, and ask you to keep the Navajoes in their own country, and that the Utahs must not go into the Navajo country, but stay at home and keep the peace, and if the Navajoes came to let me know immediately. They answered "they would try to keep the peace, and if any trouble arose they would let me know." The party under Capote Utahs, named Chaves, numbered 13 men. They were told by me, when I issued their corn and beef in June, not to go to the Navajoes' country. This they disregarded, and went. They took, as far as I can ascertain, seven women captives, several horses, and a considerable amount of powder, lead, caps, &c., also one man, whom they released after they had castrated him. Five of the women have escaped, part with Capote horses, and returned to the Navajo country. One captive, I understand, they sold to an American, who it is reported took her to Conejos, Colorado; the other they still have, and refused to give her to me. I have had three interviews with them, and they always refuse. I will report the matter to the superintendency, with a letter to General Getty, and let such action be taken as is deemed best. In the mean time, I would respectfully ask you to do all you can (as I know you will) to prevent the Navajoes from retaliating upon the Utahs of the San Juan region, as I believe they are perfectly innocent of any offence, and have promised

me to remain in peace, unless compelled to war in self-defence. In the present aspect of things, it will require all our effort to prevent trouble between the Indians. If the Navajoes are informed that but a small party of Utes were engaged in the raid, and that the Utes in the San Juan country disapprove of it, and that the government will punish the party who committed the act, I think the Navajoes will consent to make no retaliatory war.

If you hear of any of the Utes of this agency being in the Navajo country, please inform me.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,
United States Indian Agent, New Mexico.

Major THOMAS H. DODD,
United States Indian Agent, Navajo Indians.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, August 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have just returned from a visit to the Indians of this agency, (Wemenutches and Capote Utahs,) in their country west of the San Juan river, and it is with pleasure that I inform you that in a council held with them on the 19th of August, they promised me to remain in peace with the Navajoes, if the latter will remain in their own country and not molest them. The Utes feared a campaign against them in consequence of a raid made by a party of 13 Capote Utahs some time since, in which they took from the Navajoes seven women, several horses, and considerable ammunition, also one man, whom they told me they castrated and then turned loose. The party of Utahs who made this campaign did so after I gave them in person strict orders not to go to the Navajo country. They are the same party who killed Chino, a Wemenutche Utah, and who were attacked near Fort Lowell, and four of their number wounded, by the Wemenutches. They are outlaws, and have (although well supplied with provisions at this agency) committed all kinds of depredations about Tierra Amarilla and this agency for some months past. They number about 60 men, women, and children. They are led by Chaves Cornea, Washington Timpiatche, and Cutchimpiatche. In the council on the 19th of August, these Indians were not present. Chaves met me on the Chama river previous to the council, and said he was afraid to go to the council at San Juan. The Indians in the council at San Juan said that when they got word from me not to fight the Navajoes, they staid at home and kept the peace; but a party of Capote Utahs with Chaves made war on the Navajoes, and that now if the Navajoes came up into their country to fight them because of the Chaves campaign, they would have to defend themselves; otherwise they would keep the peace. I promised to endeavor to keep the Navajoes out of their way. They then promised me to do all they could to keep the peace with the Navajoes. I have had three interviews with the party of outlaws, and urged them to give up their captives, but they decidedly refused, saying that part of them had escaped, and that the others belonged to them, being their enemies and prisoners. From what I can learn, five of them have escaped and gone back to the Navajo country. Part of them escaped on Utah horses. One captive has been sold to an American, whose name I could not learn, and who, I am informed, took this captive to Colorado. The

other captive is still in possession of the Indians near Tierra Amarilla, and they refused to give her up. I have felt it to be my duty to give you the above statement for your information, and have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,
United States Indian Agent, New Mexico.

Brevet Major General G. W. GETTY,
Commanding District of New Mexico.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, June 11, 1868.

SIR: The Navajoes are to be removed from the Bosque and placed upon a reservation in their old country. They express a desire to be at peace with everybody, and have requested an interview with the Utahs of your agency. You will therefore select 10 or 15 of the principal men, and report with them at this office on the 20th of this month, at which time Agent Dodd will be here with a party of Navajoes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAVIS,
Indian Department of New Mexico.

~~Agent W. F. M. ARNY.~~

No. 34.

CIMARRON AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
August 21, 1868.

SIR: Complying with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of the Mohauche, Ute, and Jicarilla Apache Indians belonging to this agency and under my charge.

My report of the 1st July, 1867, gave, as fully as I have the ability to express, the condition of these tribes; my further acquaintance with them convinces me that, in respect to character or morals, there has been no marked change with them, they still remaining, owing to a want of opportunity of instructions and teachings, both in industry and other qualities necessary to produce reform, in about the same position held by them for years past, they being wild, uneducated, and trifling.

The immense immigration caused by the late discovery of minerals in this section has led them to be more timid of the white population.

These Indians have long enjoyed a reputation for loyalty to the government, therefore I ask, in their behalf, that they shall have the kind regard of the department.

I again call attention to my report of last year, and my suggestion that if these people were placed on reservations, under proper teachings, withheld from evil associations, and saved from designs of bad men, could, instead of being, as they now are, a tax upon the government, be made advantageous to the prosperity.

With regard to the report of depredations committed in this vicinity, reflecting on the Apaches of my agency, I refer you, very respectfully, to my monthly reports; from my investigations I am unwilling to concur with the reports against them; in my efforts I have failed to find them culpable.

Respectfully referring you to your statistical returns of farming, educational, &c., accompanying this report, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. B. DENNISON,
United States Indian Agent.

H. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

No. 35.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to transmit the following report in relation to the Mimbres, Gila and Mogollon Apaches, which comprise the Indians belonging to my agency.

The Mimbres Apaches proper, are composed of Victoria's band, the remnant of that recently under Mangus Colorado, together with detachments from other bands, all now under the immediate control of Salvador, the son of Mangus.

They number, all told, about 800 souls, and have about 150 or 200 warriors.

They are exceedingly treacherous and dangerous, and have, since 1862, been in open hostility to the government, and notwithstanding the paucity of their numbers, such is the nature of the country, furnishing opportunities for their peculiar mode of warfare and safe refuge from pursuit, that they have been able to commit, with impunity, unexampled depredations, murdering many whites, depopulating a large agricultural region, and forming a formidable barrier to the development of the rich mining region in the vicinity of Pinos Altos.

For further particulars I would respectfully refer you to the report of Superintendent A. B. Norton, dated Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 24, 1867.

The Gila and Mogollon Apaches, taking their names from the localities they infest, are of the same general nature and habits as their Mimbres congeners, but being more remote from the present settlements are less destructive to life and property. Their country is rich in mineral wealth, and already adventurous miners are penetrating their fastnesses. From the best sources of information now at my command, I should estimate their numbers as about the same as the Mimbres band.

I am convinced by the representations of Doctor Steck, former agent, and by information from other sources, that by proper effort all these Indians could be induced to settle upon a reservation, to be selected at some suitable location where they would be under the immediate control of the forces of the United States, and where, after a few years, they might become, to a great degree, self-supporting.

I consider this system of reservations as the only solution of the Indian difficulties in this region, and believe that in the diminished number of troops required to carry it out there would be a great saving in expense to the government.

It removes the Indians from large tracts of country desirable for mining and cultivation, thereby extending the area of civilization and productiveness, and also recommends itself to all Christian men as the only means of preventing the entire extermination of the Indians, attended by much suffering of the whites, which will inevitably ensue if the present policy is pursued.

I present these views for your consideration, assured that in them I am sustained by all conversant with these Indians and their country.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN AYRES,
United States Indian Agent.

Captain H. M. DAVIS,
Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 36.

PUEBLO AGENCY, SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,
September 7, 1868.

SIR: The time has again arrived when it becomes my duty, in compliance with the regulations of the department, to forward an annual report respecting the Indians under my charge.

This report will be found rather brief when compared with those for previous years. This is not altogether for want of material, nor for the want of any desire on my part to impart information respecting the subject, but simply from the facts which will be hereafter duly explained.

For several years past I have had this task to perform, "report making," which I always did with the greatest of pleasure and confidence, and with the hope that through this medium I would not only comply with my legitimate duty, but that I would obtain many favors for the benefit of the Pueblo Indians.

In this last particular, however, I regret exceedingly to be compelled to state I have been most completely disappointed, which has caused me a great deal of uneasiness and mortification. These Indians, as you can readily imagine, are fully aware that every year something is done by the government towards relieving the wants of the other Indians by whom they are surrounded, while at the same time they see that *nothing* is done for them towards relieving their wants, not even so far as to comply with some of the many promises which from time to time have been made them.

The Pueblos cannot understand why this is so, and although seven-eighths of the tribe, I can safely say, have the utmost confidence in me, yet I cannot but believe that many of them attribute the fact to the want of proper representation being made in their behalf; which, I must admit, is natural for them to suppose, especially knowing as we do the many ill advices which from time to time are put into the heads of these poor and easily misled people by unscrupulous and cowardly individuals, who are always tampering with the Indians and interfering with all Indian matters.

The only consolation with me in regard to the matter is my own conviction of having done everything in my power to bring the condition and wants of these Indians properly to the notice of the government, and of having faithfully done everything for their benefit, and also the satisfaction of knowing that the department at Washington is fully aware of the facts.

Again, I am fully satisfied that the Indian Bureau entertains the highest regard for these Indians, and has done everything in its power to ameliorate their condition by appealing time and again to the proper authorities in their behalf; all of which, like my humble supplications, have thus far proved in vain.

This is certainly discouraging, to say the least of it, and it leaves me but a very poor field to work upon; so much so that I am entirely at a loss to know what further representations to make, or what other useful suggestions to offer in behalf of these people.

These Indians, under the circumstances, and as you may suppose, have made no progress whatever.

They are in the same state of non-*proficiency* in which we found them in 1846, when they first came under the jurisdiction of our government, and, if anything, they are retrograding. They are most assuredly *not advancing*. Most of those who could decipher manuscript and form letters among them a few years ago, and who were far advanced in years, have now passed away, and I assure you that among the 7,000 Pueblo Indians now living in New Mexico not 25 can be found who can tell one letter from another.

Not a single school is to be found in any of the pueblos (villages,) nor a mechanical shop of any kind; hence, no teachers or mechanics among them.

The parish priests, who in former times used to reside among them, and from whom they used to receive some instructions, have long since given up the idea, mostly for the want of encouragement on the part of the Indians, the government, and the citizens in general.

No one seems to have taken the least notice of this important subject, and if we except the Pueblos of San Juan and Isleta, the priests do not even reside at pueblos. Thus you will perceive that it is impossible for them to make any progress, and unless the government takes the matter in hand there is no use "talking nor writing;" they are bound to go back. All the volumes that can be written on the subject will not prevent it. The land they cultivate at their own will and pleasure, and precisely in the same manner that their forefathers did in the last century, and the products therefrom are disposed of as they think best and proper.

The fact that they have no government farmers nor any other person to aid them in raising their crops, nor to account for the same after they are gathered, makes it almost impossible for an agent to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the quantity of grain, vegetables, &c., raised by them.

This will become more apparent when we take into consideration their inability to give correct information respecting the subject, and it is out of the question to make a true return of the same.

The health of these Indians during the past year has been generally good, so far as I have been able to learn.

Their wheat crops, although apparently abundant, have suffered a great deal in consequence of the drought during the early part of the season, and at the very time of cutting and threshing the same the heavy rains, which lasted for about a month, damaged a great deal of it, so that on the whole the wheat crop for this year can be safely put down as being rather poor.

The corn thus far is doing well, and hopes are entertained that it will yield well and make up for the scarcity of wheat.

On the 11th of July last I held a general junta (meeting) at the pueblo of Santa Domingo, for the purpose of carrying out your instructions dated Washington, May 8, 1868.

Delegations from fifteen different pueblos were present, the full particulars of which I submitted to your office under date of July 14, present year.

The encroachments made of late on some of the pueblo lands caused me to issue a notice in the early part of this month, through one of the newspapers, with the view of putting a stop to the same if possible.

The Rio Grande for the last three years seems to have declared war against the lands of some of the pueblos located on its banks.

Its high water has washed away many of its fields, and has done other damage. At the pueblo of Santa Domingo this year, 40 houses, corrals, fences, &c., and even some of their gardens, have been thus taken away by the river.

During one of my trips below this summer I made it my business to go to the pueblo and ascertain the particulars, which I found as above stated, and as they had been represented to me.

On my return to this place I reported the case to Captain H. M. Davis, in charge of your office, and requested him to turn over to me a few implements, in order to issue them to the pueblo, and thereby aid them in the erection of new houses, all of which was done. I also instructed the Indians to select good sites on high, firm ground, and to do their best to put up as many of the houses as possible before the winter sets in.

In my consolidated reports for the months of January and February last, enclosing letters to and from the Hon. S. B. Elkins, district attorney for New Mexico, marked A and B respectively, will be found the main particulars in regard to the effect produced among the Pueblo Indians in consequence of the decisions made by the late John P. Slough, chief justice of the Territory, and that of Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the citizenship of these Indians, and of the action taken by me in the premises.

The report and letters referred to, which are now on file in the Indian Office at Washington, having been addressed and forwarded direct to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the absence of any superintendent, should by all means form a part of the annual report, as they embrace the most important subjects that have transpired respecting the affairs within this agency during the present year. On the 7th ultimo I forwarded through your office a list of farming implements, tools, &c., such as I actually deem necessary for the Pueblos, and I confidently hope you will do your best to see that the articles called for are obtained, and if possible sent out during this winter, or at least early enough to be of service to the Indians next spring.

Please do urge this matter; it has now been eleven years since these Indians have received anything in the shape of presents direct from the government. If we cannot obtain schools or any other means to improve their dormant condition, we ought to be able to secure for them a few hoes and spades to aid them in the cultivation of the soil at least. All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD,
Special Agent for Pueblos.

No. 37.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, July 23, 1868.

SIR: The constantly recurring ravages, murders, and depredations generally committed by the Indians in this Territory, make it my duty to give you, as the chief of the Interior Department, under which the Indian Office is controlled, information in relation to the actual state of affairs in New Mexico in this respect.

For now more than two months, in every section of New Mexico, east, west, north and south, the people have been harassed, murdered, and

plundered by small marauding bands of Indians. These operations are usually carried on in sparsely settled districts, but so grievous have these become that I have been widely called upon to call out the militia of the Territory to suppress, if possible, these ravages. This, however, I have not felt it either a duty or politic to do; in that event, an Indian war might be engendered both damaging to this entire country and greatly detrimental to what I understand to be the policy of the government at this time.

There has been, and there still exists, a great diversity of views as to what tribes these depredating Indians belong to. It was supposed at one time with considerable certainty that the murders and robberies committed near this city were the work of the Jicarilla Apaches, belonging to the Cimarron agency. I took a trip to that agency a few days since, and became satisfied that, at least, there was great doubt as to its being them. The Mescalero were also charged, but it is not improbable that some detached Navajoes may be the guilty ones. These remarks refer to the more northern portions of the Territory.

In the southern portion the Gila Apaches are the only known Indians that depredate and murder, and these they are constantly engaged in, and some of their murders have, both in New Mexico and near the border in Arizona, been perpetrated with distinguished atrocities.

Some action on the part of the territorial executive, in view of the existing state of affairs in New Mexico, seemed necessary, and although unwilling, and in fact without sanction of law, except in case of a general rising of the Indians determined upon war, (a condition of affairs not existing,) to call out the militia as such, I have felt it to be my duty to issue a circular to the people upon the subject, a copy of which, in one of our papers, I herewith enclose for your perusal.

I trust that my action will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. HEATH,
Acting Governor, &c.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

[Circular.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 14, 1868.

Bands of roving Indians of different tribes are, and have been for some time past, making descents upon the settlements in the Territory, both north and south, committing depredations, and in repeated instances they have murdered innocent, defenceless, and unoffending citizens. In one or two cases they have carried into captivity children which they have captured.

This is a serious state of things, and one which the acting executive of the Territory would at once gladly abate, but there is no law upon which he can rely for calling upon the militia of the Territory, as such, to pursue and chastise these Indians. There is now no general Indian disturbance which would warrant him in assembling the militia, and under existing circumstances it is not improbable that any serious movement on the part of the Territory against the Indians would result in a general war with them, and promote dangers which it is imperatively necessary to avoid. Anything like an Indian war is to be guarded against, and,

indeed, must be avoided. Such a war would prove very disastrous to our people, and involve them in difficulties the results of which no one can foresee. It is therefore deemed not advisable at this time to formally call upon the militia.

The principle of self-preservation, however, is one of which the people can by no means be deprived. The authority and the right to protect themselves from marauding Indians of every class, everywhere, belongs inherently to the people. It is therefore recommended that in each settlement, such number of citizens as may be deemed necessary hold themselves in readiness at all times to protect their neighborhood from the incursions and depredations of Indians. Then if the Indians molest the people let them be pursued; if the Indians are killed the fault will be their own; if prisoners can be captured, let them be taken before the civil authorities and dealt with in accordance with the territorial laws. If a few of the Indians who have been or are still roaming about the country, plundering and murdering the people, and capturing their children and carrying them away into captivity, could be themselves captured and tried under our criminal code, condemned and hung, it is believed the effect would be satisfactory.

When such companies as are referred to shall have been organized, a proper number of them will be furnished with arms from the territorial armory upon application being made to the commander-in-chief, who will use his discretion in the distribution of the arms.

After consultation with the honorable attorney general and the adjutant general, the executive can come to no conclusion other than that at the present time, and until further notice, to follow the foregoing suggestions will be the safest and most economical mode of dealing with the question before us, and it is therefore recommended.

By order of

H. H. HEATH,
Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Official:

JOHN T. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 38.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, August 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge in the superintendency of Colorado.

Since the opening of the Indian war on the plains in 1863, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, whose reservation and agency was located in this Territory, have nearly all voluntarily withdrawn from our boundaries, only showing themselves in the form of marauding parties, who have not unfrequently descended upon our remote and unprotected settlements for the purpose of plunder and murder, when but too often their success has been complete. I may, however, cite one exception, which is now a matter of history, the convening at Fort Lyon of a large number of the Indians under their chief, "Black Kettle," pursuant to a proclamation of

Governor Evans, issued some time during that year. Major Anthony, who had just then succeeded Major Wynkoop in the command of Fort Lyon, sent them away northward, with instructions to come on Sand creek, where he would communicate with them so soon as he should receive instructions from the commander of the department, then General Samuel Curtis.

This communication came in the form of the bullets and bayonets of Colonel John M. Chivington, and ended all negotiations between these tribes and this superintendency.

In making this statement, I must except a small band of Arapahoes under "Chief Friday," who had for a long time made their permanent abode on the Cache la Poudre river, some 75 miles north of Denver. I have recently visited this little band, and found them very destitute, and since for five months I have not had a cent of money, it was impossible for me to relieve their wants, except in a very limited degree. During this visit I made an exact enumeration of them.

There are eighty-five (85) souls, old and young, of whom a large proportion are utterly helpless to provide for themselves, being very old and decrepit men and women and young children.

I had heard that it was the intention of your department to remove this little band to the main body of the nation, and I approached them on the subject. Knowing how desirous the settlers in that vicinity were for their removal, I urged upon them the prudence and the necessity of the step, on account of the better care they would receive if with the main body of their tribe; but I found them, as I expected and feared, averse to going to a new and untried home, desiring to remain to live and die on the waters of the South Platte.

The "Yampa Grand River," and Uintuintah Utes, or, as they are commonly called, in the west, the Elk Mountain Utes, have been scattered over a wide range of country, partly on account of the difficulty of procuring game for so large a number when concentrated, and partly by my orders and requests, for I deemed the danger greater in case of their becoming at any time unruly should they be all together.

Many of their small parties have remained during the year 400 miles away from their confederates.

At the time Agent Oakes left for Washington, with his delegation, in January last, about 100 lodges under the Chief We-va-ra, having heard that the Cheyennes were away to the eastward, moved their camp down into the buffalo country, where we found them on our return in March. This buffalo hunt, however, proved very disastrous to the Indians, for for every five buffalo captured one horse was sacrificed; true, these horses were not all killed directly in the chase, though that reduced them in the lowest possible condition of flesh, so that nearly 100 perished in the terrible snow-storm which fell late in March. This loss left many of the Indians on foot and without any means of transporting their plunder and the dry meat they had secured. In general these Indians, as also the other bands of Utes and the Arapahoes mentioned above, have conducted themselves with tolerable propriety, considering their great necessities.

Game, except in certain localities remote, is now almost extinct. A few black-tail deer, high up against the snow peaks, occasional small herds of antelopes ranging over broad expanse of plains, and a very limited number of bears in the most distant recess of the mountains, form the supply on which these poor people, with very indifferent guns and uncertain supplies of ammunition, are compelled to draw for their subsistence, which under such circumstances must be very scanty and

unreliable; indeed it is entirely inadequate, and what is not thus furnished is taken from the unwilling settlers, in cattle or sheep, sometimes by theft at night, but more often in broad daylight, and in the presence of the helpless owner, with the remark that he may call on the superintendent or agent for payment. This of course leaves me as well as the agent in a very embarrassing situation. I cannot reprimand the Indian, for I know that hunger, the most potent of all influences, has driven him to the act, nor can I pay the owner for this loss, because I have neither money nor authority to do so.

The order from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take a delegation of Ute Indians to Washington, that they might present their grievances directly to the department; their subsequent visit; the concluding of a new treaty, entirely acceptable to the Indians themselves (including the Capotes, Weminuches, and Mohuaches of New Mexico) and all the white settlers in this Territory, are all matters of record and well known to your department, and I suppose need no detailed mention here. I may, however, be allowed to express, at this point, my deep regrets that Congress did not ratify that treaty. It is exceedingly difficult to explain to these ignorant people why the contract, or, as they term it in their attempts at English, *swap*, made in February last, is not now in process of fulfilment. They say we red men are weak and poor, while the government is rich and mighty; and yet we are always ready to fulfil our engagements, while the government, with all its wealth and power, cannot keep faith with a little tribe of poor Utes.

It was the intention of the framers of the treaty of 1864 with the Tabequache band of this nation, that, if the stock annuities provided for in the 10th article thereof should be omitted in the first or second year, the whole should be given them at once; or, in other words, if this issue were omitted for two years and made in the third, three instalments should be given them at that time. This was the construction placed on this article of the treaty by General Carson, Agents Oakes and Head, and myself; and, believing ourselves correct, we repeated it to the Indians; and the treaty made last winter, instead of destroying, fully confirmed them in the belief. But the honorable Secretary of the Interior does not so construe the law, and upon the receipt of his final decision I communicated it, with such explanations as I could give, to the chief, who received it with evident dissatisfaction. Nevertheless, if one instalment is made this year, I hope it will lead to no serious results.

To us on this remote frontier this is a most important consideration; for, in case of a general outbreak among the Utes, we would be helpless and entirely at their mercy.

On the 25th of July I had the honor to report to you the proceedings of a council held on the Suquache, on the 12th and 13th of that month, with the Tabequache Utes, relative to their removal to the old reservation, which is also included in the new one, in which I received assurances that they are not only willing but anxious to go there and remain permanently, provided that their agent would go with them and show that he had the means to prevent them from perishing with cold and hunger during the five months of each year when they would be shut out from all sources of supply by immense mountain ranges, rendered impassable by deep snow.

I have no doubt that these people will in time, with proper encouragement, become a great stock-growing nation. Many of them have already manifested a strong predilection for that employment, though in the face of every difficulty. I am also certain that I can induce them

to carry on agriculture, at least to the extent permitted by the amount of tillable land within their reservation.

In many small valleys in that mountain district, by a good system of irrigation, the land will produce nearly all the garden and field products common to the settled portions of our Territory. I desire in this report to repeat what I have mentioned in former communications, that the Tabequaches' agency is, and for many years has been, located in the midst of the Mexican settlements on the Conejos river, a tributary of Rio del Norte; and I consider it the worst possible location for an Indian agency, both for settlers and Indians. I would therefore urge that $3,000 be at once set aside for the constructing of agency buildings upon the Uncompagne river, and that the agent, with his employés, be required to go over and reside permanently on the reservation.

There have been, at different times, quite a number of horses stolen by vagabond Indians belonging to the different bands, but in most instances the chiefs have taken the property from the thieves and without delay restored it to its proper owners when they were known, or to some one in authority for the purpose of such restoration. In a few cases these thefts have been committed by Indians from whom I had expected better conduct. These, when closely questioned on the subject, answer with accusation against the government for non-fulfilment of its contract, as made in the treaty of 1866 by Governor Cummings, in which he promised them a certain number of ponies and other donations, on conditions which have been fully complied with on the part of the Indians. It is impossible to answer these complaints, for I know too well their justness; but as a true agent of the government I cannot admit the wrong, and I fear my attempted explanations but disgust the Indians instead of appeasing their wrath. Thus, in one form or other, the consequences of nonfulfilment of treaty stipulations meet us at every turn, embarrassing our plans and baffling our most earnest efforts for the improvement and elevation of the condition of the Indians, and for the prevention of annoyances to our white settlers from loss of property and other causes consequent upon the presence of ignorant, starving savages.

Hunger closes every avenue for the reception of reason to the mind of any men educated or ignorant, and since this has grown to be the normal condition of these Utes as well as the portion of the Arapahoes spoken of before, it becomes a problem of no small proportions how they are to be managed. This report, as appears by the date, was written on the 1st day of August, containing all information likely to be of interest to the department up to that time. Everything relating to the Utes since then more fully appears in my communications beginning with the one of date August 19th and followed by those of September 5th and 6th (the latter pertaining to Arapahoes) and concluding with my letters of present date.

Hoping all may be satisfactory, I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. HUNT,
Gov. and ex officio Supt. Ind. Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 39.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, YANCTON, D. T.,
October 22, 1868.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within the superintendency of Dakota. The Indians embraced in this superintendency have remained throughout the past year, so far as my knowledge extends, faithful to their treaty stipulations, and no danger is at present apprehended that they will be tempted to countenance any but a peaceful policy in their relation to the white settlements or to the government, and but few acts of hostility have taken place, even among themselves. Crime of any kind has not apparently existed among them to any greater extent than would be found to exist among an equal number of civilized people more favorably located and under the restraints and discipline of our civil laws or municipal regulations. Hostilities have been threatened on the part of certain white inhabitants of Dakota against friendly Indians, on account of their camping in the neighborhood of white settlements while engaged in hunting and trapping; and though I failed to find that they had any actual or tenable grounds of complaint, I nevertheless used what peaceful influences were at my command to send the Indians away from that vicinity. I at the same time informed these people that I knew of no sufficient reason, if even I were possessed of the authority, for driving the friendly Indians, by acts of hostility, from the unoccupied lands of the government, which they were only temporarily occupying while passing to and fro in their customary hunting expeditions. I represented that acts of indiscretion or violence would greatly baffle the best efforts of the government authorities and good citizens to preserve the peace of the Territory, and might easily lead to the most deplorable consequences to both races. The evil consequences of unprovoked and unjustifiable war, like this, would fall most heavily upon those it was designed to protect. I must say, however, that the inhabitants of eastern Dakota, as a class, have acted toward the Indians in a very exemplary manner. For the last four years their intercourse with the Indians who were known to be friendly was of the most humane, generous, and friendly character, and was believed to be mutually beneficial. The condition of the Yancton agency shows marked improvement in all things except what may be traced to the action of unprecedented floods and the grasshoppers. Several buildings have been erected, a stockade built, and 1,200 acres of land industriously cultivated. The ploughing and planting were done in good season, and the prospect for an abundant crop was more than usually favorable until the floods of June came, as noticed in the agent's report. To this great misfortune was added a visitation of grasshoppers, which left but little as a reward for all their labor. But the force of the floods of June was not spent alone on the cornfields; by washing away the ground around and even under the saw mill, it has been left in a perilous condition, and if not moved in time, as I am informed by the agent and Special Agent Campbell, it will be washed into the river by the next spring flood. It should be moved at once to a more favorable position. The testimony of Agent Congor, as well as that of Agent Potter, in favor of the cultivation of small grains, is most decided. This year, like the past, has taught the important lesson that

wheat must be substituted for corn at the different agencies, at least south of Fort Berthold, if we hope to subsist the Indians by agricultural labor. The condition of the Ponca reserve shows marked improvement since this time one year ago. Twelve houses, two shops, and a steam saw-mill have been erected. The manual labor school-house has been taken down at the old agency, and removed a distance of 12 miles, where it will soon be re-erected on a more moderate and economical scale, and made serviceable for school purposes. A large amount of farming was done, and a good crop of corn, wheat, and oats was matured, though partially injured by grasshoppers.

A school has been in successful operation at this agency for the past nine months, with an average attendance of about 50 scholars, and with every evidence of advancement in the primary department of an English education. But just at this interesting period of its existence, we are notified by the agent that with this fiscal year all funds for school as well as for agricultural purposes cease, agreeably to the terms and conditions of their original treaty. This will be a serious and irreparable calamity, if not remedied by the most generous action of the government. If funds for this purpose cannot be otherwise procured, the Poncas are willing and anxious to transfer their old reservation to the government for a moderate extension of these important and indispensable benefits. If no action is taken to procure an extension of these annuities, their farms must relapse from their present cheerful and prosperous condition to a state of nature, and the children, who are rapidly gaining the rudiments of an English education, will soon forget all they have learned.

Since my last report the Poncas have paid, with their cash annuity for 1867, for all the improvements made on lands occupied by certain white settlers who were ejected from their new reservation by the terms of the supplementary treaty of 1865, approved March, 1867. It will be seen by the report of Agent Hanson for the month of September, that some of his most important and promising labors to locate the nomadic Indians under his charge, and instruct them in agricultural pursuits, have been frustrated by the cross-purposes of the Indian peace commissioner. I refer you to the report for particulars. This I cannot but think unfortunate for the true welfare of the Indians affected by it, and well calculated to cripple the energies and usefulness of the Indian department, whose relations toward the friendly Indians connected with the several agencies under the operation of the late acts of Congress appear to be substantially the same now as they were before these acts were passed. In all other respects the Upper Missouri Sioux appear to be making respectable progress under the judicious management of the agent, and would undoubtedly do much better, as was sufficiently urged in the manual report of last year, if the funds provided in the several treaties with these bands were sufficient for the real necessities of the service. But this is evidently not the case. Unfortunately, the grasshopper plague, which passed over this agency a year ago, has visited it the present season, and has blasted the crops which previously gave promise of an abundant yield. This creates a pressing necessity for subsistence, to carry the Indians without suffering and starvation through the coming winter, which the funds at the disposal of the department will scarcely be adequate to supply.

On the 8th of July last I paid 300 silver dollars, together with two silver medals and two parchments, to two Blackfoot Sioux connected with this agency, as presents from the President of the United States, for their good conduct in rescuing two white women from Indian captiv-

ity. Such a recognition on the part of the government of the noble and magnanimous conduct of these Indians, who thus gave the strongest possible proof of their desire to preserve peace and friendship with the white people, will do more than a regiment of cavalry could accomplish in the same direction. These Indians, brothers, named "Short Gun" (now deceased, but represented by a widow and children) and "One-that-killed-the-Eagle," gave two horses, their own property, to redeem these prisoners, and restored them to their homes from a condition more intolerable than death itself.

More than three years had elapsed since this brave and disinterested act was performed, but, owing to what seemed unavoidable delay, this recognition of their services could not be made until the time above stated, when "One-that-killed-the-Eagle" was brought by steamer to my office by Generals Harvey, Terry, and Sanborn, Indian peace commissioners, where payment was made in a manner as nearly corresponding to the original instructions as possible.

The Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, on the upper Missouri, have been very successful in their farming operations near Fort Berthold. I am informed that their labor has been rewarded with an abundant crop of corn, which has altogether escaped the ravages of the grasshoppers, and which will relieve them from the danger of destitution through the coming winter. The report of Agent Wilkinson demands the serious attention of the department. He has in a previous communication complained of the abitrary military restrictions in relation to the sale of ammunition to friendly Indians. He now repeats it in his annual report. Also as to taking of timber by the military commander at Fort Stevenson, within the reasonable limits of his agency, and where it cannot be spared without great detriment to the service. In addition to the necessary fuel required at the agency, houses must be built and extensive fencing done, requiring all the timber rightfully belonging to the agency. For more definite information, I most respectfully refer you to the reports of the several agents and employés of this superintendency.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. J. FAULK,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indians Affairs.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 40.

YANCTON AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 7, 1868.

SIR: In obedience to orders, and in compliance with a long-established custom, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of the condition, prospects, and progress of the Indians under my charge, viz., the Yancton Sioux.

The present season has been one of unexampled disaster for us. We made large preparations early in the spring to cultivate an unusual amount of land, and had our ploughing and planting all done in good season, and it is estimated by good judges that we had planted on this agency not less than 1,200 acres, mostly in corn. The season was propitious, and everything looked promising until about the 1st of June, when we were visited by one of the most terrific rain-storms ever known in this section of the country, completely deluging our corn-fields, and in many places washing

away the corn. But, nothing daunted, as soon as the water subsided we replanted where the corn was totally gone, and straightened and hilled up that which was partially washed out. Soon again the corn began to flourish, and our prospects were clouded only by the dread that the grasshoppers, the scourge of this country, might come and rob us of all our hard earnings, our summer's toil, and our hope for the winter to come. Thus it was until the 1st day of August, when our worst fears were realized; the dreaded grasshoppers came, and in such myriads of numbers as almost to darken the sun, completely covering the ground, and destroying our corn, pumpkins, squashes, turnips, and in fact all kinds of vegetables that were growing on our plantation. Practical farmers estimate that, had our crops matured without accident, we should have had not less than 50,000 bushels of corn, not to mention potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, and turnips, which were totally destroyed. I now estimate that we shall save about 3,000 bushels of corn only. This makes four seasons that I have endeavored to raise corn on this reserve. I have taken every precaution to insure success—ploughed well, planted early, and cultivated thoroughly. Of the success of my several endeavors you have been duly informed in my annual and quarterly reports.

We have met with only partial success one season out of four, and now it becomes a question of grave importance to us, What can we do? what shall we do in the future? I would suggest that we try wheat culture. The wheat crop of Dakota has been good every season, I believe, since the experiment was first tried of raising it in the Territory. I have also observed that the cultivation of wheat has largely increased in this country every year since I came to this agency, and I predict that it will be the product of Dakota so soon as mills are built where it can be manufactured into flour without being compelled to lose half of the value of the wheat in transportation. I would respectfully urge upon your attention this subject, and beg you and the department to take the necessary steps to insure us at least a beginning in wheat culture next spring.

Last fall the department, through Superintendent Denman, of Nebraska, furnished this agency with about 300 cows. I have had considerable trouble with the Indians concerning the cows. They were much disappointed and dissatisfied because the cows were not turned over to them. I have endeavored to explain to them the reason why their Great Father did not wish them to have the care of their cattle; most of the chiefs and well-disposed men of the tribe are satisfied, for they well know that if the cattle were issued to them, there would not be 20 of them alive in one month, as the Indians would kill and eat them the first time they got hungry. The cows have done as well, perhaps, as could be expected under all the circumstances. We lost, during last winter and spring, about 100; some of them died from the effects of the severe winter, and some were clandestinely killed by the Indians.

We have raised nearly 100 calves this summer, and they are in splendid condition, having run all the season with the cows and had all the milk the cows gave. I am strongly in the hope that the experiment of raising stock for these Indians will prove a success, notwithstanding all the discouragements that must be encountered in any and all attempts that may be made to civilize and elevate a superstitious and savage race.

We commenced cutting and putting up hay for our stock eight weeks ago, and have kept constantly since a large force employed. My farmer informs me that by the close of next week he will have a supply sufficient for all our stock, including teams, cows, and calves. He estimates that by that day he will have not less than 650 or 700 tons of excellent hay, well stacked and secured, which amount I deem sufficient for our wants the coming winter.

Within the year that has passed I have built a house for the use of the agent, one for the interpreter, and several for the Indians; have also built a fine stockade, besides yards and sheds for the cattle. The details for all I have already reported to you.

The Yancton Indians have remained faithful to their pledges and treaty stipulations with the government, notwithstanding the wars and rumors of wars between their own and the white race all over this western country. They deserve well of the government, whose faithful ally they have proved themselves to be. And I beg for them, from the authorities, that just consideration which they have so nobly earned.

In this connection I would again respectfully call the attention of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the just claims these Indians have on the government for services rendered by 50 of them as scouts under General Sully. They have never received any compensation, (other than some rations while in the field,) neither for their own services nor for the use of their horses which they furnished. For further particulars, I beg to refer to my former correspondence upon this subject.

My wife has taught a school again for three months this summer for these Indians; they take a lively interest in the school, and have made commendable progress. The school has steadily increased in the number of attendants and in interest for the three seasons that we have kept going, and I would respectfully but earnestly renew the recommendations upon this subject contained in my last annual report.

I think, sir, that I have communicated everything that will be of interest to your excellency or the department in relation to the condition of the Indians under my charge, and I will close by subscribing myself,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. CONGER,
United States Yancton Agent.

Hon. A. J. FAULK,
Governor and ex officio Supt. Indian Affairs, Dakota Territory.

No. 41.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 16, 1868.

SIR: Since my last annual report I have continued to make such necessary improvements at this agency as the limited funds would admit of; 90 acres of prairie land have been broken, and about 450 acres of the old ground planted to corn and 12 acres sown to wheat and oats. Up to the time of my statistical report all of the crops had done well; but we were afterward visited by the grasshoppers, and the corn crop, which would not have yielded less than 10,000 bushels, was so far damaged that but half that amount was harvested. The wheat crop was very fine, but, being some 12 miles distant from here, it was dangerous for small parties of men to work at it on account of the frequent raids of hostile Sioux Indians, and much was lost in harvesting. I think that small grain will generally be successful in this country, as it ripens earlier, and is fit to gather before the usual time that grasshoppers make their appearance.

Seven sawed and five round log houses, a carpenter and blacksmith shop, and a steam saw-mill have been erected this year. The manual-labor school-house, from the old agency, has been taken down, and is being removed to the new agency, where it will soon be erected.

The manual-labor school commenced here about nine months ago has had an average attendance of 50 scholars since that date. Their progress in the elementary branches has been good; many of them are able to read, and some to write.

Before closing this report, I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that with this fiscal year all funds for agricultural and school purposes cease with this tribe. They will be left on comparatively a new reserve, without funds to aid them in their agricultural pursuits, and with a school less than two years old, without money to maintain it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. POTTER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. J. FAULK,
Governor and ex officio Supt. Indian Affairs, Yankton, D. T.

No. 42.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 16, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report relative to the condition of Indian affairs within the Upper Missouri Sioux agency.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

By the terms of the sixth article of the treaty concluded October 14, 1865, with this band, they were given a permanent reservation at or near the mouth of White river, 20 miles along the Missouri river, and 10 miles in depth. Early the past spring the band removed to and located upon this reservation, and I selected for the agency site a bottom on the Missouri river about 15 miles above the mouth of White river, where I have erected log buildings and begun farming operations for these Indians. With the assistance of government employés they have planted, under the superintendence of Judson La Morne, about 150 acres of ground, and would have realized a splendid yield of corn but for the grasshoppers, which made their appearance the latter part of July and almost entirely ruined the crop. I estimate they saved but about 25 per cent.

The general behavior and disposition of these Indians to labor are very cheering. There is no band in the Sioux nation under my charge that has done so well, or that deserves more generous treatment from the government.

The agency ought to have a saw-mill and grist-mill at once, so that decent buildings may be erected and good fencing provided for the Indian fields.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

The Indians located at this place comprise about one-half of the Lower Yanctonais band, and about one-half of the Two Kettle band. They have planted, under the superintendence of Edwin Vinton, with the assistance of employés, about 200 acres of ground, and would have realized a good yield of corn, but for the grasshoppers. I estimate that they saved not exceeding 25 per cent. of their entire crop. These Indians have been very peaceable and quiet throughout the year, and have, for Indians, worked very well in their fields.

With regard to this agency, I must say that it seems to me wholly impracticable to attempt longer to maintain an agency here for the exclusive benefit of these fractional bands, and on their means alone. Were both bands fully represented here, so that the means provided for their benefit could be used at the one place, the agency could be kept up; but as the Indians are now divided, one-half the provision made for them must go to aid the other half of the bands living near Fort Sully and Fort Rice.

I had hoped that Congress would make some more liberal appropriation than it has done for their benefit, so that the agency buildings could undergo repairs and be kept in good condition. The old saw-mill, which was here when I took possession of the place, is useless, and I have despaired of getting another. In my opinion, if much of the last appropriation is not devoted to the purchase of provisions for the approaching winter, many of them must starve before next spring; altogether I do not understand how the Indians can be fed, and the unavoidable agency expenses met, on their limited means. It is from a strict sense of duty I feel I owe the Indian service that I am induced to recommend the abandonment of the place as an agency for these Indians. I have travelled up and down the Missouri river almost as far as the Sioux country extends, and I can safely say that nowhere within the region of country claimed by this nation are there more desirable lands for farming operations than are included within the limits of the Crow Creek reservations as they were originally laid out for the Santee and Winnebago Indians, and they are extensive enough to furnish all the arable soil that will be required by the entire Sioux nation for planting purposes for half a century to come.

If that half of the Two Kettle band now near Fort Sully, and that half of the Yanctonais band at Fort Rice, could be induced to locate here, there is no more desirable place to maintain an agency. But this cannot be done.

If the place is abandond, those now here can probably be induced to join the other portion of their band and select locations somewhere on the new reservation provided by the peace commission. Under all the circumstances, taking into consideration their means, their scattered condition, and their future interest, I am forced to the conclusion that it is best for the government and the Indians that the place be abandoned next spring as an agency for these Indians.

LOCATION AT LITTLE BEND, OPPOSITE BIG CHEYENNE RIVER.

The Indians who located last spring and commenced farming operations at this place are the Minneconjous, Sans Arc, about one half of the Two Kettle, and about one half of the Blackfeet bands. They have, with the assistance of employés, under the superintendence of M. P. Propper, planted and cultivated 150 acres of ground. Until the appearance of grasshoppers, the latter part of July, their crops looked very well, though some portions of their field suffered from drought. But for the grasshoppers, the Indians would have realized a very fair yield of corn. They have lost their entire crop. These Indians have done very well for beginners, but their general behavior has not been so commendable as that of the Indians located at other places. Influenced by bad advice from whites, they have attempted some mean acts; altogether, however, I am very well satisfied with their progress. It is probable that most of these Indians will select locations this fall, on the west side of the Missouri river, so as to comply with the wishes of the

peace commission, but will probably want to plant next season where they have this, as the ground at this place will be in much better condition than any which can be provided for them this fall or next spring.

FORT RICE.

But few of the Indians who make this place their headquarters (Oncpapas, Upper Yanctonais, parts of the Blackfeet and Lower Yanctonais) have evinced any desire to settle down and engage in farming. A few of the Lower Yanctonais band have planted about 16 or 20 acres. The ploughing was done for them by Colonel E. S. Otis, commanding the post, who has given them all the assistance and encouragement he could. I have had two employés, part of the season, to assist the Indians about their corn-field. The Oncpapa and Blackfeet bands will probably select locations on the new reservation. The Yanctonais band will not, in my opinion, do this at present, as the country they claim lies east of the Missouri river.

CONCLUSION.

Considering the limited means at my disposal with which to aid and encourage the Indians in their farming operations, the progress they have made ought to satisfy anybody familiar with the peculiarities of these wild people, very many of whom never before attempted to raise a hill of corn, or ever thought, until within the past year, that they would ever have to depend upon any other mode of gaining a living than the chase. The peace they have been influenced to maintain has saved the government millions of dollars, but has entailed misery and semi-starvation upon themselves. The treatment the government seems determined to continue toward those who have remained friendly throughout all our Indian difficulties is wrong, and if persisted in will cause trouble with them. It appropriates liberal sums—more liberal than were ever before granted to Indians—to the benefit of the miserable devils besmeared with the blood of white men, women, and children—whose hostility has cost the government millions of dollars—and lets the friendly Indians, who have lived and suffered under but maintained in good faith the terms of their treaties made in 1865, go naked and hungry half the year round. It is a shame, a disgrace to the government, an insult to the friendly Indians, to justice, and the dictates of humanity. These Indians are not so blind that they do not see and understand this state of affairs. When they are hungry, and their children cry for food, let them see their neighbors feasting in plenty, and do you think it will be an incentive to peace or war? I hope this picture will never spring into life, yet circumstances seem to be giving it vitality. Large amounts of provisions have gone up the river to subsist the bands with which treaties have been made, while Indians here are already in a starving condition, and begin to grumble and regret that they too have not been fighting the government. I tell you it will not do to treat any portion of the Indians in the Sioux country more liberally than others, for it will prove a purchase of the friendship of enemies at the cost of war with friends.

The Indians at Crow Creek agency and on the Brulé reservation must be subsisted through the coming winter. Their corn crop proved almost an entire failure. There really appears to be no game of any consequence within their reach. Buffalo have almost entirely disappeared from this region. They may be able to partially subsist them-

selves upon small game—such as duck, geese, and antelope—until cold weather, when they will be perfectly helpless. Never before, since these Indians have been under my charge, has the danger of starvation seemed so imminent. Their good conduct throughout the past year deserves consideration, and their condition appeals to the generosity of the government.

I have the honor to enclose with this report the second annual report of Dr. H. F. Livingston, agency physician. Dr. Livingston has been very successful in his professional efforts among these Indians. He has experienced great inconvenience in his practice for the want of necessary medicines. The doctor has been more than a year in the service, but has not received a dollar in compensation. It seems to me that Congress makes an annual appropriation for the support of a physician and purchase of medicines for these Indians. I respectfully draw your attention to this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. HANSON,
United States Indian Agent Upper Missouri Sioux.

Hon. A. J. FAULK,
Gov. and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 43.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
September 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to make this my fourth annual report to your excellency.

I arrived here on the 24th June; found the provisions previously sent up on the "War Eagle" in good quality and condition; I made distributions weekly to the Indians; I had plenty to subsist them on till their corn and squashes were sufficiently advanced for use.

The Indians at this post are better off for crops and horses than they have been since I came among them. They were greatly in hopes of getting their full supply of provisions as they did last year; game is scarce, and no nearer than the valley of the Yellowstone; they are constantly at war with the Sioux, who are now in that country; nothing but absolute starvation will induce these people to go on their usual fall hunt; the failure to send to them guns and ammunition is a serious difficulty in the way of their subsistence, which should be remedied as soon as possible. The military order of two years since, regulating the sale of ammunition, is still in force on this upper river. I would respectfully urge upon your attention the importance of taking immediate action to relieve such of the Indians as are under my control from this oppression. I made the annual distribution of annuities to these Indians in September; they were entirely satisfied. The goods for the Assiniboines and Crows I placed under the charge of Special Agent Hoffman, who took them to Fort Peck and made the distribution. The Assiniboines should be provided with the means for farming next year; they are very anxious. The teams for this agency were delivered late in July, since which time we have a blacksmith and carpenter shops, a saw and grist mill in successful operation; we have corrals for our hay and stock—175 tons of hay. I took the liberty to let a contract for the getting 300,000 feet of lumber (in the log) delivered on the bank at the

mills. My reasons for letting this contract were, I had not sufficient means at my command to get the logs before the river closed; we will need the lumber for fencing and other purposes before we can do such work in the low bottoms, where the timber is to be had, but chiefly because of the cutting of our most available timber by the contractors at Fort Stevenson, report of which I forwarded to your office, with copies of the correspondence with the commander of that post. I find them letting further contracts. I thought it best to let any contract, or take any means within my power, to secure at least a portion of the timber. I must, next summer, make at least 12 miles of fence to secure the Indians' corn-fields, in addition to which must erect some buildings and repair others. I have not now half enough logs to furnish lumber. I hope I may be pardoned for insisting that the taking of my timber in that way a very great hardship. I was also forced to let a contract for charcoal. The coal at this place has not been sufficiently worked to determine fairly its availability further than for fuel.

I am unable to find any one who is willing to board the employés of the agency; I have no subsistence for them, hence am compelled to purchase as best I can such stores as I can get from boats; I will carefully examine all such bills, and I presume they will be presented at your office; I have no funds for their payment.

I would urge the necessity of the employment of a competent physician for the Indians at this place; they are surely in need of one, more so than any other agency on the river, living as they do, during the entire warm season, in a very compact village. They are very much in need of schools; competent teachers should be provided for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAHLON WILKINSON,
United States Agent.

Hon. A. J. FAULK,
Governor and ex off. Supt. Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 44.

LAKE TRAVERSE AGENCY,
October 31, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as agent of the Sissiton and Wahpeton Sioux, located on reservations designated at Lake Traverse and at Devil's lake, both in Dakota Territory, by the treaty made with those Indians on the 19th of February, 1867.

Immediately on my return to the agency I proceeded to ascertain the condition of the Indians on this reservation and about Fort Wadsworth, and from there went to Forts Ransom, Totten, and Abercrombie. At all of these posts there are Indians belonging to this reservation, except those on the Devil Lake reservation about Fort Totten. This post has been unfortunately located for the Indians, (as I believe,) since certain boundaries were designated by the treaty above referred to on their reservation. These reservations were designated and intended as permanent homes for such Indians as come on to them claiming the protection of the government, and asking to be aided, on entering into agricultural pursuits for a subsistence, as a means of returning to the prosperous condition many of them enjoyed previous to the unfortunate outbreak of 1862, and as security against the sufferings incident to the

yearly increasing uncertainty of a living from the chase, from the departure of the buffalo and elk from this region of country. On both reservations the Indians express great desire to be aided, and ask for the ploughing of land and building of houses, or to be furnished with animals and such implements and tools as will enable them to make such progress as to verify the statements of themselves and their friends to your department, and will satisfy all familiar with their exertions that they can at an early day sustain themselves. The unfavorable circumstances under which they commenced operations after making the late treaty with the government, it being ratified in April, 1867, and Congress having adjourned, no appropriation was made to carry out the provisions of it, and the department not having funds that could be applied to their use, but little could be done to assist them last year. Less than $6,000 has been expended for provisions to subsist the Indians on the Lake Traverse reservation since I took charge of them in August, 1867, and they were entirely out of supplies on my arrival here at that time. Nearly all the provisions I have referred to were purchased under instructions and on the credit of the department, subject to an appropriation by Congress for the payment thereof. Notwithstanding the small amount applied, and under such discouraging conditions, the advantages arising from the treaty, and the principles on which it is based, viz: of furnishing only those who earn their subsistence, by paying them in what they necessarily require for the work they have done, (unless they are old, infirm, or unable to perform manual labor,) have fully proved the benefit thereof by the experience and trials of the past year. Stimulated by expectations arising from the making of the treaty, as shown by last year's report, they planted in 1867, without any implements being furnished them by the government, 36 acres of potatoes and 110 acres of corn, made 757 yards of fence, and cut and put up 476½ tons of hay. The crops were mostly put in with old worn-out hoes; the scythes used were considered useless, and obtained from Fort Wadsworth so far as they could be; and many, it is reported to me, cut the grass with their knives. In payment for this labor, as I there stated, nearly all the provisions then ordered to be furnished would be absorbed, viz: $5,425 then contracted to be delivered by John L. Merriam, esq. A carefully taken census and enumeration has recently been made by Charles Crawford, interpreter for this agency, after a personal inspection of these places, and it is ascertained that there are, on and near this reservation, 1,637 Indians. They have had within the last year one dozen axes, 114 hoes, and 100 scythes and snaths given to them, and the result of their labors are about as follows, viz: logs cut for 15 houses, 287 acres ploughed and cultivated ground, which has produced 2,263 bushels of corn, 667 bushels of potatoes, a considerable quantity of turnips, and a large number of pumpkins, and they have made 997½ tons of hay. In this connection it is proper to state the government furnished them with a few ploughs, (loaned,) and that the ploughing was, the most of it, done with the teams belonging to themselves.

For further particulars, see statistical tables furnished and forwarded herewith, marked A and B.

The Indians on the Devil's Lake reservation have been principally subsisted by the officers of the post on that reservation. Major J. R. Brown furnished them with a quantity of goods and some provisions, which are reported to have relieved their requirements during the past spring. His accounts have been allowed and paid by your officers. I am unable to state the amount of it precisely. The portion reported

stored by my interpreter I shall do nothing with until spring, when it is my intention to apply it on the same principle to the Indians on that reservation, that has been so successfully introduced on the reservation here. From information recently obtained from Major and Brevet Colonel J. C. Whistler, who has been in command of Fort Totten about a year, I ascertained the largest number to which rations were issued at that post during the last winter was 681, the most of whom received them about two months. It is not too much to say, in referring to this subject, that but for this timely aid many of them would have perished from starvation. Great credit is due to that officer for the discrimination and humane exercise of his authority, so clearly illustrative of large experience with and knowledge of Indian character. There were at this time about 300 Indians on the Devil's Lake reservation, with a reasonable probability of about as many more going in during the winter months, if they do not remain on this reservation, where a number of them are at present.

Those that have remained there express an equal desire with the Indians here to open places for themselves, and Colonel Whistler assures me they are willing to work, and, I think, agrees with me they may with proper assistance soon be placed in a condition to support themselves. Until something more is done than has been to satisfy these people that places will be opened for them, no considerable number of them will be satisfied to locate permanently on that reservation, as was contemplated by the treaty; and upon the improved condition of those now there must we depend for the influences that are to operate on and counteract the movements of those still interrupting the lines of communication on our northern border. I desire to acknowledge the kindness of Major General A. G. Terry, commanding this military department, in directing the condemned provisions at Fort Wadsworth, at that time on hand, to be turned over to me for distribution to the Indians, as noticed by my letter to your office the 29th of November, 1867. Although these supplies were not given to the Indians in the manner proposed at that time, the order secured them to the Indians, and greatly aided in subsisting those on the Lake Traverse reservation during the winter, and enabled my assistant in charge here to husband the small amount being furnished to enable them to plant in the spring.

These indiscriminate issues, although relieving their necessities at the time, led to evils by encouraging the idle to hang around the post, and if encouraged will certainly retard if not entirely prevent the success of the auspicious commencement under the treaty on this reservation. It is not to be expected that Indians, any more than white men, will work from choice if they can obtain a living without doing so; and the advice of inexperienced friends, sometimes undoubtedly well meant, that they must look to the military to support them, taking the most charitable views of the motives that prompt such expressions, should be regarded wrong, as it is known to be a positive injury to them. Such advice, besides being many other ways injurious, is intended to create difficulties between the laboring Indians and those designated blanket Indians, by encouraging them to bring guns into and around the post, which may lead, as it did from similar causes in 1862, to consequences as dangerous to the white settlements on the frontier as it was disastrous to themselves. Examination of the reservation since the treaty was made induces me to form the opinion that a strict construction of section 7 of that instrument would seem to require the location and construction of the agency buildings at or on Lake Traverse is not such a location as will promote the best interests of the Indians generally, and I recom-

mend it shall be so construed or changed, by an amendment to the treaty, as to allow them to be built at, or near central to the settlements made by Indians for permanent improvement, and also with reference to a central position of the farming land on the reservation, and would respectfully ask to be instructed in regard thereto, hoping an early appropriation will be made for this improvement. The necessity for it must be apparent, as I am compelled to live at the house of Major J. R. Brown, not on the reservation, but the only habitable place near the designated location for the agency by the treaty, or otherwise go to Fort Wadsworth, intended by the treaty lines and believed to be several miles west of the reservation, and which would add greatly to the cost of everything I furnished to the Indians, by the increase of transportation of 37 miles over a road a large portion of which is very hilly and necessarily expensive. I have taken into consideration the rapid development in agriculture, civilization, and Christian advancement of many of these people, and as the Indians are extremely anxious to have the houses completed this fall they have so sedulously labored to secure by cutting the logs for them, I will make every effort to accomplish all that can be done for them, considering the lateness of the season, the means placed at my disposal to aid them, and the great distance (75 miles) we have to haul the lumber, and will report further in regard to the progress made when the severe weather compels us to quit work for the winter. I herewith submit estimates necessary to carry out the contemplated improvements for them on each reservation, viz: for establishing schools among them and for assisting in such agricultural, mechanical and other improvements, building houses, &c., for them, as will, if appropriated and judiciously expended under the provisions of the treaty, in a very few years relieve the government of their support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ'N THOMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 45.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Boise City, September 12, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within the bounds of this superintendency for the year ending August 31, 1868, and to transmit herewith reports of Special Agents Powell and Hough, who, not being in charge of regularly established agencies, have no statistical tables of population, schools, agriculture, &c., to forward.

I am not furnished with the usual reports from the Nez Percés agency. Having on the 22d of June, 1868, forwarded to the agent your circular of June 3, 1868, relative to annual reports, &c., I can account for the non-receipt thereof only by the facts, that since last March the agency has been temporarily in charge of Mr. J. W. Anderson, the late agent, James O'Neill, being still absent at Washington, and the lately appointed agent, Mr. Newell, not having entered upon the duties of his office. I

fear the reports from that agency cannot be made in time to answer your purposes.

The embarrassments surrounding me during the greater part of the last 12 months, which are well understood in your office, have prevented my giving that personal attention to the details of Indian affairs in this Territory which I desired.

The official correspondence between the Nez Percés agency and this office has been very irregular since Agent O'Neill's absence, and quite unimportant, therefore my information from that quarter is derived mainly from popular report and private sources.

I think the condition of those Indians is but little changed since my last report; the same divisions and dissensions between the treaty and non-treaty parties still exist, and the same dissatisfaction with the government for the non-fulfiment of treaty stipulations.

The Boise and the Bruneau Indians, now in charge of Special Agent Powell, are doing well, improving, instead of deteriorating, in mental and moral quality by contact with the white people. They are honest and temperate, and wonderfully free from the usual vices. I have not yet heard of a case of theft, robbery, or drunkenness among them. Their women are virtuous, and their men have been faithful and efficient scouts and allies of the whites during our Indian wars. I bespeak for them the most generous consideration on the part of the government.

They and the Bannocks are on terms of intimate friendship, and would harmonize on a reservation, which provision they desire the government to make for them. Perhaps I cannot better represent the wishes of the Bannock Indians than by copying from my monthly report of August, 1867, the following account of the proceedings had at a council with their head chief Tygee and his councilmen on the 21st of that month.

In opening the council I made the following remarks:

TYGSE: I welcome you to this meeting, and although it is brought about by misrepresentation, yet I am glad you are here. I have long desired to see and talk with you, but I did not send a runner, nor authorize any other person, for I had no instructions to do so from my superiors. I however trust this interview will result in good to us all.

I desire peace and good will between the white and red men. I desire to see all the Bannocks comfortable and happy, and so situated that they may become a prosperous people, skilled in the arts of civilization. To this end the President of the United States proposes to place you upon a reservation, and afford you the facilities for farming, thereby enabling you to make your livelihood by tilling the soil, raising and herding stock, &c., instead of depending upon roots and the uncertainties of the chase.

The white people are numerous in the United States; the mountains of your country are filled with minerals; the white people seek them; your valleys and plains are productive, they want to cultivate them; they are spreading all over this vast country, even as you see the grasshoppers and crickets around you; no power on earth can restrain them.

Common contact between the white and the red man has always resulted badly to the latter; it always will; and while the white people increase in numbers, the Indians gradually disappear from the earth.

As the whites approach your hunting-grounds, the game recedes; as they cultivate the fields, wild roots, upon which you depend for subsistence, disappear.

In view of these facts, and that the Bannocks have been a good and loyal people, the President of the United States directed me to select a suitable place for a reservation on which all your people can live happily, and in time become independent. I therefore, last summer, selected a tract of country at Fort Hall, which I understand unofficially has been set apart for that purpose. It is a good place for you, with fish in the streams, game in the hills, an abundance of timber, and good water-power for mills to saw your lumber, grind your grain, &c., &c.

Now, are you willing to relinquish your title to all the country you have ever claimed, except the reservation above mentioned, provided the government of the United States secures to you and your children, and to such other friendly Indians as may be induced to go thereon, the sole ownership of said reservation *forever*, supply you with subsistence till you can raise sufficient for yourselves, and furnish you an agent, teachers, books, implements of husbandry, &c.?

Tygee said:

I thought when the white people came to Soda Springs and built houses and put soldiers in them, it was to protect my people, but now they are all gone, and I do not know where to go nor what to do.

The white people have come into my country, and have not asked my consent. Why is this? And why have no persons talked to me before? I have never known what the white people wanted me to do. I have never killed white people who were passing into my country. What you say to me I shall never forget. All the Bannock Indians will obey me and be good, but the Sheep-eaters are not my people. They may steal and be bad, but they are not my people, and I cannot be responsible for them. I will answer for the Bannocks. The Boise and Bruneaus are poor; they cannot travel far; they have no horses to hunt the buffalo, but they are good Indians, and are my friends. The buffalo do not come so far south now as formerly, so we must go further to the north to hunt them. The white people have scared them away.

I am willing to go upon a reservation, but I want the privilege of hunting the buffalo for a few years. When they are all gone far away we hunt no more; perhaps one year, perhaps two or three years; then we stay on the reservation all the time. I want a reservation large enough for all my people, and no white man on it, except the agent and other officers and employés of the government. I want the right of way for my people to travel when going to or coming from the buffalo country, and when going to sell our furs and skins. I want the right to camp and dig roots on Cañon prairie when coming to Boise City to trade. Some of my people have no horses. They can remain at Camas prairie and dig roots while others go on. Our hunting is not so good as it used to be, nor my people so numerous.

I will go from here to the buffalo country, where I will meet all my tribe, and will tell them of this talk and of the arrangements we may make.

I am willing to go on to a reservation as you propose, but when will you want me to go? We can go next spring.

I then replied to Tygee's suggestion as follows:

Your country has not been overrun by the white people till within the last few years, during the greater part of which time we were engaged in a great war among ourselves, and have had no time to talk to you.

The soldiers were at Soda Springs to protect our own people from hostile Indians, as well as to protect you from bad white men. They were removed for the purpose of fighting bad Indians in other places.

I cannot tell the precise time when you will be required to go upon a reservation, but probably next spring. It will require a great deal of money, and the money and orders must come from Washington.

After which the following articles were read, explained to them, and signed by the Indians:

LONG-TOM CREEK, IDAHO TERRITORY, *August* 26, 1867.

I, Tygee, head chief of all the Bannock Indians, in council with Governor D. W. Ballard, *ex officio* superintendent Indian affairs, do hereby agree that I, my under chiefs, headmen, and all Indians of my tribe, will remove to the reservation at Fort Hall, known as Bannock and Shoshone reservation, at any time designated by the said D. W. Ballard between now and the 1st day of June, 1868: that we will submit to the usual rules and regulations of reservations: *Provided*, that the said reservation belong *forever* to the Bannocks and such other Indians as may be placed thereon; and *Provided*, that the government of the United States furnish the necessary facilities for learning and prosecuting farming, with an agent, teachers, mechanics, books, implements of husbandry, and such other appliances and conveniences as are usual on reservations.

And I further agree to relinquish all right and title on the part of the Bannock Indians to all the country we have claimed, which is understood to embrace all between the 42° and 45° parallel of latitude and the 113th meridian and the summit of the Rocky mountains.

In testimony of the above, I hereunto affix my signature, as also do five (5) of the chief members of my council who are now present.

TYGSE,	his + mark.
PETER,	his + mark.
TO-SO-COPY-NATEY,	his + mark.
PAH VISSIGIN,	his + mark.
McKAY,	his + mark.
JIM,	his + mark.

Signed in the presence of—

J. W. PORTER.
H. B. COX.
S. KAUTCH.
W. C. SMITH.

Since this and during the past spring and summer I have received letters from citizens in the Fort Hall region, who had met and conversed with these Indians, and one letter from Tygee himself, all praying that they might be permanently settled at as early a day as practicable.

The Indian war heretofore raging is virtually ended, so far as this Territory is concerned, as appears from the following communication from Major Elmer Otis, 1st cavalry, brevet colonel United States army, commanding district of Ocoyhu:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OCOYHU,
Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, August 31, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 29th instant, requesting a brief statement of the results of military operations against hostile Indians in this district, since the 1st of August 1867, with the view, as you intimate, of incorporating the same in your annual report of the condition of Indian affairs.

On the 20th of June, 1868, I assumed command of this district, relieving Brevet Major General W. S. Elliott.

My personal knowledge of their operations dates back only to this time, but the official records of my office indicate a systematic plan of scouting, and a thorough execution of the same, all points of the district being guarded with such vigilance as to leave no spot affording a safe retreat for hostile or predatory bands.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and soldiers participating in this frontier war. Much fatigue, hardship, and exposure are inseparable therefrom. I take pleasure also in testifying to the faithful and efficient services of Indian scouts furnished by you from the friendly Boise, Bruneau, and Bannock bands. They were invaluable as trailers and guides, quick in detecting signs, rapid in pursuit and efficient in battle.

My records show that fifty-one (51) Indians have been killed and about two hundred and thirty captured. Others are still delivering themselves up to the military, and asking for peace. Hostilities have ceased, and the war is virtually over.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELMER OTIS,
Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Major First Cav. Commanding District.

Hon. D. W. BALLARD,
Governor of Idaho, ex officio, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

This termination of hostilities here will add somewhat to the interest and respectability of the Indian service, and I would advise that authority be given to incorporate those subjugated bands who are within the limits of this Territory with the Bannocks and friendly Shoshones in a settlement at Fort Hall, provided it can be done to the satisfaction of the Indians, a question I am not prepared to speak positively on at present, but am impressed with the belief that it can.

The Fort Hall reservation I consider sufficiently large for all the unsettled Indians in the Territory, except those north of the Nez Percés, who should have a reservation in their own country, the "Lah Toh" being sufficient for them.

In closing this report I desire to express my high appreciation of the military power in this district and the district of the lakes. No better soldiery exists anywhere, and I embrace in this remark officers and men. By their judicious plans and vigorous execution our Territory is comparatively quiet, and our lives and property safe. All honor and praise to officers and men of the 1st and 8th United States cavalry, and the 23d infantry, who have participated in the Indian wars of Idaho.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BALLARD,
Gov. and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 46.

BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY,
August 24, 1868.

SIR: In my annual report I would most respectfully state that in accordance with the instructions of the Indian department, dated April 27, 1867, I proceeded to the Nez Percés agency and held a council with the Nez Percés tribe, and explained to them the provisions of the treaty of 1863; the council lasted about three weeks and the tribe was more fully represented than ever before, (Red Heart and Eagle from the Light and their bands being present.) I regret to report that I found much dissatisfaction existing among the Nez Percés because of the tardiness of the government in the payment of their annuities, &c. I found everything in first-rate order at the agency, and have no hesitancy in reporting, what I have from time to time reported, that the agent, James O'Neill, is one of the very best officers in the employ of the government.

The Boisé and Bruneau Shoshones during the past year have been quiet and peaceable; during the fall, winter, and spring they were encamped within a few miles of this (Boisé) city, and have earned a part of their subsistence by performing menial services for the citizens of this place, such as washing, scrubbing, sawing and splitting wood, &c. They are remarkably honest; I have never heard a complaint of theft about them, and never saw or heard of one of them being drunk. From 50 to 80 of their young men have been out with the United States troops acting as guides, scouts, &c., during the year, and the various officers who have had charge of them speak in high praise of their efficiency and bravery. Those Indians have no permanent home, most of their country being occupied by farmers, herders, miners, &c. They are willing and desirous of removing to the Fort Hall reservation, and I again respectfully recommend that the government at an early day make provisions for permanent homes for them. During the extreme severity of the weather in January last (thermometer ranging from five to 20 degrees below zero) I went to the upper end of the Bruneau valley and brought in a small band of Bruneaus, who were in a destitute, freezing, and starving condition.

The Bannocks have generally been quite peaceable, portions of them frequently visiting this city; they too express great anxiety to be permanently located. The Sheep Eaters have also behaved quite well; they are more isolated from the settlement, occupy a more sterile country, and are exceedingly poor; as a consequence, they occasionally make a raid, and steal a few cattle, hogs, or horses for subsistence. They also express a wish to be placed on a permanent reservation; and as all of these tribes are friendly, and to some extent intermarried, and as the Bannocks inhabit the country on which the Fort Hall reservation is located, and they being perfectly willing that the other Indians in southern Idaho should occupy that reservation in common with them, I deem it for the best interests of both the government and the white inhabitants of the Territory, and certainly the Indians, that they all be removed thereon at an early day, and provided with implements of agriculture, cattle, chickens, &c., to enable them to make at least a part of their own living, and schools, &c., that their intellectual and moral condition may be improved instead of being made worse by contact with the most depraved of our own race, as is the case now.

In March last an Indian named Bruneau Jim was killed within half a mile of this city by John Brady, a white man, under the most revolting

circumstances, and while he (Brady) and perhaps others were endeavoring to perpetrate a rape on two squaws. Brady was arrested after great trouble and expense, but such is the prejudice of the community here against Indians that he was indicted for manslaughter only. After two trials, in both of which the juries failed to agree, the court admitted Brady and two principal witnesses to bail on their own recognizances, and they have left thecountry. I respectfully refer to a copy of the district court records, the evidence, &c., in this case, together with my special report thereon, now on file in the Indian office, and again urge the justice of a law permitting Indians to testify in such cases.

We now have reliable information that Colonel Otis, now in command of this military district, has made a treaty with the hostile Piutes and Snakes of the southwestern portion of this Territory and adjacent portions of Oregon and Nevada. If those Indians could now be taken charge of by the Indian department and removed away from their old haunts, I believe it would be alike beneficial to themselves and the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE C. HOUGH,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 47.

OFFICE SPECIAL AGENCY,
Boisé City, I. T., August 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with the requirements of the department, of submitting my first annual report.

During the year the Boisé and Bruneau Shoshones and a portion of the Bannocks have been under my charge. They number as follows:

Boisé Shoshones	283
Bruneau Shoshones	300
Bannocks	100

During the summer of 1867 I removed the Indians to a point on the Boisé river about 35 miles from this place, where they could do some hunting, fishing, and gather some roots and berries; but the season was an unusually poor one for fishing, so they were unable to catch but few, and game was exceedingly scarce as winter approached. Owing to the great elevation, deep snows, and severe cold, I was again compelled to remove them to within six miles of this city. The past winter was one of unusual severity, and as these Indians, particularly the Shoshones, have but few skins or furs, their wickaups being constructed entirely of willows, and brush and wood being scarce and difficult to obtain, together with the fact that the very limited means placed at my disposal compelled me to use the greatest economy in supplying them with blankets, clothing, and even provisions, the Indians suffered very much. These Indians are remarkably industrious, and while camped near this city they earn a portion of their subsistence and clothing by performing menial services for the citizens, such as washing, sawing wood, &c. The Boisé and Bruneau Shoshones have performed excellent services during the year as guides, scouts, &c., against the hostile Snakes, and Piutes.

Generals Crook and Elliott, as well as other officers who have had charge of them, speak in terms of high praise of them as faithful and efficient guides and scouts, and bold and fearless warriors. From 75 to 100 of them have been constantly in the field with the United States troops. During the past winter, owing to deep snows and extreme cold, they lost a few of their ponies. They have now about 50 ponies of small value except to an Indian, some of which have been captured from hostile Snakes. During the past fall and winter small parties of Bruneaus have been brought in and turned over to me; they were in the most destitute condition possible.

The Bannocks remained under my charge for several months, when they were permitted to go on their regular buffalo hunt, their country ranging through eastern Idaho and Montana. When through their hunt they return to the Boisé and Bruneau camp; they and the Boisé and Bruneaus are on the best of terms, all being more or less intermarried.

In March last an Indian named Bruneau Jim was most brutally murdered by a white man named John Brady, under the most revolting circumstances. Brady, Sullivan and Jacobs were trying to perpetrate a rape on two squaws within a half mile of this city, in broad daylight. Brady was arrested after much trouble and expense, indicted for manslaughter, and tried twice. The court ruling out the testimony of the squaws as inadmissible; but such was the prejudice against the Indians that, although I believe the white testimony made out a case of murder, both juries failed to agree, and Brady, as well as the witnesses, Sullivan and Jacobs, were admitted to bail and have left the country. I respectfully call the attention of the department to the evidence, &c., on file in the department at Washington in this case.

The peculiar situation of the Indians under my charge has compelled me to confine them to certain narrow and circumscribed limits. On the one hand were the hostile Snakes and Piutes, on the other the whites, who for the most part entertain a deadly hostility towards all Indians, and who had settled on most of the valley lands, besides being scattered over the mountains in quest of the various metals.

The more ignorant and unscrupulous look on the Indian as a common bird of prey, to be plucked and destroyed at will, and I regret to add that even the more intelligent and better class lend them aid and countenance in that direction, subjecting these Indians to difficulties, annoyances, and even death. It therefore required the greatest circumspection, care, and precaution on my part to prevent great trouble if not open rupture. The Boisé and Bruneaus have qualities that should commend them to all; they never steal nor drink liquor. During my charge I have never had one complaint of theft, nor one of drunkenness, although for months together they visit this city daily. They are unusually industrious, quick to learn submission, and, considering their surroundings, it is only to be wondered at that they are not more depraved.

The whites having settled on a large portion of their country, particularly where there is wood, and it being scarce and valuable, they object to its use by the Indians, and they being driven to the sage brush for fuel, and from the other causes that I have already mentioned, I trust the department will deal liberally with these Indians and supply them amply with blankets and clothing for the coming winter. I have, from time to time, urged upon the attention of the department the necessity of providing a permanent reservation and houses thereon for these Indians; and I again urge it for the various reasons hereinbefore stated, as well as those heretofore stated in my various reports, as well as that I believe

it would be for the best interests of the government, the white settlers, and the Indians.

From all I can learn Fort Hall is a desirable place for them, and with the good understanding existing between the Bannocks, Sheep Eaters, and Boisé and Bruneau Shoshones, I have no hesitation in respectfully urging that all of these Indians be located at that place, both as an act of justice and economy, believing, as I do, that with proper management the reservation can, in a few years, be made self-supporting, and the Indians be made prosperous and happy. I regret to add that some dissatisfaction exists among the Sheep Eaters and Boisé and Bruneau Shoshones, because the peace commissioners presented to the Bannocks, whose home is about Fort Hall, in this Territory, a considerable amount of presents, and none to them.

I have to report that during my absence from this city, on business connected with the service, my office, store-room, and a considerable supply of provisions, was destroyed by fire, on 3d August, 1868. One entire block of buildings was consumed and scarcely a single thing saved.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. F. POWELL,
U. S. Special Indian Agent, Idaho Territory.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 48.

FORT BENTON, MONTANA, *July* 1, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my second annual report. Since my assumption of duty as an Indian agent, the peculiar circumstances that have surrounded me being varied with those characteristics of the Caucasian and the Indian races, have given this agency a peculiar attraction to the aspiring philanthropist as well as the student of nature.

Nothing of interest transpired during the early portion of last year or in the early fall season to mention. It was during last winter, occupying some five months, that king alcohol continually held high carnival, while his admirers were masked in buffalo robes. It was, indeed, a painful sight to witness the debauchery of the Indians, made so by liquor given them by the whites in exchange for their peltries. I endeavored to suppress the traffic by obtaining military assistance, but failed in it, as Colonel T. V. D. Reeve, commanding 13th United States infantry at Fort Shaw, stated, in his reply to my communication addressed to him, that he had no authority to establish new military posts, and should he send a squad of soldiers to this place (Benton) to remain until the legitimate Indian trading was closed, it would be establishing a military post. If the citizens, however, apprehended danger from the Indians, upon information given him he would send the soldiers for their protection.

Thus there is seen that this commanding officer certainly had very little experience in Indian warfare, for it is not supposable, nor does history teach that the Indians give notice to the white race when they intend fighting them, and especially when under the influence of liquor;

and had an attack taken place last winter, not one white man would have been saved to carry the news to the military forces. Finding this early disappointment to check the traffic, I wrote under date of March 8, 1868, the following letter to Colonel Neil Howie, United States marshal at Helena:

* * * * * * * * *

There seems to be an impossibility on the part of the municipal authorities and others generally to properly assist me in ferreting out the immense whiskey trading amongst the Indians at this place, (Benton.) I have slept very little within the past three nights, owing to my watching in person the source of this supply to the Indians. It may be owing to my inexperience as a detective that I have been unsuccessful. I wrote Governor Smith, February 17, that I anticipated trouble if it were not stopped. As I have not heard from him I presume he has not received the letter. If you can send a detective down immediately I will board him, and will see that he is paid for his services as soon as I receive money from the Indian department.

Respectfully, &c., &c.

I never heard from this letter either by letter in reply or by the appearance of the detective as asked for, in person.

Upon the same date, March 8, I wrote your excellency the following:

* * * * * * * * *

I have written Colonel Neil Howie to send me a detective police officer immediately to ferret out the whiskey trading to Indians going on so extensively at this place, as the municipal authorities do not seem willing to assist me; and already there will be in a week or two liquor shops thrown open for the liquor traffic. The despatch I recently received from Washington sustain my opinions as against Governor Meagher's proclamation issued against me in the fall of 1866, and I would like you to send me authority, in case the detective does not arrive within a few days, to employ two on a stated salary until spring. I have ordered the bumming Indians out of the town to go to their camps.

Respectfully, &c., &c.

As I never received a reply to this letter, your excellency being at this time sick, I presume, upon your recovery, you had forgotten you had received it.

I was extremely anxious to prevent, as I anticipated, a war with the Indians if the liquor trading was not stopped, and I was rendered thereby powerless, in not only receiving no authority to organize a police force from your excellency, or by the assistance of the marshal, or upon my own responsibility, as I had no money to pay those persons employed by me. It is true I had persons arrested, carried to Helena, tried, convicted, and imprisoned by his honor Judge L. E. Munson, for selling Indians liquor, yet that was an expense to the government, the parties being poor and had no amount of personal property to in part liquidate the expense.

It is an old saying that it never rains but it pours, and it was clearly proven that while I was endeavoring to do all in my power for the Indians' interest, some person or persons, desiring a monopoly of indulgence or exclusiveness of privilege, made false representations to the Indian department that I was with the whiskey ring, and thereby benefiting myself, to the injury of him or them, the immaculate. I have since denied the charge, I trust, satisfactorily to the Indian department. I have never allowed myself to be compromised by association with any one, owing to the business transactions appertaining to this agency, nor shall I allow any one to misrepresent me at Washington. I am influenced by no monopolies, corporations, and private firms, and I will grant them no indulgence superior to any other equally honorable applicants.

The manner in which the whiskey trading has been carried on is at least attractive, if not honorable; for instance, when on last winter I was ordered by telegram from the Indian department to forbid parties trad-

ing with Indians at this place without their having a license so to do, "approved by the proper authorities," (and which order I endeavored to act upon to the very letter,) yet it was claimed by the merchants, that having in their employ white men who intermixed with Indians, they (merchants) had the right to receive from their employés whatever robes they received from their Indian relatives. Again, that in selling white persons liquor by the bottle it was not to be questioned at any time what disposition had been made of it, and they felt privileged in buying any robes or peltries these people brought them. Thus, indirectly, yet through no criminal intent, I believe, receiving as many robes as they would have received under a regular license. Fortunately, amid these surroundings to harass me, Providence stepped abroad and removed, in his own way, the Indian back to his original camping grounds.

There is a censure to be attached to any person who, through mistaken ideas of justice to the white race, upon seeing an Indian having with him a horse with a brand upon him, to take possession of it under the impression it was stolen. Many instances of this kind occurred last winter by the white men in forcibly seizing upon horses, and which, after keeping them several days without finding, as was supposed they would, another and more rightful owner, they would return them to the Indians, and instead of paying them, "as Indians necessarily expect," something for their detention and trouble, would threaten them with violence if they were again seen in Benton. I remonstrated several times against such procedure, and was very kindly reminded by the citizens that as they were the advance guard of civilization in the far northwest, barbarians must succumb to their opinions. This mode of treating the Indians is very reprehensible, for many Indians have in their tribal training been taught to steal, and in doing so from a tribal enemy they frequently travel many miles from their own encampment, and then when seen by the white men with a horse branded it seems to them conclusive that the horse has been stolen, and they shoot the Indian on sight. His tribe will, of course, avenge the wrong, and, alas, too often to the injury of the innocent.

The Northwestern Fur Company have very frequently bought at auction in Helena branded horses, and traded them for robes and peltries to the Gros-Ventres tribe, who roam along the Muscleshell country, and in turn they have been stolen by the Piegan and other tribes of Indians. If this class of men (as mentioned) see these horses in the Indians' possession, and without questioning their right to them take them away, it tends to aggravate instead of lessening hostilities, paints the western frontiers with the horrors of war, and runs the nation in debt. I can bear cheerful testimony that on last winter many stolen horses were given over to myself and the military at Sun river by the Blood and Blackfeet tribes, that were stolen by the young bucks years ago, and thus delivered over, as stated, in evidence of their intention to become more quiet and orderly Indians. I would respectfully call the attention of the department that the government should enter into negotiations with England, by which the trading posts along her borders touching our own should stop encouraging the thievery of the Indians. The Blood and Blackfeet tribes roam mostly along the Saskatchewan river, and would try to be honest if left alone, but are encouraged by the trading post at Fort Edmonton to steal horses in this Territory and run them over on British soil for trading purposes. The same spirit that assisted the Indians in their warfare upon the colonies, is instigating them to equal crimes in our western Territories. The people of this Territory (Montana) are becoming tired of it. It was recently the

United States deputy marshal, I. X. Beidler, visited the above camps secretly to ascertain the number of horses stolen from the citizens of this Territory, when he barely escaped with his life, he being a stranger to the whites then living with the Indians. They started the Indians, through false statements, after him to steal his horse and perhaps murder him. It was fortunate, not only for himself but for this country, that he escaped; had it been otherwise, the honest miners, who have hitherto refrained from going north owing to probable incitements to Indian troubles, would have found a pretext to wipe out the Indian in his search for gold, whilst avenging the death of Mr. Beidler.

Last winter I was constantly besieged by the Indians for food and clothing, which I gave them at general distributions, besides feeding them when they called on a friendly visit to see me. The Blood and Blackfeet tribes I attempted to win over to the government, for they were not merely exceedingly wild, but very dangerous, having been on the war path against the whites the past two years, and which attention thus shown them did a great deal of good, I think, in preventing an outbreak. There was found amongst them many who were suffering from diseased eyes, ulcers and arrow wounds, which I thought, as an act of duty and justice, should be cured. The Piegans were also considerably afflicted, especially the head chief (Mountain Chief) and also a Blood chief, (Father of all Children.) I secured the services of Dr. H. M. Lehman, former surgeon 13th United States infantry, who attended to them kindly and attentively, and they were recently considered cured.

In regard to the employment of a physician for the Indians of this agency, I earnestly call the government's attention, not only out of respect to the tribes under its protection, but in return for their general cleanliness and high regard for virtue, as unchastity is severely punished by them, and it carries with it a veneration for, and fear of, the whites; for whenever the physician, or "Big Medicine Man," performs a cure, he is looked upon as more than mortal, and his advice on general Indian topics is respected, and often results in good.

There is a vexed question, which has been agitating the people of this Territory ever since my arrival in it, regarding their rights upon Indian grounds, and which introduces the question of federal and local authority. The more ignorant portions of a community do not know, nor will be taught, that in their migration into a new country they must, in a measure, conform to the manners, customs, and habits of others, not only for mutual interests, personal safety, or moneyed gains, but also for the peace and quiet of its local government, and if they refuse to obey they are held responsible to it. So it is with the laws of Congress as applied to the people of this Territory; yet the people claim superior rights to the Indians, which rights are based, in a great degree, by the encouraged thieving at Fort Edmonton, and they are indiscriminately killing an Indian when seen.

The lands now forming the boundary of this beautiful Territory are still the property of the United States, and are subject to disposal as Congress may deem proper, and if the inhabitants refuse to obey laws prescribed for them they are then left in a quiescent state until they acknowledge its authority. In the wisdom that has ever characterized our government it has thrown its protection over the weakest of human creation, the Indian, as well as the higher type, the Caucasian race, and in no instance has it abandoned its precedent since its formation in acquiring land by treaty, to possess and occupy other lands by force and power. The American doctrine on the subject of Indian title, as embraced in the third article of the ordinance of 1787, (Kent's Commentaries, vol.

3, p. 386; Vattel, chapter 1, pages 7 and 153; Johnson *vs.* McIntosh, 8 Wheaton, p. 543; Jackson *vs.* Hudson, 3 Johns, p. 375; Cherokee Indians *vs.* State of Georgia; Chaffee *vs.* Garrett, 6 Ohio, p. 421,) and in more recent decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, has been held to be this:

The Indians have no fee in the lands they occupy, the fee is in the government. They cannot alien them either to nations or individuals, the exclusive right of pre-emption being in the government; yet they have a qualified right of occupancy, which can only be extinguished by treaty, and upon fair compensation, until which they are entitled to be protected in their possessions.

The treaty made with the Indians composing this agency, at the Judith river, Dakota Territory, in the year 1855, was held by them inviolate, not through fear by the Indians of the government's power, but rather owing to that long interval of time when their hunting grounds were unmolested by emigrants in their march to the gold fields of the great northwest. Then came the bloody wars and massacres that have given saddened hues to western soil, and checked the tide of emigration. The civilization of the recent past was as of old, when our forefathers, as early as the year 1495, when claiming the right of discovery, as applied to this country, they then said "that it could never have been the design of the Creator that a few thousand savages should monopolize for hunting grounds an extent of territory which, under the cultivation of civilized men, might be made to support as many millions," and they thus forced back, without giving compensation, the Indians from whom the lands had been taken.

In the year 1865 there was another treaty made with these same Indians, as the treaty of 1855 had expired by limitation. The wisdom of the government not having ratified it, the Indian still roams at will, while those persons now settled upon their lands are there only by sufference, and the risk they thereby assume is equalled unto "Daniel in the lion's den." As the theory and practice in this Territory has been "might makes right," and has, thereby, prevented the Indians in very large numbers from trading in Virginia city and Helena, "owing to the predominant white race being there," it cannot or ought not be said that this place (Benton) is placed in the position of these two cities, for it not only has fewer inhabitants, as compared with them, to resist the Indian, but has also its Indian agent, to enforce the laws governing the Indian department; yet the people of Benton, as well as those throughout this Territory of Montana, have been agitating a union with Idaho and Washington Territories, as did the New England co-operation for a similar purpose as early as the year 1643, and as the Albany convention did in the year 1754, that in this formidable arraignment through "even imaginary" Indian troubles they could force the government to establish Indian reservations or Indian exterminations.

In writing in advocacy of the establishing of Indian reservations, I know of nothing I can add in their favor beyond that I have so frequently written. If my services are for good, they are being poorly used while I am remaining at this place, (Benton.) It has become a city, duly incorporated as such by the territorial legislature, and has its municipal officers, who are unfriendly to the Indians, and whose sympathies are with the whites in their attack upon them. If, as I earnestly hope, a reservation will be established for the Blood, Blackfeet, and Piegan tribes, (the Gros Ventres tribe being separated from them, they speaking a different language, and who are now living with the lower river Crow tribes,) there may be much good effected throughout this Territory. The agent would then, in certain respects, be his own master in controlling the affairs of

his agency, without being dictated to, as he now is, by old trading posts, merchants, thieves, and blackguards. He could prescribe rules in conformity with those of the Indian department at Washington, and as his observations would see many benefits arising therefrom he could be constantly improving upon them. I have no doubt that most of the Indians in this agency are desirous of learning the art of husbandry when placed upon a reservation, and it is proper and just that the government should furnish them one far removed from civilization, where they can roam at will, or, when basking upon the banks of some murmuring rill, listen to the imagined echo-songs of their fathers' dead. There is no second Pocahontas now living, to insure one with dreamland; no Massassoit, War Eagle, Logan, Farmer's Brother, or Red Jacket, to speak in eloquence of the red man's wrongs; yet in the pensive solitude of those who roam as an estray, seeking sustenance here and then there, there can be traced the lineaments of patient suffering and long endurance that should awaken emotions of pity in a heart of wrath. By the memory of their ancestry they ask for protection. In the name of their past grandeur and glory, their love for the truth, and the tradition of their origin in their savage life, having a knowledge of Deity, Christianity asks for their protection; and if by nature's laws they are to become extinct, as the Aztecs of Mexico, let them go down under the government's care, as the death of a child in a mother's arms. Their national characteristics are interwoven with American history, as the eloquence of Rome and the learning of Greece are a portion of the world's record; and when the last of them have ceased to mark the earth with their tread, then Old Mortality will take the mallet and chisel in hand and remove the dust which time or calumny may have gathered upon their race.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency Governor G. C. SMITH,
Ex officio Supt. Indian Affairs, Virginia City, Indian Territory.

No. 49.

OFFICE FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,
Montana Territory, August 31, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 15th instant, directing me to turn over all property belonging to the government to Farmer L. L. Blake, and to prepare and forward my official report as special Indian agent in charge of the Flathead Indian agency, I have the honor to submit the following:

On taking charge of the Flathead Indian agency on the 9th of September, 1867, under instructions from Governor Green Clay Smith, *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory, dated August 19 and 24, 1867, I found myself unexpectedly surrounded by difficulties that I have not been able to completely overcome during the 11 months that I have been in charge. Late Agent Wells, in turning over to me the government property belonging to the Flathead Indian agency, thought it necessary, for some unexplained reason, to keep possession of, and afterwards take away with him to Washington, (whither

he went to execute and file his official bond, as required by the department,) all the copies of instructions from the department, reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, copy of treaty between the governor and Flathead nation, and all copies of quarterly reports, property returns, and all papers and memoranda relating to the business of the agency of himself and his predecessors.

In this to me new and unknown field of labor, without instructions, (except such of a general character in which the management of the agency was in a manner left to my own judgment and discretion,) I found it necessary to avail myself of such other aids as were within my reach. Having no practical experience myself, I employed, as superintendent of farming, Major L. L. Blake, who is not unknown to the Indian service of the Pacific coast; and I also conferred fully and freely with Major John Owen, of the Bitter Root valley, who had for many years been agent for the Flathead nation. Thus fortified with the assistance and advice of men of practical knowledge and experience relating to the management of Indian tribes and the business transactions of an Indian agency, my difficulties were in some measure lessened; and it would be an act of ingratitude on my part were I to let this opportunity pass without testifying to the department the valuable services rendered me by these gentlemen in my new field of labor.

The agency farm and buildings, such as were finished, I found in tolerable repair. The flouring mill, located on the Jocko river, some two and a half miles from the agency proper, had been rendered unfit for use by the breaking of an important portion of its machinery during the month of August preceding. A considerable amount of wheat, grown by the Pend d'Oreille Indians on the reservation, had been brought to the agency mill to be made into flour, and the immediate repair of the mill became at once a duty and a necessity. Fortunately I was enabled to procure from Messrs. Worden & Co., of Missoula, the necessary machinery for the repair of the mill. This machinery could not otherwise have been procured from a nearer point than Walla-Walla, Washington Territory. A sufficient force of mechanics were set to work, and by the 10th of October following the flouring mill was in full and complete operation.

The blacksmith and tin shop, the carpenter and wagon and ploughmaker shop, and the agency office, were unfinished, and there was no provision for a full supply of water for the winter season. Heretofore, during the cold seasons, the people living at the agency had been compelled to melt ice and snow in order to obtain water for any purpose. I put the employés to work digging a well, and finishing and repairing the workshops, that the necessary work of the agency could be prosecuted with comfort and convenience during the approaching winter. I also had repaired the stables, and prepared other necessary and comfortable shelter for the stock.

On or about the 10th of September, 1867, W. R. Messick came to the agency, under instructions from Superintendent Smith, to purchase a lot of wheat for the confederated tribes. This wheat was to supply the great deficiency caused by the ravages of the grasshoppers during the preceding spring and summer. He purchased from C. C. O'Keeffe, living 12 miles from the agency, 1,100 bushels of inferior wheat, to be delivered at the agency mill, for the sum of $2,722, cost and transportation. This sum of money was deposited by W. R. Messick with Worden & Co., at Missoula. As agent in charge of the Flathead Indian agency I receipted for the wheat when delivered, and received an order from Messick to pay over to C. C. O'Keeffe said amount of money. As soon as the contract was fulfilled, I ordered Worden & Co. to pay over to O'Keeffe.

Agent Wells informed me, prior to his departure for Washington, that he had made a requisition upon the department for the sum of $4,000, to be expended in the purchase of wheat for the Flathead tribe of the Bitter Root valley, whose crops were almost entirely destroyed by grasshoppers, and that he had been notified by the department that said amount had been placed to the credit of the superintendent, to be expended as he (Wells) had directed.

Receiving no instructions from the superintendent as to the disposition that should be made of the wheat, I issued (after having been made into flour) a large quantity to the Kootenay tribe encamped at the agency during the fall and winter of 1867–'68; the balance, 25,000 pounds of flour, I shipped to the Bitter Root valley during the last quarter of 1867 and first quarter of 1868, and issued to the Flathead Indians in time to save much suffering among them on account of the scarcity of food.

Had the above sum of money been judiciously expended, and expended as it should have been by the agent in charge of the Flathead agency, at least $2,000 might have been saved to the government by purchasing the wheat in the Bitter Root valley, and thus saving the cost of transportation of the flour from the agency to the Bitter Root valley at a season of the year when freights were unavoidably high.

A portion of the Kootenay and Flathead tribes, on account of their extreme poverty in horses and means of travelling, were unable to join in the fall buffalo hunt to the headwaters of the Yellowstone, and in consequence were without necessary clothing for the approaching winter. To partially supply this want and prevent starvation and check sickness, I found it necessary, during the last quarter of 1867 and first quarter of 1868, in addition to the flour and annuity blankets provided by the government, to purchase supplies of beef and clothing and ammunition, and issue the same to the most destitute of the Indians under my charge. In the month of March, 1868, the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays, that had been absent through the winter in the buffalo country, returned to the agency, when I issued to them their proportion of the annuity blankets, with which they seemed to be well pleased. There was also much sickness among these latter Indians, principally sore eyes, and diseases generated from filth and dirt.

The agency physician was in attendance, and how much he accomplished with the scanty stock of medicines at his service to improve the sanitary condition will be seen by referring to his quarterly report. During the month of October, 1867, I broke up 25 acres of new land and sowed the same with fall wheat, which came up and looked well, but, owing to the character of the soil and the strong winds incident to this latitude, the roots became uncovered, leaving them exposed to the frosts, and after the opening of spring no trace of vegetation could be seen on this piece of land. The farming season had now arrived, and having kept a full corps of employés during the winter engaged in cutting sawlogs, making rails, &c., in order that I might avail myself of their services during spring and summer, it being very difficult at these seasons of the year to procure help, on account of the more remunerative wages paid for labor in the many mining camps throughout this Territory, I looked around me to see what my facilities were for putting in a crop. Three yoke of cattle comprised all the farm animals, (two horses belonging to the government being wholly unfit for service on account of ill usage and old age;) I was therefore compelled to hire two yoke of cattle from Batiste Eneas, a half-breed, living upon the reservation, in order to plant a crop of grain and vegetables in good season; and by the 15th of

May, with this additional force of animals, I had planted in grain and vegetables about 125 acres of land, a much greater number of acres than were ever cultivated during any one season at the agency farm before. The employés during the balance of the quarter were engaged principally in taking care of the crop, hauling rails, and fencing about 125 acres of land, thus increasing the agency farm from 100 to 225 acres. On account of the inferior quality of farming implements and the want of sufficient teams for the farm it became unavoidably late in getting in the crop, and the yield, particularly of grain, has not been as large as it would have been had adequate facilities for farming been at my command. The grain has not yet been threshed, but a fair estimate in the stacks places the quantity of wheat at 1,800 bushels, and about 700 bushels of oats, barley, and peas; 500 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of turnips; ruta bagas, onions, and carrots, and about 6,000 heads of cabbage—a sufficient quantity of grain and vegetables to subsist the employés of the agency for one year, and the poor and destitute Indians during the approaching winter and spring; also feed for the agency cattle, horses, and hogs, leaving still a sufficient amount on hand for seeds for the agency, and such Indians as are engaged in farming on the reservation, for the following season. The Kootenays are the poorest of the tribes composing the Flathead nation; they live in the vicinity of the Flathead lake, and are in a great measure without horses, tents, or guns, subsisting during the spring, summer, and fall upon fish, roots, and berries, and in the winter those who cannot go to the buffalo hunt collect at the agency and become a heavy tax upon the government; they will not farm, being indolent and thriftless. During the past year they have committed several larcenies, taking horses from the whites, but which I succeeded in having restored to their proper owners in nearly every instance. They have stolen and carried away from the agency arms, gunsmith and blacksmith tools and materials, and in one instance drove off and killed for beef an ox belonging to the agency farm.

The Flathead and Pend d'Oreille tribes, on the contrary, have many horses, and are provided with tents and guns. A few years ago these tribes found, along the banks of the Missouri, and in the broad valleys of the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson rivers and their tributaries, vast herds of buffalo, elk, and smaller game, furnishing food and clothing from one year to another; but the steady encroachment of the white man has cut off these hitherto inexhaustible sources of supply, converting these vast "hunting grounds" into theatres of busy, active industry, and driving the buffalo farther and farther into the remote valleys of the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers, where the chase is attended with much difficulty and danger on account of the hostility of the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Blackfeet. The recent annual buffalo hunt of these two tribes, attended as it was with the loss of some of their "braves" in an encounter with the Blackfeet, and the small quantity of meat and robes obtained, has produced an increased desire to give up the precarious mode of living by the gun and bow, and a disposition to turn to the plough and hoe as a surer and safer means of support. It is the duty of the government to encourage and foster this spirit of self-reliance, which points to the ultimate civilization of these savage races, by furnishing them at the earliest possible moment with horses, cows, and other domestic animals, agricultural implements and seeds, with competent persons to instruct them in the primitive lessons of agriculture and other arts of civilization. That such a policy may be successful, producing at no distant day the most satisfactory results, it is only necessary to furnish them with these facilities, and impress them with the fact that in a few

years the buffalo will have ceased to exist, their hunting grounds, under the restless march of civilization, become the homes and fortresses of the white man, and that they too must learn to cultivate the soil and look to it as the only escape from poverty, destitution, and extinction.

Already many of the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles have seen the necessity of a change in their mode of living. Many of the former have fine farms under cultivation in the Bitter Root valley, raising wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, and horses. The latter, on the Jocko reservation, have evinced an equally laudable purpose to give up the chase and cultivate the rich bottom lands of the Jocko and Sonielem creeks, and the fine farming bordering on the Flathead lake, and I think I am justified in saying that during the present year the Pend d'Oreilles alone have produced 3,000 bushels of grain, and that too without any material aid from the government. These successes in farming, reached, as they have been, by following the example of the whites in the sowing and harvesting of the grain, with the expenditure of little money or labor, have created a spirit of enterprise among them; and they now ask for cattle, farming implements, and seeds. If these were furnished, the most satisfactory results could be hoped for. In order that this policy may be inaugurated, I would most earnestly recommend that $3,000 of the annuity fund for the year ending June 30, 1869, be expended in the purchase of cattle and agricultural implements, (seeds being produced at agency farm;) that farms of from 10 to 30 acres be broken up and enclosed for each head of family willing to labor; and that the balance of the fund, $2,000, be expended in purchasing "ready-made clothing" for the men, and denims and domestics for the women and children. This policy, if adopted, would give far greater satisfaction to the Indians than the few blankets they now receive, and would ultimately prove one of economy to the government. In a few years the treaty of 1855 will expire, and, unless renewed at once, the patronage of the government will be withdrawn, and many of the members of these tribes, uninstructed in agriculture, would become a heavy burden upon the white settlements. The policy which I have suggested, if adopted, would, in my judgment, place these tribes, by the expiration of the treaty, in position to support and maintain themselves without the aid of the government, and relieve, in a great measure, the white settlements from exactions already felt and to be apprehended in the future.

On the subject of an agricultural and industrial school I beg to refer to the suggestions contained in the report of Agent Hutchins to the honorable Commissioner W. P. Dole, under date of October 15, 1864, which in the main accord with my views upon this subject. Also to his letter embracing estimates of costs in establishing said schools, bearing date August 20, 1865, with the simple difference that the estimates for the articles enumerated are too low and cannot now be furnished at prices stated.

In connection with this important subject I have the honor to report that soon after taking charge of the Flathead agency I visited the Saint Ignatius mission, distant about 16 miles from the agency, and was agreeably surprised to find a flourishing school under the auspices of the sisters of charity, numbering 19 pupils. This school was established for the education of the orphans of the confederated tribes of the Flathead nation, and exclusively for girls between the ages of 4 and 14. On my first visit to the mission the pupils were brought into the room and were examined by me. Many of them I found sufficiently advanced to spell and pronounce distinctly words of two and three syllables, the younger being able to repeat the alphabet very well. They were neatly clad, and

wore bright and cheerful faces. I gave the sisters one pair of blankets for each pupil, and in addition domestics and prints for dresses and under-clothing. I have visited the school frequently since, and am satisfied that the experiment will prove a perfect success. This school is now a permanent institution, and as such, having in view the moral and mental training of the female orphans of the confederated tribes, I most cheerfully recommend it to the fostering care and patronage of the government.

Since taking charge of this agency in September, 1867, the relations between the whites and the Indians have been, in the main, friendly and peaceable, and in view of the bad influences by which the Indians are constantly surrounded, thrown, as they are, in contact with bad and vicious white men, who give and sell them whiskey in exchange for horses and robes, it is a matter of much astonishment that these relations have been maintained under such trying circumstances. This liquor traffic, carried on as it is by bad white men of the settlements adjacent to the reservation, in open violation of the "intercourse act," and in disregard of the public safety, is a cause of increasing alarm among the better class of our citizens; and I trust that the early and permanent establishment of courts of competent jurisdiction in this portion of the Territory will lead to the speedy arrest and punishment of these offenders against the public weal.

There is another fruitful subject of alarm and discontent between the Flatheads and the whites of the Bitter Root valley, and I deem it my duty to call your attention to the 11th article of the treaty, under which the entire Bitter Root valley above and south of the Loo-Loo fork of the Bitter Root river was to be held as a reservation for the use and benefit of the Flathead tribe until the government, by a survey and examination, should declare it a permanent reservation for said tribe, or throw it open for settlement and occupation by the whites.

The Flathead tribe, under the conviction that this portion of the Bitter Root valley was confirmed to them by the terms of the treaty as a permanent reservation, have, and still refuse, to abandon their little farms and move on to the general reservation on the Jocko. The wonderful adaptability of this portion of the Bitter Root valley to agriculture, and its vast extent of grazing lands, has induced within the past few years hundreds of white families from the east and west to settle there; and more particularly has this been the case since the discovery of gold in the vicinity, in the year 1862, the mining camps furnishing a ready and profitable market for the products of the farmer and grazier. The settlement of this valley by whites was regarded in the first instance as but temporary, the intruders in the main being of that class who follow the fortunes of the prospector and miner, until the rich discoveries of gold, silver, lead, and coal have fully demonstrated the fact that this and other portions of the Territory of Montana will be for all time to come the centre of an enterprising, industrious, and intelligent population. The conflicting interests of the opposite races are becoming every day more and more apparent, until what now seems but a matter of trivial moment, in a few short years, perhaps months, will develop into a question of magnitude, as these lands become valuable by improvements, cultivation, and their close proximity to centres of trade.

Already a feeling of insecurity prevails to some extent among the whites of the Bitter Root valley, while the Flathead Indians watch with sullen interest the progress and encroachments of the whites upon their ancient domain, restricting and circumscribing the range of their cattle and horses, and dissipating by their close contact the sports and amuse-

ments of their savage natures. That the two races should live together in amity and good accord is not to be expected, as history fully shows that in all conflicts of races the weaker must sooner or later yield to or be destroyed by the more powerful. That the welfare of the two races requires that they should be separated, and all commerce between them prevented as far as possible, the history of the past few years but too clearly demonstrates. In the approaching conflict of diverse interests between the white settlers and the Flathead Indians of the Bitter Root valley, the government, through its agents, has to some extent not only encouraged but complicated this difficulty. In the first place, I am fully persuaded that the Flathead Indians would not have concluded a treaty with the government if they had not been induced to believe by its representatives, at the time of making the treaty, that they were to enjoy and possess the portion of the Bitter Root valley designated in the treaty as a permanent reservation. And in the second place, having impressed them with this idea, it was the duty of the government, through its agents, to have prevented the occupation of any portion of this conditional reservation by whites, until the government had either declared it a reservation, as the treaty contemplates, or open to settlement and occupation by the whites; but not so; the whites were permitted to occupy the most eligible portion of the valley for agricultural purposes, fields were enclosed, houses and barns were built, until now almost the entire valley presents a spectacle of thrift and agricultural prosperity rarely equalled or met with in any of the new States or Territories. There are two roads out of this difficulty in which the government, through its agents, and by their negligence, has become involved. The first is to declare that portion of the Bitter Root valley, as the treaty provides, a reservation for the Flathead tribe, indemnify the white settlers, who have located upon it by the sufferance of the government, for their improvements, with the condition that they will withdraw without unnecessary delay from the reservation. The second is to pay the Flathead tribe a fair compensation, as a conciliatory measure for their improvements, coupled with the condition that they will remove to and live upon the general reservation on the Jocko. This plan I believe to be the best, cheapest, and most speedy, for the settlement of this delicate question; but also the most difficult to execute, as these people are strongly attached to the Bitter Root valley, being the home of their ancestors, and where they have lived for years unmolested by other hostile tribes. Whatever policy the government may elect to pursue in reference to this question, its execution will be attended with difficulties which will arise from the want of a sufficient military force to aid the commissioner or commissioners in carrying out the will of the government and enforcing obedience to its behests.

And in conclusion I would earnestly recommend the establishment of a military post at some point in the Hell Gate valley, on the line of the mail-route from Missoula Mills, Montana Territory, to Walla-Walla, in Washington Territory, garrisoned with two companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry. The necessity for such a post will seem the more apparent when it is considered that this mail-route, upon which there is a tri-weekly service, passes through an unsettled country for 300 miles, and is without military protection against Indians along the line of said road.

In addition to the necessary protection of the mails on this route, the settlers of the Bitter Root valley and Hell Gate valley demand and are justly entitled to protection against marauding parties of Snake, Bannock, and Blackfeet Indians, and above all to aid the civil authorities in

the enforcement of the laws regulating intercourse between whites and Indians; to awe and keep in subjection the tribes going and returning to and from the buffalo country by this route.

Believing, as I do, that the establishment of a military post such as I have indicated would aid in "conquering a peace" between the two races that would be permanent, and insuring protection to both,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. McCORMICK,
U. S. Special Indian Agent.

Hon. JAMES TUFTS,
Acting Governor and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs,
Virginia City, Montana Territory.

No. 50.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, FORT BENTON, M. T.,
October 9, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows upon the condition of Indian affairs in this neighborhood during the past summer:

Immediately after the treaty made by Major William J. Cullen, United States special Indian commissioner, with the Blackfoot and Piegan Indians, on the 3d July, the principal chief of the Piegans, Mountain Chief, while visiting this place was insulted and abused in an outrageous manner by some whites, whose only reason for their conduct was the fact that this chief, in council, had asked the commissioner to have certain men sent out of the Indian country, and all good citizens agree that these men are *not* fit to be in an Indian country. As soon as the young men of the Piegans heard of the ill treatment of their chief they were naturally very indignant, and made no secret of their determination to be avenged. The consequence was that about 80 horses were stolen from whites living in the neighborhood of Diamond City, in this Territory, and the Piegans boasted of having taken them. On or about the 20th of August a party of citizens, living on Sun river, captured 21 Piegans, (mostly boys,) and turned them over to the commanding officer of Fort Shaw, who placed them in close confinement. Upon learning these facts Major Cullen, special commissioner, proceeded to Fort Shaw, and sent three of the prisoners, with an interpreter, to the Piegan camp, which was located probably 150 miles north of this place, with orders to tell the Piegans that these prisoners would be held until all the stolen horses were brought in. Mountain Chief (the Indian who had been abused at this place) had been doing all that was possible to recover the stolen horses before this delegation reached them; so I have been informed by Colonel A. J. Vaughan, who had been in their camp on a mission for the commissioner. About two weeks ago a party of Indians came in, bringing 32 horses, which were turned over to the commanding officer of Fort Shaw, who immediately released the prisoners. Mountain Chief has sent word that he will send 30 more horses shortly. As yet, however, they have not appeared, and I think it is owing to the fact that the released prisoners were threatened with killing, and their interpreter came near being hanged, by whites living on Sun river, for an alleged attempt to shoot a white man shortly after their release. I have investigated the affair, and will report upon it in a few days.

On the 29th of August, by order of Hon. James Tufts, acting gover

nor of Montana and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, (a copy of which is enclosed,) I assumed charge of this agency, relieving Mr. W. C. Wright, who had been left in charge by his brother, Major George B. Wright, agent for the Blackfeet; the major had gone to the States. I receipted to Mr. Wright for all annuity goods in his possession, and which I have since turned over to Acting Governor James Tufts for the Bannock Indians.

On the 1st September I was present and assisted at the treaty with the Blood Indians of this agency, made by Major Cullen, special commissioner, which treaty was very satisfactory. Each article was fully explained to and perfectly understood by the Indians, who signed it cheerfully, and told the commissioner that they would force their young men to observe it, and hoped the commissioner would do the same. Presents were distributed, and a feast given to them by the commissioner.

I am sure all the Indians of this agency treated with the commissioner in good faith. They want to be friendly, and I do not apprehend any more trouble with them, if unprincipled whites can be prevented from trading whiskey to them, and interfering in various ways with an agent in the discharge of his duties. I beg most respectfully to urge the ratification of these treaties, and the building of an agency for the Blackfeet, as soon as practicable, and make bold to state that until this is accomplished and the Indians placed on a reservation of their own choosing, it is useless to attempt to prevent illegal trading in their camps. Even now, hundreds of men from this place and vicinity are out among them, ostensibly engaged in killing wolves, and it is impossible to stop them, except in a few isolated cases, and then it must be an aggravated case to insure conviction by a jury in this Territory, where the popular prejudice against Indians is so strong. People at this place claim, and with reason, that by virtue of their territorial licenses as merchants, saloon keepers, &c., they have the right to trade with any one who goes into their stores; that the government sends a collector of internal revenue to the Territory, to whom they pay taxes; that steamboats bring whiskey to the Territory and are not molested by officers of the government, and that the Indian intercourse laws are a dead letter. And when these facts are considered, it seems to be a question whether it would not be better to place all the Indians in this Territory on the same footing with the whites, and make them subject to the same laws which govern whites. I do not hesitate to say, that under the circumstances an agent cannot, with any prospect of success, attempt to enforce the intercourse laws until the Indians in his charge are placed on a reservation. Then, by proper management, he can venture to hope to acquire that influence over them so necessary to enable him to control and protect them.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

NATHANIEL POPE,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Hon. NATHANIEL G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 51.

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY,
August 22, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that in pursuance of my instructions from the department of the 30th April, 1868, I have visited the Flat*heads*, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays. On account of the many com-

plaints which I have heard from this quarter, I induced the Hon. James Tufts, acting governor and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, to accompany me on a tour of observation.

We arrived at the Flathead agency on the 10th of the present month. We found the agency situated near the head of the Jocko valley, in a very beautiful and attractive spot. The valley is about ten miles long by five or six miles wide, and is surrounded by a chain of towering snow-capped mountains. It has a good soil, well adapted to the productions of all the cereals and vegetables which can be grown in this latitude. The valley is skirted by heavy bodies of timber, affording some of as fine lumber as I have ever seen. The Jocko, a beautiful, clear mountain stream, abounding in trout, and large enough to afford a good mill privilege at all seasons of the year, meanders through the valley. affording plenty of water for all purposes.

We found the Flathead agency in charge of Special Agent A. J. McCormick, and, I regret to say, in very bad condition. Everything looks dilapidated and seems fast going to ruin. The agency building, now occupied by the farmer, is a small frame house with only two rooms, inconvenient in every particular, and very much dilapidated. The mess-house, or boarding-house for the men, is an old log building, which was erected several years ago by Major Owen, and was never designed for anything more than a mere temporary concern. The roof of this building has fallen into such a state of decay as to afford but little shelter from either rain or snow. The barn, if the venerable pile of logs which compose it may be so termed, is without roof, save a few boards very badly warped up by the sun, laid at irregular intervals. The blacksmith and carpenter shops are pretty good buildings, but the former is entirely without iron, and the latter without nails. These indispensable articles were very scarce, there not being a pound of either to be found at the agency. The grist and saw mills are good buildings, and in very fair condition of repair, but both are lying idle on account of the mill-dam having been swept away. The dam was carried away some time last summer, and has not since been rebuilt. The farm, cultivated for the employés, contains something over 100 acres. They are growing this year wheat, oats, and barley, besides a variety of vegetables. Everything looks very well, but how they have managed to grow such fine crops, with the stock and the farm implements at their command, is something of a mystery. Upon taking a careful inventory of farm property we found it to consist of two yokes of work-oxen, two old worn-out horses worth about $10 each, two milch cows borrowed from the mission of St. Ignatius, 45 head of hogs and pigs, three old wagons torn apart, four old broken ploughs, together with a few antiquated hoes, picks, shovels, &c.

The agency is very much in debt, and there are loud complaints among the employés on account of the non-payment of their wages. I could find no record, letter, report, or data of any kind at the agency, by which I could determine the amount in which it is involved, but as near as I could approximate to it I should judge the total indebtedness to be something over $30,000. Most of it is in the shape of vouchers issued by the agents. Over $25,000 of this sum has been issued by Agent McCormick, who claims that he has never received any money, and that it has cost him this sum to keep up the expenses of the agency.

On account of the very unsatisfactory condition of affairs at his agency Major McCormick asked to be relieved from duty at the Flathead agency, which was promptly done by Governor Tufts, and the property turned over to Mr. L. L. Blake, the farmer, with instructions to save the harvest immediately and then employ his men in repairing the mill-d

While at the agency I had my attention called to the condition of the Flathead annuity goods for the present year. These goods, consisting of 15 bales of blankets, were shipped by Major George B. Wright, agent for the Blackfeet, from Fort Benton, Montana Territory, where they were received by him. The cost of transportation from Fort Benton to the Flathead agency should not be over eight or ten cents per pound, but Major Wright, in a spirit of extended liberality, contracted these at 20 cents per pound. These goods had but recently arrived, and a very casual observation convinced us that some of the bales had been opened, as they had been sewed up with a different kind of thread from that used in putting up the packages originally. Governor Tufts and myself, in the presence of Agent McCormick, Mr. L. L. Blake, and others, proceeded to open the bales which appeared to have been meddled with, five in number, and counted the blankets. We found that the inside wrappers of these bales were missing, and that the five bales were 113 pairs of blankets short of the number they should have contained. Mr. Blake testified that the goods had not been opened or disturbed in any manner since they had been received, and from his and other affidavits which we took relative to the matter I am of opinion that the blankets must have been abstracted before they reached this agency. These peculations and frauds upon the Indians should be closely looked into, and the perpetrators of them dealt with summarily. They give rise to much dissatisfaction and complaint among the Indians, many of whom know very well what amount of annuities they should receive. Besides, rumor, with her thousand tongues, is sure to spread anything of this kind far and wide, and magnify it a thousand fold. There were a number of charges of fraud in the disposition of Indian goods, property, &c., which came to my ears during my stay at the agency, but the proof not being in my possession I shall refrain from mentioning them in detail at present.

With regard to this agency I may say further, before leaving this part of my report, that there never has been any hospital built or agricultural school established, as provided by treaty. There is no physician residing at the agency, but there is one at Missoula Mills, 15 miles away, under pay as Indian physician.

PEND D'OREILLES AND KOOTENAYS.

On the 12th instant, in company with Rev. Fathers Palladino and Van Zaio, of the St. Ignatius mission, who kindly came to accompany me, I started on a visit to their mission and to the Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays, who are located there. The mission is situated in the St. Ignatius valley, about 15 miles from the Flathead agency. It was founded in 1844 by Father P. J. DeSmet, the veteran missionary of the Rocky mountains, and has been instrumental in doing much good among the Indians. At present the mission is in charge of Fathers Palladino and Van Zaio, who are assisted in their labors by four sisters of charity and several lay brethren. The mission consists of a large frame church, a large log school-house, dwelling-houses for the clergy, a grist and saw mill, shops for the mechanics, &c., surrounded by a great number of Indian houses. These latter are built of logs, and seem to be well tenanted. The Pend d'Oreilles who reside here number 895 souls, and the Kootenays number 300 more. Some of these Indians are in destitute circumstances, but others are comparatively comfortable and well off. They have raised this year about 80 fields of wheat, besides other grains and vegetables, all of which are in splendid condition. Most of these Indians have

embraced the Catholic religion, and are in some degree civilized. During my stay I attended church twice, once in the morning and once in the evening. There were present each time about 500 persons, men, women, and children, and seldom have I seen a more orderly or devout congregation. The Indians all joined in the services, which were held in their own tongue.

The Sisters have here an orphan school, and many of their pupils are full-blooded Indian girls. These little Indian girls showed great proficiency in the branches taught, particularly as all instruction is in the English language. The mission is very poor, and the school-room is in an unfinished condition. In view of this and of the great good they seem to be accomplishing among the Indians, I sent each of the little girls a new dress, and the Sisters five kegs of nails to complete their school-room, besides some other needful articles of smaller importance.

The lay brethren employed oversee, instruct, and assist the Indians in all their mechanical and agricultural pursuits, and under their instructions the Indians have made good progress in farming as well as the more necessary trades. The grist-mill and the saw-mill have been run entirely for the benefit of the Indian, and indeed everything that has been done here seems to have but that one common object. It would be hard to speak in terms of too high praise of the efforts for the civilization and improvement of the Indians which have been made by the devoted men having this mission in charge.

THE FLATHEADS.

Upon the 14th instant I returned to the Flathead agency, where I rejoined Governor Tufts, who had busied himself in the mean time in taking an inventory of the farm property, and in preparing affidavits relative to the missing blankets. We then repaired to Fort Owen, in the Bitter Root valley, where the Flathead nation resides, and 53 miles from the Flathead agency. This tribe numbers about 550, and though in destitute circumstances, they are remarkably peaceable and well disposed. We made them a feast, and invited their chiefs and the headmen of their tribe to a council inside the fort. The Indians complained, and we thought with good cause, that the provisions of the treaty made with them by Governor Stevens, July 16, 1855, had not been faithfully observed on the part of the United States; that they had received annuities but five years since the treaty, and then, they believed, in deficient quantities; that there had been no hospital or school-house built for them, as provided for in the treaty; that the mills in the Jocko valley were inaccessible to them; that no houses had been built for their chiefs, land broken, &c. They also seemed very desirous of having a part of their annuities in farm implements, as they have scarcely anything to cultivate their farms with. One old man, showing his hands, said: "Look at these; they are my tools; I scratch the ground with my nails." Upon inquiry, we learned that the old man had planted a considerable crop this year, literally scratching it in with his nails. But I append to this minutes of the speeches of one or two of their principal men, taken at the time by Governor Tufts, which will serve to show the nature of their demands.

The removal of these Indians from the Bitter Root valley, where they have heretofore lived, to their reservation in the Jocko, is a question of deep interest to the Indians as well as to the white settlers of the valley, and is one by no means easy of solution. The Bitter Root valley is about 100 miles long by from 7 to 10 miles wide. It has a very fertile soil, a mild and genial climate, is well watered and timbered, and is one of the

best, if not the very best, agricultural districts in Montana. In this inviting region have settled a large number of whites, many of whom have opened and cultivated large farms, and made valuable improvements thereon. These settlers, very naturally, are anxious that the Indians should be removed, so that they may retain their homesteads and ultimately secure title from the government to the same. The Flatheads, too, who were the original owners of the soil, with all their strong Indian attachment for a locality which has long been their homes, and which contains the graves of their ancestors, are very desirous of being permitted to remain where they are. They would like to have a survey made, as contemplated by the 11th article of the treaty above referred to, and a reservation set off to them above the Loo-Loo-Fork. They say a reservation can be made there large enough to accommodate both themselves and the Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays, and that they will then cede their interest in the Jocko, as well as all of the Bitter Root valley not embraced within their reservation. They think that a small deputation of their chiefs and headmen should be permitted to go to Washington, with a view of settling these difficulties. Unless it is settled soon, it will undoubtedly breed disturbances and cause bloodshed between the whites and Indians.

The matter may be settled satisfactorily to both the whites and Indians, I think, in either of two ways.

1st. If the provisions of the Stevens treaty were faithfully carried out, and particularly those contained in the 5th article, I have little doubt that the Indians could be induced to remove to their reservation in the Jocko valley. The improvements for their chiefs and headmen should be first made, land broken, houses built, &c. Then it would be well to make a treaty with them, by which they should receive a liberal compensation for the improvements made by them in the Bitter Root valley. Whatever may be given them on this account should be judiciously expended in the purchase of stock, farming tools, &c., to enable them to carry on farming upon a large scale on their reservation. The Flatheads have about 50 farms under cultivation where they are, and have made considerable progress in the art of farming. The miller at Fort Owen, where they have their flouring done, told me that the wheat raised by the Indians was of better quality and better cleaned than that grown by their white neighbors. Now, if these people could have $35,000 or $40,000 expended in the purchase of stock, farm implements, seeds, &c., with perhaps $5,000 or $10,000 per annum for ten years for incidentals, I think that they could be brought to see that they would be infinitely better off upon their reservation than where they are.

2d. If deemed most expedient, a suitable reservation for the accommodation of the three tribes might be made in the Bitter Root valley, as desired by the Flatheads. Four townships of six miles square each would probably be sufficient for all. This would necessitate the removal of a considerable number of white settlers, and in my opinion would not be so good for the Indians, as it would leave them on a main thoroughfare of travel, and liable to be outraged at all times by evil-disposed persons.

In conclusion, allow me most earnestly to recommend that something be done at once looking to the permanent settlement of these Indians upon a reservation. By reason of the encroachments of the white settlers upon them, these Indians are liable to cause serious trouble at any day. They are very peaceably and friendly disposed, and, as they claimed in council, have never killed but one white man; but they are nevertheless a very brave and warlike people, whose enmity is not to be scorned.

Besides, until they are permanently settled no expenditure of money made by the government in their behalf can be of any appreciable benefit to them.

I would also recommend that the expenditures of money appropriated under the treaty here referred to be closely examined into, to the end that if any frauds have been committed the perpetrators of them may be brought to justice. The Flatheads have always conducted themselves with the utmost good faith towards us. In all my experience with Indians I have never seen a nation whom I thought more deserving in every respect than the Flatheads, and I may add that I have never seen a tribe whom I thought had more just grounds of complaint.

With every consideration of respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Special Indian Agent, Montana Territory.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 52.

FORT BENTON, MONTANA TERRITORY,
September 2, 1868.

SIR: According to appointment, on the 1st instant I met a delegation of 160 Blood and Blackfeet Indians, and concluded a treaty with them on that day, the conditions of which are, as mentioned in my report of July 5, similar to those of the Upson treaty of November 16, 1865, with such modifications as in my judgment were necessary and proper. I had sent for these Indians three times, but through superstitious and prejudicial ideas impressed upon their minds by designing men, it was with difficulty I succeeded in inducing them to meet me. One reason they allege for not wanting to come in is that the Hudson Bay Company's traders informed them that the Americans put poison in the provisions and sickness in the goods issued to them; another, in their opinion, unanswerable reason, Major Upson made a treaty with them in 1865, which the United States has disregarded, and they think their Great Father has forgotten them. There has also been a strong influence at work opposing all treaties, which is that of the illicit whiskey traders, who are aware that when treaties are made, and the Indians located permanently on reservations, the intercourse law will be enforced to its fullest extent, thereby ending their trade and compelling them to seek other ways of gaining a livelihood. But notwithstanding the opposition with which I have had to contend, I have succeeded in making satisfactory treaties not only with the Blackfeet nation, but with the Crows and Gros-Ventres. The Indians with whom I have treated are all well satisfied, and if promptly dealt with, their agencies and houses built at once, and good agents placed in charge, they will, in my opinion, be easily governed, and depredations be at an end. The Piegans have recently stolen from the settlers at Diamond City and other places about 80 horses, and a number of citizens started in pursuit, the Indians being far in advance, and not thinking it safe to venture into the Indian camps, the citizens returned unsuccessful. The Piegans do not deny having taken the horses, but plead in palliation of their crime that when they were at Benton, and after they had signed the treaty on July 4, "the Mountain Chief," an old man and principal chief of their tribe, was without cause struck and shot at by two white men, citizens of Benton, all of

which I know to be true. The young men were very angry, and such conduct on the part of the whites is a good excuse for Indians to commit depredations. On learning the facts above stated, I at once proceeded to have a warrant issued for the arrest of the two men; but rather than have a white man punished for assaulting an Indian, the justice of the peace and sheriff resigned their offices. I am holding as hostages at Fort Shaw 18 Piegan prisoners, who will be released upon the delivery at the fort of the horses stolen from the whites, and I am confident they will return most if not all of the horses.

A short time since I caused the seizure of 10 bales of buffalo robes which had been bought with whiskey. The deputy United States marshal placed the principal witness in the case on a horse and started him to Helena to testify; he was pursued, and caught a few miles from this place, a rope put around his neck and hung until nearly dead; whereupon he promised to quit the country, and was then released. I merely mention the above fact to give you an idea of the element I have to contend against.

I have purchased 150,000 feet of lumber for agency buildings and Indian houses, and will forward by next mail estimate and requisition for funds to enable me to commence work, which I trust will receive prompt attention, as it is important that the Indians be located on their reservations this winter. Most of the whiskey trading is done in winter, and there is no possible way to prevent it except by keeping the Indians away from settlements. I have already built several houses for the Gros-Ventres, and will have 30 houses for them in few weeks. I have now a good force of men to work on their houses, and hope to have the Indians located in a short time. I am nearly out of funds, having only a small amount on hand for building purposes. I had a fund of $600 for presents, which you must be aware is a very small sum with which to make the treaties I have concluded. In my report of July 5 I requested that the department place to my credit $5,000 for treaty purposes. Receiving no reply, I telegraphed, receiving in reply that the subject was under advisement. I have purchased presents, and trust my action will be approved and the funds sent to me.

In my opinion it is not proper to ask these Indians to make a treaty, (as in the case of Major Upson,) and they not hear from it for years; they do not understand the necessity for ratification, and have been at a loss to know why the annuities promised them by Major Upson have not been issued, and say their Father lied to them. As I understand the situation, it is important that these Indians be dealt with promptly, by faithfully carrying out the promises made to them. I am risking my life among a set of desperadoes, who live by their wits off the Indians and object to any interference on the part of the government with their mode of doing. With your assistance I can place the Indians out of harm's way and prevent a frontier war, which a majority of the settlers appear to be in favor of, and which is inevitable unless the Indians are cared for at once. If there is any money due the Blackfeet nation I trust you will see the necessity of sending it to me, and I will use it, as I am now doing, in building houses, breaking land, &c.

I have stated these facts fully, and most respectfully urge their consideration in order that I may escape censure as to the consequences which may ensue should my requests be disregarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Special Commissioner.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 53.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, April 18, 1868.

SIR: Upon further considering the subject of the Indian service in Montana, I am impressed with the importance of there being, in addition to what is proposed to be done through the recently appointed special Indian agent for that Territory, measures taken to extinguish the Indian title to the lands in Montana claimed by some of the tribes, and of the location of all the Indians upon suitable reservations.

This should be done preliminary to selecting places where to establish such reservations, to the building agency houses, and providing the means and appliances requisite to enable the Indians to engage in industrial pursuits.

The Blackfeet and Crow nations claim much the larger portion of the Territory, and there can be no question but that it would be for their interest, as well as for the benefit of the citizens of Montana, to yield their title and be restricted to tracts of country of much less extent yet sufficient for their need.

The former nation, composed of the tribes of that name, the Piegans, Bloods and Gros-Ventres, entered into a treaty on the 16th of November, 1865, by which they ceded to the United States all that portion of their country lying south of the Missouri river and the Teton; reserving for their occupancy a large tract lying north of the Missouri. In consequence of their violating shortly afterward the stipulations of that treaty it was never submitted for favorable action, and is now on file in this office. I think that better arrangements can be made with the Blackfeet than this treaty proposes, and do not therefore recommed that it be ratified. With the Crow nation a treaty was made on the 16th of July, 1866, at Fort Union, Montana, by Governor Edmunds, General Curtis, and others, commissioners appointed in 1865 to negotiate treaties with Indian tribes upon the upper Missouri, by which they yielded to the government the right of a public road through the valley of the Yellowstone, and ceded a tract of 10 miles square at each station necessary on the route. This treaty has never been ratified and is also on file in this bureau.

With the Flathead and confederated tribes of Kootenays and Upper Pend d'Oreilles there is perhaps no necessity for further treaty arrangements, as they are provided with an ample and suitable reservation, where many of them, under the care of an agent, are settled and to some extent cultivating the soil. Others of the tribe are occupying lands in the Bitter Root valley, from whence to the reservation it is very desirable that they should be removed at an early day. This, I think, can be done without much dissatisfaction, by paying them for their improvements, and providing for the expense of their removal as also that of subsisting them for a short time after reaching their new home. The other tribes in Montana are the Bannocks and Shoshones, ranging about the head-waters of the Yellowstone, and reported to be in a miserable and destitute condition. These Indians it is believed are parties to a treaty made by Governor Doty on the 14th of October, 1863, at Soda Springs, not proclaimed. As they occupy a part of the country claimed by the Crows, I think it advisable, if it be impracticable to induce them to remove to the Shoshone country, in the valley of the Shoshone (Snake) river, in Idaho and Utah, where they properly belong, that some treaty arrangement should be made to secure them a reservation and to provide them means to locate thereon and engage in agricultural pursuits.

Although the Gros-Ventres are a part of the Blackfeet nation, yet

they are not on friendly terms with the other tribes composing that nation, live away from them, and, it is understood, speak a different language. These, in my judgment, should be treated with separately, and as they are friendly toward, and associate with, the River Crows, no doubt the best disposition that could be made of them would be to place them upon a reservation with that tribe. A small portion of the Gros-Ventres tribe are east of the Missouri, in Dakota, confederated, it may now be regarded, with the Arickarees and Mandans; but it might not, perhaps, be expedient to take any step to induce them to join the others in Montana.

With this brief statement in regard to the several Indian tribes of Montana, and the importance of extinguishing their title to lands occupied or claimed by them, and of something further being done for their advancement in civilization, I respectfully recommend that negotiations be entered into with the Blackfeet nation, the Crows, Gros-Ventres and mixed band of Bannocks and Shoshones. The Mountain Crows will no doubt meet the Indian peace commission, now at Fort Laramie, according to their promise of last fall, and enter into a treaty. It would be well if the two bands could act together, but this, in view of the distance between them, may be impracticable. At any rate the arrangements made with the whole nation, whether in one or two treaties, should provide for a cession of most of the land claimed by them, reserving enough not only for agricultural purposes but for hunting and the chase.

These arrangements made, and measures under them in operation, establishing the Indians on limited reservations in suitable localities away from white settlements, the mining regions and public roads, and preparing them to become a working and self-sustaining people, would in the event of the adoption of the plan or policy recommended by the Indian peace commissioners in their report of last January, of setting apart districts of country within which to gather the Indian tribes under territorial government with powers adapted to the ends designed, the better fit them for availing of the benefits which that policy is designed to confer, as they are named by the commissioners as a portion of the Indian population in the north and east of the Rocky mountains that might in a reasonable time be concentrated in such district.

If these views meet with your concurrence, I respectfully suggest that W. G. Cullen, as special Indian agent for Montana Territory, be designated and authorized by the President (under authority conferred by the third section of the act of February 27, 1851) to negotiate the treaties herein recommended.

I herewith submit for your consideration a letter from Mr. Cullen, of the 11th instant, submitting his views and suggestions in regard to Indian affairs in Montana, with an estimate of the cost of buildings, agricultural implements, &c., for the Blackfeet and Crow nations.

So large an amount as the estimate calls for is not, I think, at this time required, but I recommend that about $20,000 of the accumulated annuity under the treaty with the Blackfeet nation of 1855 be placed in the hands of Mr. Cullen for the purchase of presents, subsisting the Indians of that nation while meeting in council, and supplying them with hoes and seeds to enable them to plant a crop this spring. The building of agency houses, erection of a saw-mill, and providing for other objects mentioned in the estimate, can be considered and secured in the treaty that may be negotiated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 54.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Omaha, Nebraska, November 6, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the regulations of the department, to submit my second annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in the northern superintendency, together with accompanying reports of the agents and employés of the different agencies embraced within the superintendency.

WINNEBAGOES.

It affords me great pleasure to record the fact that the condition of the Winnebagoes in all respects has greatly improved in the last year. They have been blessed with bountiful crops of corn and vegetables, and now seem to realize that they have a most excellent reservation, one that is rich in soil, and favored especially in having a large quantity of fine timber and numerous streams and springs of living water.

The domestic dissensions existing in the tribe during the year 1867 have almost entirely disappeared, and they are enjoying more prosperity, health, and quietude than at any time since they left Minnesota.

The prevailing vice of the tribe is horse-stealing; they not only steal from their neighbors, the Omahas, but from each other, and being encouraged by rascally white men who act in concert with them, take the stolen property across the Missouri river into the State of Iowa, and there dispose of it for a fraction of its value. This and other crimes have received a most salutary check by the action of the tribe in July last, in passing a code of laws providing severe penalties for stealing and other violations of the law. It was at the earnest solicitation of the best men in the tribe that I prepared the code of laws which, with few alterations, they passed on the 21st of July last. They foresaw the trouble that would surely befall the tribe, unless these depredations (committed by bad men among them) were stopped. I called all the men of the tribe together in grand council, and explained to them the nature and meaning of each law, and told them to go home and talk the matter over among themselves that night, and to assemble together the next day, and a vote would be taken on each law separately. This pleased them, and when they met the next day, they passed the laws (after making a few changes) by unanimous vote.

The laws referred to create a police force comprised of seven men, one of whom is styled captain, and also provides a fair salary for them, to be paid out of the annuity money belonging to the tribe. All judicial power is vested in the chiefs, and any Indian violating the law is arrested by the police force and brought before the chiefs for trial. A strong log house has been built on the reservation to be used as a jail.

Already the good influence of the laws is discernible in the general behavior of the tribe and the gradual decrease in crime.

I would call the attention of the department to the importance of concentrating all of the Winnebagoes on their reservation in Nebraska. Many of them are now living in Wisconsin, and I believe are under the charge of a special agent, and are receiving their pro-rata share of the annuity money. If this policy is continued by the government it will

result in the permanent dismemberment of the tribe. Many of the Winnebagoes are strongly attached to their old homes in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and are loth to leave there and come to their new one in Nebraska. They will never do so as long as the government sanctions their remaining away, by paying them their share of annuity money, and appointing a special agent for them. So long as any portion of the Winnebagoes are permitted to remain in Wisconsin or Minnesota, the tribe will be unsettled and dissatisfied. A constant communication is now kept up between the two branches. One evil result of this policy of maintaining two separate agencies has shown itself more particularly since the Indians passed the code of laws before referred to. A Winnebago stealing a horse in Nebraska is afraid of detection and punishment under their own laws if he remains, and he accordingly makes his way to Wisconsin or Minnesota with the stolen property. Numerous instances of this kind have occurred in the last three months, creating great dissatisfaction.

If the government will allot the land belonging to the Winnebagoes in severalty, and pay the annuity money only to those Indians living on the reservation, it will speedily concentrate the scattered bands, and compel them to live on their reservation.

The Winnebagoes are growing exceedingly anxious for the allotment of their lands in severalty; it is the principal subject discussed in every council. There is no treaty provision authorizing an allotment. The act of February 21, 1863, restricts the quantity of land for each head of a family to 80 acres, and makes no provision whatever for the unmarried males and females 18 years of age. The Indians very properly decline to receive their allotment under this law, giving as a reason that they desire each head of a family to have at least 160 acres of land, and ample provision made for their unmarried males and females 18 years of age. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that a treaty be made with the Winnebagoes at an early day, providing for an allotment of their lands in severalty, and that the allotment be made on the basis of 80 acres to each individual member of the tribe.

The educational interests of the tribe are under the charge of Miss E. G. Hancock. She has proved herself very efficient as a teacher, and I am glad to say that the Winnebago children are making rapid progress.

The school did not commence until about the middle of January last, since which time the number of children in attendance increased so rapidly that it was deemed best to start another school, which was done by renting one of the chief's houses and employing a native teacher.

Miss Hancock has inaugurated a system of day-school, which, in my judgment, is far better adapted to the Indians than the boarding-school. The great majority of Indian parents refuse to permit their children to go to the boarding-school, as it virtually cuts them off from all after intercourse with them. The rule with nearly all Indian boarding-schools is not to allow the child to ever again see its parents, or associate with them. The result is, that in all instances in this superintendency, the boarding-schools have but a very limited number of scholars, and nearly all of them are orphans, or children suffering from disease. Another objection to a boarding-school for Indians is the fact that all of the children carry in their blood the taint of scrofula, and the confinement incident to boarding-school life develops the disease to a frightful extent. The day-school permits them to return to their parents every day, and does not materially interfere with their active out-door life, the enjoyment of which is as essential to the good health and physical well being of the Indian as it is to the wild wolf that roams the prairie. The daily attend-

ance at the Winnebago school is full 150 scholars, while the Omaha Indian boarding-school is almost entirely without scholars, the attendance in the last year not averaging over 25 children.

The accompanying report of Miss Hancock will furnish all additional information in regard to the school.

In the last 12 months there have been built on the Winnebago reservation a first-rate steam saw and grist mill, 14 houses for the use of the chiefs, two double houses for the use of employés, and one school-house, all of which is provided for in the treaty of March 8, 1865.

Under an advertisement dated September 24, 1868, I let a contract to Messrs. Dean & Ward, for the construction of six houses on the Winnebago reservation, five of which are for the chiefs and employés, and one to be used as a school-house. By the terms of the contract, the contractors agree to furnish all of the material except lumber, and construct the houses for the sum of $1,895. They are to be completed by the 15th of December, 1868.

The accompanying report of Agent Matthewson, and statistical returns, will give any additional information that may be desired by the department.

OMAHAS.

This tribe of Indians pursue "the even tenor of their way" quietly and prosperously. This year they have had bountiful crops and good success in hunting.

They are exceedingly anxious to have their lands allotted to them in severalty, but will not consent to the allotment under the terms prescribed in the treaty of March 6, 1865. Under this treaty (see article 4th) each head of family is restricted to 160 acres, and no provision is made for unmarried females 18 years of age. Some families have but two members, while others have from 5 to 10. The Indians are not willing that a family of 2 shall have as much land as a family of 10, as would be the case if the allotment is made under the treaty of 1865, but insist that the allotment shall be made in accordance with the terms of the treaty of March 16, 1854, which gives to each individual Indian of the tribe 80 acres of land. The chiefs say that that portion of the treaty of 1865 prescribing the mode of allotment was not read or explained to them at the time the treaty was made, and they now want a new treaty, changing the mode of allotment so as to conform to the treaty of March 6, 1854.

In accordance with my recommendation, instructions were issued by the department in the fall of 1867 to make the allotment of their lands in severalty, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of March 6, 1865; but notwithstanding the earnest solicitations of the agent and myself, the Indians refuse their consent to it.

I would, therefore, recommend that a treaty be made with the Omahas at an early day, changing the mode of allotting their lands in severalty as defined in the treaty of 1865, and that by the terms of the proposed treaty each individual of the tribe (without regard to sex) shall be entitled to 80 acres of land. This will be fair and just, and give entire satisfaction to the tribe.

The Omaha mission school, under the charge of the "Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions," is in a languid condition, the attendance having dwindled down to about 20 scholars.

While on a recent visit to the agency, I asked the chiefs why they were dissatisfied with their school, and why they would not send more

children to it. They said in reply, that they had no objection to the school, but they did not like the superintendent, Mr. William Hamilton, and as long as he was in charge of it, they would not send their own children, or exert themselves to induce other children to attend the school. From all that I can learn the school superintendent has incurred the ill will of the chiefs by taking part in the domestic dissensions of the tribe, taking sides with some against others. I am fully satisfied that until a change is made in the superintendent by the board of missions, the school will fail in its object, and the money expended every year for its maintenance will be virtually thrown away.

The board of missions under their contract with the government receive the sum of $3,750 annually for school purposes, which is paid out of the annuity money of the Omahas. If this sum, or even two-thirds of it, was expended annually in maintaining two good day-schools, all the children of the tribe would be benefitted by it, while under the present system the number benefitted is very limited.

The accompanying report of Agent Callon is an able and full review of the condition of the Indians and the agency, to which I respectfully refer you.

SANTEE SIOUX.

The condition of these Indians has been in some degree improved in the past year; but their progress in all respects is seriously retarded by the feeling of uncertainty which prevails in the tribe as to their future.

The refusal of the government thus far to enter again into treaty relations with them, and other evidences of indifference in regard to their welfare, induce them to believe that their case is hopeless, and that the curse now resting on all their people for the crimes of which only a part of them are guilty, will never be lifted from them. The result of this feeling is to completely demoralize and discourage them. The men were once industrious, but are now rapidly degenerating into vagabondism. The women of this tribe were once remarkable for their virtue, but now, I regret to say, are notorious for a lack of it.

Agent Stone, in his accompanying report, uses the following language:

> I beg leave to call your attention to what has been, and now is, the great drawback to all future improvement among those Indians, and, if the matter is not speedily corrected, I give it as my candid opinion, the future of this people is ruined. I refer to their unsettled and undetermined condition.

If it is the desire of the government to save this tribe from utter and hopeless degradation, and place them in a position where they will eventually sustain themselves, independent of the government, I would earnestly recommend that a treaty be negotiated by which a reservation will be guaranteed to them as a permanent home, a part of their former annuities and school fund restored, and such other aid as their destitute condition may require.

I refer you to the full and comprehensive report of Agent Stone for additional information in regard to this tribe.

PAWNEES.

This tribe is gradually becoming impressed with the fact that the buffalo cannot last forever, and that in a few years they will have to rely upon the products of the soil for a maintenance, and abandon the uncertainty of the chase. They are, therefore, anxious to commence the work of farming, and the chiefs, at a council held with them at the time of the recent annual payments, expressed a wish that I would expend

a part of their annuity money in purchasing for them wagons, ploughs and harness, in order that they might commence work in the coming spring. This disposition to learn to work and till the soil is of recent birth with the Pawnees, and should be in every way encouraged by the government.

As soon as they gain some knowledge of farming, they will naturally want a division of their lands into farms for each family, as provided in article VI of the treaty of September 24, 1857.

The manual-labor schools are now in a thriving condition, and under the efficient management of Mrs. Platt (the teacher in charge) and her assistants, I feel confident the schools will prove a success.

I approve of the suggestion made by Mrs. Platt in her report, that a day school, in addition to the manual-labor schools, would be of great service to the tribe, and would recommend that a part of the money appropriated under the treaty of 1857, for the maintenance of schools, be used to establish a daily school on the reservation. The manual-labor schools are necessarily boarding schools, and, of course, encounter the strong prejudice of the Indian against any system which proposes to separate him from his children.

After a child enters the boarding school it is seldom permitted to see its parents, and never allowed to associate with them. It effectually separates the parent from the child. The Indian acts and feels very much as the white parent would under similar circumstances, and only consents that his child shall enter the school when compelled to do so by the chiefs and the agent. Owing to this fact it is next to impossible to keep the boarding school up to its proper standard.

The day school will secure a full attendance of children, and the money appropriated for schools every year will thus contribute to the benefit of all.

I recommend to your careful perusal the interesting report of Agent Whaley, and of Mrs. E. G. Platt, the teacher in charge.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

As regards these Indians I have only to refer you to the views presented, and recommendations contained in my annual report for the year 1867. It is much to be regretted that Congress at its last session failed to appropriate money to survey the Ottoe and Missouria reservation, as recommended by the department. Until this survey is made no sale can be made of their lands, nor can they receive any part of their lands in severalty, as provided in the treaty of March 15, 1854.

This year their crops have almost entirely failed, owing to the extreme dry weather and the depredations of grasshoppers, and they are compelled to rely exclusively in the next year on their annuity money (now reduced to $9,000 per year) for provisions, clothing, and all else necessary to their comfort. To add to the misfortunes of this tribe, the wild Indians have taken possession of their old hunting grounds on the Republican river, and they are afraid to venture out far from their reservation in search of buffalo. Under these circumstances the small portion of their annuity money (appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869) now on hand will necessarily be expended before the conclusion of the coming winter for the necessaries of life.

Their reservation contains an area of 153,600 acres, and the land is not surpassed in the west for its fertility and advantageous location. The Indians are clamorous that the stipulations of the treaty of 1854 shall be carried out, their lands allotted to them in severalty, and the residue sold.

They fully understand that they have no use for so large a body of land, and are anxious that the residue (after the allotment in severalty) shall be sold as provided by treaty, and the proceeds expended in building houses, purchasing stock, farming implements, and all other things necessary to establish them permanently and comfortably.

Their land is of the best quality, is well watered, and contains an abundance of timber. If offered for sale it will bring a high price. I would therefore again recommend that the attention of Congress be urgently called to the condition of the Ottoes and Missourias, and the imperative necessity for an appropriation of money to survey their reservation, in order that the provisions of the treaty of 1854 may be carried out.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY.

The great source of complaint with that portion of the Indians of this agency living north of Fort Laramie was the military occupation of the region of country lying north of Fort Laramie, known as the Powder River country.

The peace commissions met many of the Indians at Fort Laramie in the months of April and May last, and made a treaty with them, and during the spring abandoned the forts located along the Powder River road.

Under the terms of the treaties made with the Sioux, northern Cheyennes, and northern Arapahoes, the Indians agree to cease all hostilities against the whites, and to remove to the new reservation set aside for them, the boundaries of which are fully defined in the treaties.

The terms of their treaties are most liberal to the Indians, and hold out every reasonable inducement for them to comply with the requirements thereof. As yet, however, comparatively few of them have shown a disposition to go to the new reservation. The formidable chiefs Red Cloud and The Man Afraid of His Horse, with their bands, are now camped on the waters of Powder river, preparing for their winter hunt, and while they declare themselves friendly and willing to observe the treaty, they have not yet moved to the new reservation. Notwithstanding the fact that all the principal chiefs of the northern bands (except Red Cloud) have signed the treaties, there are a great many prowling parties of Indians from that region committing depredations on the settlers near the forts, and along the line of the railroad. This can be explained but in one way: the chiefs and headmen who do the talking, sign the treaties, and receive the "lion's share" of all the presents, have little or no control over the young men of their bands. The experience of the peace commission in the last two years with those wild Indians will bear me out in the statement that, strictly speaking, it is only those who sign the treaty who pretend to observe its obligations. The rank and file will assist in eating the provisions, accept of their share of presents, and perhaps the next day join a stealing or war party, and recommence their depredations. The policy of the peace commission, as set forth in their recent treaties, by which the Indians are required to locate within certain prescribed limits of country, and withholding from them all the benefits of the treaty unless they move to the country designated for them, and remain there in peace, in my judgment affords the only remedy for the many existing evils growing out of our intercourse with these wild tribes. Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, and their followers, numbering in all about 1,200 Indians, have acted in the utmost good faith, and in compliance with the treaty have moved from their hunting grounds south of the Platte river to the new reservation in Dakota.

The action of Congress in withholding appropriations from the department for the Indians of this agency, and placing money to subsist them and to carry out the stipulations of the recent treaties in the hands of Lieutenant General Sherman, virtually places these Indians under the care and control of the military.

All of the Indians who have gone to the new reservation in Dakota are now in the vicinity of Fort Randall, under the immediate control of General William S. Harney, who has laid in ample stores of provisions for all who may come in during the winter. No part of the Indians of this agency are now under the charge of agents of the department.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

The Iowas, I am glad to report, are making commendable progress in all respects, but especially in farming.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have been unsettled, and a good deal demoralized by the failure of Congress to ratify the treaty made with them in the month of February, 1867. They were told at the time the treaty was signed that it would soon be ratified by the Senate, and that they would be removed to their new homes in the Indian territory, since which time they have shown no disposition to plant or cultivate the soil.

The full report of Agent Norris in regard to the condition of this agency will give the department all necessary information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 55.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebraska, August 24, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency.

The health of the Iowa tribe, generally speaking, is good, although there have been 10 or 15 deaths among them the past year, with a corresponding number of births.

The Iowas number, according to a late census, 245; this deficiency from last year's census is accounted for in this way: for the past three or four years there has been living upon this reserve with the Iowa Indians a party of disaffected Winnebago Indians, varying in number from 50 to 150, and upon one or two occasions since I have had charge here they have numbered more than the Iowas for a few days.

They would then wander off through the country, reducing the number left upon this reserve to 50 or 60.

Those that remained here most of the time intermarried with the Iowas, and some 30 or 40 were adopted into the Iowa tribe. Affairs went on in this way until last spring, when some difficulty arose between the two tribes, which resulted in the Iowas having every Winnebago stricken from their rolls. This so provoked the Winnebagoes that in less than two weeks they all left here and started down the Missouri river in canoes, expecting to return to their old haunts in Wisconsin and Minnesota, thereby reducing the Iowa tribe to their present number.

The Iowas have done more this year than ever before in the way of farming, having broken up and fenced about 150 acres of new ground. Their crop of corn, however, will not be more than one-half of the amount raised last year, on account of the severe dry weather during the past two months. Fields that would have raised 40 and 50 bushels to the acre, had the season been favorable, will not now yield more than 10 or 15. There are some fields planted which will produce nothing. This was caused by there being no rain just at the time the ears should have made their appearance upon the stalks.

The potato crop will be nearly a total failure, on account of the drought. For information as to the breadth of ground planted and produce raised, I refer you to statistical returns of farming, &c., enclosed with this report.

The Iowas, although living in one of the best wheat regions in the United States, and using flour exclusively for bread so long as they have money to buy it, have raised no wheat since I have been here. This arises from the fact that they have been unable to procure seed. I have no doubt that they would raise a sufficient quantity of wheat for their own bread, if they were furnished every spring with the necessary amount of seed. It would be impossible for them to keep their own seed, from the fact that as soon as it was threshed it would all go to the mill, either to be ground up into flour for their own use or be sold. I believe that it would be economy to the tribe, as well as advance their farming interests, to furnish them annually with about 100 bushels of seed wheat, which I think, if properly distributed among them, would be sufficient to raise wheat enough to furnish bread for the whole tribe.

The Indians will suffer to some extent this winter on account of the total loss of their bean crop, which they depend upon, to a great extent, for their winter food, and which has been entirely destroyed by grasshoppers within the past three weeks.

The Iowa school has been kept going constantly during school hours for the past year, but with poor success in advancing the scholars in education. This I do not attribute to any lack of attention or energy on the part of the teacher, but entirely to parents and children. The parents do not feel any, or at least but little, interest in the advancement of their children in education, while, upon the part of the children, there are but few that have become enough interested to attend with anything like regularity. For particulars as to attendance, branches taught, &c., I refer you to the teacher's report enclosed herewith.

The carpenter has done a great deal of work the past summer, having filled the place of both carpenter and wagon-maker. Although he has erected no new buildings the past summer, he has been kept busy in repairing the old ones, so far as he had materials to work with, and in repairing the wagons and ploughs belonging to the tribe, which is no light job, as there are scarcely two days in the week that a wagon or plough, and sometimes both, do not come to the shop for repairs.

The blacksmith has done a large amount of work during the summer, and has given complete satisfaction to the Indians.

The Iowas have been moderately temperate during the past summer; in fact, there has been less dissipation among them during the past six months than at any time since I have had charge of this agency. They appear, at last, to realize the importance of going to work and trying to do something for themselves. I think if they could have a little assistance in the shape of cattle, wagons, and ploughs, to work with, from the department, it would encourage them to do more in the way of farming and fencing.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri tribe of Indians, who embrace a part of

this agency, are located about six miles west of agent's house and office. They have a fine tract of about 16,000 acres of land, with a moderate supply of timber and plenty of water. They number, including women and children, 82. They do but little in the way of farming, and almost all the work done in the way of planting, &c., is done by the women. They depend almost entirely upon their annuities for clothing and subsistence. They have no school and keep no employés. They are rather indolent and considerably given to dissipation. I attribute their indisposition to take hold and cultivate their lands to this cause, viz: In the month of February, 1867, they made a treaty selling their lands here to the United States and buying a like number of acres in the Indian territory, south of Kansas and west of Arkansas. At the time they made the treaty they were told that it would be ratified by the Senate immediately, and that they would be removed to their new lands the following fall. Since that time they have shown no disposition to do anything upon their present reservation in the way of improvement, but seem to be expecting to be called upon to move away at any moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NORRIS,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 56.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebraska, August 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to present my first annual report in reference to the Iowa Indian school, placed under my charge on the 1st day of October, 1867.

1. Number of scholars: whole number of scholars attending since October 1, 1867, 70; average attendance, 20.

2. Branches taught, viz: Reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic.

The Iowa Indian school cannot be called a success. While a limited number who are mixed bloods, and have acquired the English language from their parents, have made commendable progress in the branches taught, the majority are slow to learn and seem to have no desire to excel in anything but the rough sports and avocations of their ancestors.

I find it is impossible to procure anything like a regular attendance on the part of the pupils. They had much rather spend their time in roaming the prairies, playing ball, &c., than to submit to the confinement of the school-room.

The majority of the children understand no other language than their native tongue, and it is impossible to advance them in the rudiments, even, of an English education to any satisfactory extent, when neither teacher nor pupil can make themselves understood, except it be through the medium of an interpreter. I am convinced that the only means of making the school a success under the present system is to employ, if practicable, a teacher who understands the Iowa lingo to some extent—one who can explain the meaning of his lesson sufficiently to stamp it upon the mind and produce an impression that will not soon be forgotten.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN N. GERE,
Teacher of the Iowa Indian School.

C. H. NORRIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 57.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,
Genoa, Nebraska, August 20, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency for the year ending September 1, 1868.

The Pawnees in the fall of 1868 secured their crop of corn in good condition, and it turned out to be considerably better than was anticipated at the time of my last annual report. By reason of the favorable fall weather it matured finely, and they had a large crop. They gave liberally to the Ponca Indians, whose crop had failed, and considerable to other tribes who visited them. They sold considerable in exchange for groceries and other necessaries from time to time during the winter, and still have some of the crop on hand.

They were also successful in their hunting in the summer of 1867, and had fair success during the winter of 1867 and 1868. On both of these hunts they obtained a good supply of buffalo meat, and as corn and meat constitute the chief articles of food among the tribe, it will be seen that in the important item of provisions they have been well supplied during the entire past year.

In June last I distributed to them the portion of their annuity which is payable in goods, among which was a large supply of blankets of good quality, and many other articles of necessity, so that the tribe at this time may be considered well supplied with food and clothing, and in a good condition, for when an Indian has these he is generally happy and contented and borrows no trouble about the future.

At the proper time last spring the Pawnees again put in their crop of corn and beans, and potatoes and squashes, all of which they cultivated and attended to up to the time they went out on their hunt during the fore part of July.

For many years there has not been a better season for crops in Nebraska than the present one, and everything grew finely and promised an abundant harvest up to the 3d or 4th day of August instant. At that time all our hopes and all the fine prospects for the Pawnees were blasted in a single day. Then came that scourge which has become to be so much feared by the farmers in this section of country, the grasshoppers. They came in a cloud so thick as to actually obscure the sun, and fell to devouring every green thing. They covered the entire surface of the land, in some places two or three deep. They were upon all the vines and every blade of corn; upon the houses and upon the trees. In three days the destruction was nearly complete. The vines were all destroyed, every leaf of corn had disappeared, and the silks and small ends of nearly every ear of corn eaten off down to the cob, all the beans and potatoes entirely destroyed, and many of the trees were as destitute of foliage as in mid-winter. So complete an inundation of grasshoppers was never before known at this agency.

This is a great misfortune for the Pawnees, as they lose the entire crop except the corn, and nearly all of that; though some pieces are not so badly injured as others, and it is hoped that a small portion may yet be matured. In addition to this the Pawnees have not had their usual success this summer in procuring a supply of buffalo meat.

They left here in July, with the intention of remaining out and hunting till about the last of September. But the hostile Sioux were so numerous on the hunting ground, and annoyed them so much, that they

have returned. They say the Sioux did not offer to meet them in battle, but would keep out of the way until the Pawnees "made a surround" of buffaloes and became scattered out in chasing the buffalo, and then attack small parties in different directions, and the camp, which was at such times nearly without protection.

The Pawnees would then have to return to camp to defend their families, and thus the day would be consumed in driving back the Sioux, and in the mean time the meat which they killed would spoil before they could secure it.

And though they found plenty of buffaloes, and killed a great many, they were able to obtain but little of the meat.

In these skirmishes six Pawnees and two Poncas were killed, and finally becoming discouraged, they abandoned the hunt and returned with what they had.

In view of these unfortunate occurrences, the prospect of the tribe for the year to come is not flattering, and though they have sufficient for the present, they will doubtless many of them suffer during the coming winter.

One hundred Pawnees again enlisted last spring, and were mustered into the United States service as scouts, under Major Worth. They are still in the service, and are stationed most of the time at various points on the line of the Union Pacific railroad.

In my last annual report I urged the necessity of establishing peace between the Pawnee and Sioux Indians. I do not suppose this can be accomplished until the Sioux Indians have established treaty relations with the government. But I deem it of so great importance to the successful management of this agency, that I again suggest that the subject receive attention at the earliest day practicable. The hostile Sioux are frequently making raids upon this agency, and the employés are compelled to be constantly armed for self-protection, and it is sometimes difficult to induce them to remain and perform their duties under this constant state of fear and alarm.

The schools for Indian children are in a better condition than ever before, and are promising of success.

I have supplied the school-room with school furniture, and the children with books, and they cheerfully attend to their studies, without feeling that they are deprived of their liberty.

A portion of the older boys are detailed every day for out-door work on the school farm, and, I venture to say, it would be difficult to find the same number of white boys of their age who would do as well as they do. They are becoming accustomed to all kinds of farm work, and this season did all the binding and setting up of small grain in the harvest field.

The wheat and oats on the school farm were nearly all cut when the grasshoppers came, and were secured with comparatively small loss.

For future details relative to the school I refer to the teacher's report, which, together with that of the farmer, is herewith submitted.

With a railroad running through the entire State of Nebraska, and the country where the buffalo is accustomed to roam becoming rapidly settled by white people along all the water-courses, it is evident that the buffaloes will soon disappear, or be driven so far away that the tribe will be compelled to abandon the chase, and rely for subsistence solely upon the products of the soil.

With this fact in view, I have had many "talks" with the chiefs of the tribe during the past year, and they fully understand the necessity of acquiring a better knowledge of agricultural pursuits.

They are willing and anxious that a large portion of their annuity which is now paid to them in goods and money shall be used for the purpose of breaking up more land, and for supplying them with wagons, harnesses, and agricultural implements.

If this can be done they promise that they will go to work themselves and induce their young men to follow their example. It appears to me that this is a matter of the greatest importance to them and that the experiment is well worth trying.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. WHALEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 58.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
PAWNEE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
August 19, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to submit my report for the past year.

With thankfulness to God we acknowledge a remarkable state of general health in our family, as we have had very few cases of casual sickness; and though that scourge of childhood, the whooping-cough, has visited us, all were well in a few weeks.

There have been four cases of chronic disease of long standing, two of the subjects of which have died; thus reducing our number, which we reported last year at 68, and another has been returned to the village, being considered an unfit subject for our efforts, leaving us 65 scholars. The children have made commendable progress in their general studies, and a marked improvement in speaking and writing English, and having the past quarter secured as an assistant Miss P. Marten, an experienced teacher, I am expecting a more rapid development of mind, in both departments, than has been made hitherto.

The design reported last year of having a regular employment for every child has been carried out, and to-day we are decidedly a manual labor school, and expect to make continual advancement in that direction also.

Twenty of the older boys, under the kindly and winning influence of my associate teacher, Mr. Frank P. Fields, are emulous of the privilege of being on detail for labor, instead of manifesting what is generally termed Indian laziness.

The older girls are making daily improvements in their knowledge of housekeeping, and all in that of seaming.

Owing to influences beyond our immediate control several of the older children last fall manifested a feeling of unrest, and six of the boys went on the hunt with their people without permission, but they all returned to us, and are again quietly performing duty.

We have not asked for an additional number of scholars during the year, as has been the custom, because we found the house so destitute in every department of conveniences for conducting the school properly, and now that, through your unceasing efforts, sir, we find our schoolroom nicely furnished, our sitting rooms comfortably seated, and the housekeeping department in a more livable condition, we can only ask that our school may be increased to 75, as that is all that can be accommodated with our present facilities.

But as we visit the Pawnee villages and see the throngs of bright little children that circle around us, the question arises, has not the time arrived when the two additional schools for which their treaty conditionally provides should be immediately supplied?

Especially does this question commend itself to the citizens of Nebraska.

Will they have a mass of wild, uncultivated minds growing up in their midst to curse them, or will they give a small portion of what they owe this people for the vast tracts of rich land which they have received from them, to transmute them into peaceful and agreeable citizens, as we are proving every day they may become?

The chiefs with whom I have conversed look with great favor upon the establishment of a day school rightly managed.

I believe, sir, it would be a success, reserving the school now in operation in which to give a further finish to the different classes in letters, and also instruct them in proper habits of manual labor.

Notwithstanding the improvements you have already made for us, we are yet in great need of others, especially the fencing of our premises, the building of proper out-houses, the constructing of reservoirs, that we may have a supply of soft water, and of drains that the waste water may be conducted from our doors.

With the hope that this report may be acceptable and my suggestions meet your approbation,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ELVIRA G. PLATT,
Teacher in Charge.

Major C. H. WHALEY,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 59.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: The past year has been one of peace and quietness among the Winnebago tribe of Indians, and the general health of the tribe has been good.

Much has been done the past year to make this much-abused tribe comfortable, and to feel that they have at last found a home where they may hope to remain and cultivate the soil, with the feeling that it is theirs, and that their children will not in a few days be driven from their well-tilled and productive lands, and the graves of their fathers, to some uncultivated and unprotected portion of the land, where labor will not receive such bountiful rewards. There has been built on the reservation during the past year a steam saw and grist mill, two double houses for employés, 14 chiefs' houses, and a school-house.

The grist-mill is three stories high, with heavy hard-wood timbers from top to foundation, and built in the most substantial manner. The building is second to none, if not the best constructed mill building in northern Nebraska.

The tribe has recently adopted a code of laws for their government, which, if rigidly enforced, will, I think, be of great advantage to them.

In accordance with the provisions of the laws which they have adopted a police force has been organized, consisting of a captain, lieutenant, and five privates, whose duties are to arrest offenders, and attend to the execution of the laws generally.

On the 13th day of January last Miss E. Y. Hancock commenced a school for the Winnebagoes, and is still performing the duties of teacher with flattering results.

I respectfully refer the department to the accompanying report of Miss Hancock for information as to what has been accomplished through her labors.

In August last I received in behalf of the tribe 307 cows, which cows I was instructed to keep as department stock. I put up a sufficient quantity of the best of hay to winter them in good condition.

The hay that I put up on which to winter them was cut on a narrow creek bottom, which necessitated the stacking of the hay at different points along the creek for several miles. These stacks were so scattered that it was impracticable to erect sheds to shelter the stock from the cold and storm of winter, and it being their first winter in latitude this far north, quite a number of them died during the winter and spring.

The Indians have felt somewhat disaffected because these cows have not been issued to them.

In October last I received and issued 200 horses to the tribe, which they value, as an Indian feels very poor without a pony.

An Indian will care and provide for his pony, but will seldom make provision for a cow or ox. If they are possessed of either of the latter, they will either kill and eat or trade them for ponies.

The past year has been favorable to farming in many respects, and in one particular respect very unfavorable.

There has been an abundance of rain, without any destructive floods, and the sun has shone with more than its wonted heat, but the grasshoppers commenced their ravages on the grain fields when the young grain first made its appearance in the spring, and continued a work of destruction till wheat was fully grown. Where the fields were small the destruction was in many cases about complete, but the Winnebago field being large, the vegetable growth was greater than was the capacity of the grasshopper to consume, though myriads were hatched in the field and reared on the grain. The yield per acre will be more than half the ordinary yield.

The corn crop has sustained but little injury from their ravages, and at present promises a bountiful harvest.

The Winnebagoes' reservation is a good one, all that could be desired for a permanent home for the tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. MATHEWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 60.

Annual report of the school for the Winnebago Indians.

WINNEBAGO, NEBRASKA, *August* 24, 1868.

The school was commenced in the council-house January 13, 1868. (At that time there was no school-house on the reservation.) But few Indian families were living at the agency, and during the winter the attendance was small. The people, however, manifested an interest in

the school, and the scholars made commendable progress. The first of May the school was removed from the agency to the new school-house, and the number of scholars has been since then steadily increasing.

After this but little could be done for a time for the want of books. That want, however, is now supplied. As only a small part of the tribe are living near the school-house, one school was *so far* from meeting the wants of the people, that on the 19th of May another school was commenced in one of the chiefs' houses, rented for the purpose, half-way from the agency to the school-house. As there was but one teacher and one interpreter, two schools could only be taught by teaching half a day in each place.

In the neighborhood of the school taught in the chief's house there is quite a settlement of people, who at that time were quite indifferent to the education of their children, and it was only by persevering effort amid great discouragement that a school could be gotten there.

When Colonel Denman was here last month he employed a native assistant teacher, and now we have an all-day school at both places, my time being divided between the two. The school is reopened to-day after a vacation of two weeks. There have been some unavoidable delays, but no vacation before since the commencement of the term. On the whole the prospects of the school are particularly encouraging. I believe the day school is better adapted to the present wants of the people than any other school could be.

The time may come when a boarding-school may be required; but that time with the Winnebagoes is certainly in the distance. With them, as with the whites, the common day school is first in importance.

E. Y. HANCOCK, *Teacher.*

No. 61.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
July 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Omahas, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

During the past year the Omahas, by their sobriety, industry, and correct deportment, have, if anything, gained upon the esteem and good will of all the surrounding whites, and added to a reputation than which, among all the Indian tribes, there is perhaps none better. They prize their good name, and guard it jealously, as they have earned it fairly, and speedy punishment follows upon the heels of the few offences committed.

AGRICULTURE.

During the past year the Omahas raised upwards of 800 acres of corn, besides small quantities of wheat, potatoes, garden vegetables, &c. In this department they have shown much interest and a decided improvement. As all crops were materially injured last year by grasshoppers, I should estimate not more than 20,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of potatoes, and 100 bushels of wheat raised. This spring they have planted a greater breadth of land than ever before, reaching in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres, chiefly in corn. This crop has received a very careful cultivation, and though slightly injured by the grasshoppers, is all in very fine condition, and promises a most abundant yield.

STOCK.

The wealth of this tribe, or that which they have hitherto most highly prized, is in stock, chiefly in ponies. It is difficult to obtain information as to the exact number, as they view with alarm any effort in that direction, but I should estimate the number of ponies at about 500.

Cattle were furnished them during the past year, consisting of cows, oxen and bulls. They arrived here late in the season, and from a warmer climate, footsore and thin in flesh, and the result was that a large number of the cows, though few of the oxen, died. The severest loss was occasioned by a violent snow-storm that visited us in the latter part of March. Those now remaining being in splendid condition and acclimated, I hope to carry through the coming winter. The hay for this stock, about 1,000 tons, was put up, and the cattle fed and taken care of altogether by the Indians.

LANDS.

Their appreciation of stock, especially their high estimate of ponies, is giving way to a great anxiety to own land in severalty. The allotment of their lands has been necessarily deferred, in order to amend the treaty so as to allow them a more equitable division.

Their anxiety about this matter is an evidence of the progress they are making towards civilization; a people attached to the soil are easily governed; it is only the nomadic races that defy restraint.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

With but a single exception this tribe has had no difficulty with neighboring tribes. The Winnebagoes have, by repeated thefts and outrages against the Omahas, provoked a deep feeling of resentment, which can never be allayed. A fair settlement of their just claims against the Winnebagoes will insure peace but not friendship, and unless the latter improve their morals, permanent peace between the tribes is impossible.

EDUCATIONAL.

I cannot concur with those who affect to believe that the system of education which is being tried on this reservation, under the name of a "manual-labor boarding school," is adapted to the wants and peculiarities of these people, and produces benefits commensurate with the expense; and when mismanagement is added to the natural defects of the plan, there seems but little left to commend.

Perhaps if the Indian character were better understood and appreciated, a different system would be inaugurated. He can never become assimilated with the white race; in their midst he will forever remain an alien. Of his individuality and of his race he is proud, and though unlearned in our wisdom, boasts many accomplishments of which we must confess ourselves ignorant.

He is fond of his ancestry, and of the traditions of their prowess. He is fond of his national history, carefully preserved in signs and symbols, and handed down from one generation to another. A thousand recollections, tender and warlike, attach him to a mode of life sanctioned by the practice of his race for generations past, and endear to him the scenes of his childhood. The language and garb, and many of the habits of the American, he regards as innovations which he is loth to adopt. Many other nations are equally obstinate, and he tenaciously clings to

his native language, not more barbarous and scanty than the ancient Saxon, from which the victorious Norman could never drive the conquered islander. Why may we not then respect what we cannot destroy—his nationality—educate and improve him in his own language, and ultimately create for him a literature of his own, adding English merely as an accomplishment? Such a course would arrest his attention, awaken his interest, and offer attractions to learn which he could not resist. The brief space of this report does not permit any enlargement on this topic.

I regret to say the mission school does not promise much success for the coming year. The present superintendent, by a most unwise interference in the local disputes of the tribe, (as a partisan rather than as a peacemaker,) has arrayed against him seven-eighths of the tribe, and aroused a hostility towards the school which will continue just so long as he remains in charge. I enclose herewith the annual report of the superintendent.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the agency house has been thoroughly repaired, the fences about the agency grounds have been rebuilt, the farm-house and barn have undergone repairs, as well as various bridges and wagon roads. A neat and substantial building has also been erected for the interpreter, so that now I am pleased to be able to report the property here in good condition. The steam mill has also received extensive repairs during the past year, and with careful management may last till the expiration of the present treaty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the past year the Omahas went on their summer and winter hunts; their success was good, and they added materially to their wealth in furs, skins, and robes. They are now starting on their summer hunt. The health of the tribe has been good; a skilful physician has been employed for them with their consent, during the last six months, and with marked benefit. The numerical strength of the tribe is slightly increasing, the last census showing 1,002.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. P. CALLON,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 62.

OMAHA MISSION, *August* 28, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st instant is received. In reply, I would state that the average number of scholars in school during the year ending June 30, 1868, has been about 48 or 50. We commenced our year with 59 and closed it with 42—the girls 20, and boys 30 to 39. The falling off was almost entirely on the part of the boys. I have no doubt the number of scholars might have been kept up if the police had been required to bring back the runaways. The police were of no benefit to the school at all during the past year, apparently feeling no interest in it and no desire to see it prosper.

The expense during the past year, ending June 30, 1868, was cash, $5,504 70, to which should be added six boxes of clothing, sent from New York, not valued, and supplies on hand at the beginning of the year more than at the close of it, equal in all to about $500; making the whole expense of the year about $6,000.

The mission and school are under the care of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church, old school, and the expense of conducting the mission beyond what has been received from the Indians, through the United States government, has been borne by that church, of which the mission family are members.

The school has been taught at times (summer) by a female, and at times (winter) by a male teacher. The progress of the scholars is equal to what might be expected under the circumstances. It is the wish of the executive committee to afford the greatest facility for education possible, hence desirable to receive none under nine years of age. Many, however, both boys and girls, are under that age, but this tends to make it a nursery or infant school. It is easy to see that the object of the Indians, in bringing them too young, must be, in part at least, to get clear of the trouble while too young to work. This is exactly the case with the girls. Our school, at present, is small, and receives its principal support from Le Fleche and his band.

I hope the request made to Colonel Denman and yourself, during his late visit, to devise some measures by which the school should be filled to the stipulated number of scholars, (50,) will receive due consideration, and that your efforts may be crowned with success.

If the United States government take no interest in the school except the mere toleration of it, the Indians will soon learn that fact, and there are always designing men enough to throw their influence against all that is good.

Hoping you may be successful in all your efforts to promote the welfare of this people under your care,

I remain, yours truly,

WM. HAMILTON,
Superintendent Omaha Mission.

Colonel W. P. CALLON,
United States Indian Agent, Omaha Agency.

No. 63.

OTOE MISSOURI AGENCY,
August 15, 1868.

SIR: In conformity with the instructions of the Interior Department, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report upon the affairs and condition of this agency.

By the treaty of 1854 it was stipulated that at the end of 10 years the property of this agency should be turned over to the tribes. This has not been done. If this agreement should be carried into effect I fear the result would be that these tribes would speedily sacrifice it so far as it would be disposable, and suffer the fixed property to go to decay. But it seems due to good faith that the government should either execute this treaty, or make a new one for the further protection of the Indians, as I have heretofore recommended. Some of them think that they would conduct the farming well enough themselves, while others do not think

the implements and live stock would be in a fit condition after the first winter of their own supervision. I am of this last opinion, because of their disposition to trade away such property, as well as their carelessness in its use and custody.

The first prerequisite to their farming is the abandonment of the village system, and separation to assigned lots for farming. The chiefs should begin the work and set the example, instead of expecting to be supplied with extra allowances and to live in extra laziness; they are now dissatisfied when the annuities are equally divided among the tribes. These points should be covered by a treaty protecting the separate farmers from the thieving propensities of the idlers. A provision reducing the number of chiefs, or requiring every chief to cultivate certain ground every year, would perhaps tend strongly to remedy the evils of their idle and shiftless ways. The chiefs now expect constant invitations to feasts—there are eight chiefs—and thus make themselves burdensome to the tribes as well as worthless idlers.

HEALTH.

The health of the tribes has been generally good. Fewer deaths have occurred this year than last. Their conduct has been generally good also. The actual count is about 465 on payment day; they add to the actual count all who have died since the pending payment.

EDUCATION.

Many of the Indians express an earnest desire for a school. I cordially recommend that one be established among them. It is slow work to civilize them, especially while they look with dislike or contempt upon an Indian who becomes a "white man." But the disposition to learn the language, &c., so as to talk with white men and trade with them, is worthy of cultivation; and in teaching them this many other things are taught leading to civilized knowledge and habits. Not less than 125 express their wish to attend school.

AGENCY PROPERTY.

Last year the agency building was put in good repair, as also the engineer's and blacksmith's house; but the buildings were originally erected with green cottonwood lumber, and decay has greatly depreciated the same. During last winter the old farm-house was blown down. In the spring another severe storm prostrated the tool-house—the only safe place to keep tools and grain—the loss of which is severely felt. The same hurricane racked the agency building, badly tearing and destroying the plastering so as to leave it in a condition as bad as before repairing. Instead of lath and plastering I would recommend that it be ceiled up with good lumber, which would strengthen its frame and render it fit for use as a school-room for several years probably.

I again recommend a new agency building, and that it be erected away from the village and where distance will lend some protection for such vegetables and fruits as might be produced there, and for the chicken coops of the agent and employés.

The mill is in great need of repairs, especially a new run of burrs. It does not now pay the expense of operating it. Once more I recommend a water mill, for which there is a good site, and the operation of which is so much cheaper; four miles above or two miles below this agency the

site may be found. The agency and other government buildings should be there also. It would assist to dissolve the lazy village system of loafing and scattering the Indians on the reservation. With the present blacksmith and a miller we can operate the mill, but in the absence of an engineer some extra allowance should be made to the blacksmith for these extra duties; with such allowance I believe the mill could be managed with increased economy to the government. Should the above not meet the approval of the department, would it not be better to hire a half-breed to assist the blacksmith in running and taking charge of the mill property, to do grinding for the agency, at a salary of not more than $400 per annum?

The Indians say they desire their annuities in money, and the establishment again of a store where provisions and goods would be kept and furnished at prices not much differing from the rates charged to them now, while the work hands would be enabled to get what they want from time to time as they need it.

PROVISIONS.

The failure of crops this year renders it more necessary than ever that the government should take care that provisions are supplied to keep them from starvation. Last spring, in time of scarcity, at their request I went with them on a buffalo hunt, which resulted very successfully, and lasted them until your supply about midsummer arrived, which they received with great joy. If protection can be given against hostile Indians, of whom they are in constant dread, they would this fall again supply themselves largely by a buffalo hunt. I recommend that this be done, as it certainly will be economy for the government, as well as wake, temporarily at least, the tribes from their lazy dependence.

Some arrangement must be made immediately to feed the farm stock, as there has been no grain raised this summer, as well as subsistence for the Indians. Every year since my service began, the farm fund has not been received until June or July, or later; this has produced a bad effect upon the Indians. Some are suspicious that I have received it and won't pay it over; they work less, and in a dissatisfied temper, for want of it, delaying the important preparations for crops. I respectfully recommend that their fund be advanced in the spring; it will avoid much dissatisfaction. In supplying provisions to the Indians I feel well assured, from actual comparison of prices, that at times they can be purchased in needed quantities, nearer the agency than heretofore, at decidedly cheaper rates. I respectfully recommend for the consideration of the department whether it would not be well to demand from the agent, before purchasing elsewhere, to submit the prices of goods and transportation at which he could purchase and deliver at the agency, and from nearer markets. I ascertained recently that much expense might have been saved to the government in some recent purchases for this agency if this course had been adopted. This question may be of importance as to the supplies needed for the coming winter. If this reservation is to remain devoted to the use of the Indians, I respectfully recommend that a man be employed to plant, and with the Indians help to cultivate, a hedge fence for an enclosure to a large tract for cultivation and pasture.

I am sorry to say there has been occasional drunkenness exhibited, although rare. The Indians say they get all the "fire-water" they want at Marysville, 15 miles distant, of a man whom they name "Samuels." This ought to be stopped, if the law is sufficient to protect the tribes against it.

Respectfully asking the attention of the honorable Commissioner, through the superintendent, to the foregoing recommendations, I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

JOHN L. SMITH,
U. S. Indian Agent, Otoe Agency, Nebraska.

Hon. H. B. DENMAN,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 64.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report relative to the Santee Sioux under my charge.

The Santees, as you are aware, still remain where they were located, by order of the Indian department, in the spring of 1867.

During the past year their behavior has been generally good, and they have shown a commendable desire to improve, and as a people have made considerable progress in civilization, and materially bettered their condition. Comfortable log houses are gradually taking the place of the frail cotton lodges or "tepees," and the men have mostly adopted the dress of the whites; so that in their gatherings there are very few blankets seen. With one or two exceptions, they cut off their braided hair, and have willingly given up the hereditary tradition and the glory of the scalp-lock. They have been much cheered and encouraged by the arrival of the horses and cows purchased for them last summer, and they already begin to recover the pride of property which they so nearly gave up after their difficulties in Minnesota.

Generally, the position and circumstances of these Indians have been made known to the department at Washington through my previous reports. I need not, therefore, now say more of their present well being, but I desire to call your attention to our discouragements, and to relate very plainly the hindrances to all further work for these people.

I must say first, however, that their troubles and the difficulties to which they have been subjected have thoroughly taught them dependence on the government, and that I know of no Indians (there are certainly none in this vicinity) who are so disposed to learn, and who are so capable of speedy improvement and advancement in everything that pertains to lasting civilization.

The Santees have now reached the turning point in their progress, and the government, by liberal and kindly dealing with them for a few years, can make them almost if not quite self-sustaining; or, by continuing the present uncertain and vacillating policy, can let them relapse into their old habits, and in a few years make lasting improvement well-nigh impossible.

White men are sometimes discouraged, but by strength of will and force of long habit they finally overcome almost any obstacle; but Indians are like children; they are easily discouraged, and, when once really down-hearted, they soon relapse into the listlessness and stolid indifference and stoicism of their old stubborn nature. It is much easier to direct and accomplish the improvement of a tribe who have just come into contact with the whites, than it is to lift up a people who have been discouraged by years of neglect or misdirected effort.

The policy that treats petty Indian tribes as nationalities, and treats with them as equals, is all wrong. They are but children, and they should have the kindest aid, the best advice, and sure protection of the government. When they do well, they should be encouraged and rewarded; and when they do wrong, their offences should not be covered or palliated, but should have just and speedy punishment.

While all things now seem favorable for these Indians as far as they themselves are concerned, I again beg leave to call your attention to what has been and is now the great drawback to all further improvement among them, and if the matter is not speedily corrected, I give it as my candid and earnest opinion the future of this people is ruined. I refer to their unsettled and undetermined condition. For more than three years they have been without a home, and, although the Indians have somewhat improved and a few of them greatly bettered their condition, I know that they have done it, and they feel that they have accomplished it in spite of great discouragements. White men cannot build upon uncertainties, much less can savages.

Since the removal of these people from Minnesota, in 1863, they have had no treaty or definite understanding with the government. They were first taken to Crow creek, in Dakota, fed there at government expense for three years. Here the partial failure of their crops and fear of hostilities with the neighboring tribes of Indians unsettled and dispirited them, and made them anxious to secure another and better location.

In the spring of 1866, by order of the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Santees were removed from Dakota to Niobrarah, and located upon lands at the confluence of the Missouri and Niobrarah rivers, a part of which lands were owned and occupied by white men. Here they were joined by their friends who had been imprisoned at Davenport.

It soon became evident that this place was undesirable for a reservation, both on account of its previous occupancy by the whites and scarcity of timber either for building or fencing.

In the fall of 1866 they were removed to the mouth of Bazile creek, the nearest point where wood for fuel was accessible. Temporary agency buildings were again erected, and the Santees here spent the winters of 1866 and 1867. In February, 1867, they were cheered by an invitation sent their chiefs and head-men to visit Washington.

They went there, feeling sure they were about to get a home for themselves and their people. The result is known to you: they succeeded in neither, and obtained only the promise that a commission would visit and treat with them during the summer. They were instructed, however, to remove to Breckenridge timber, on the west bank of the Missouri river, 18 miles below the mouth of Niobrarah river, and plant here one season, with the assurance that if they were pleased with the location it would be secured to them as a permanent home. They accepted the assurance in good faith, examined the land, liked the location, and made up their minds that they could do no better than accept it for their homes. Accordingly the agency buildings were removed from Bazile creek to this place, and 200 acres of land planted the first year. About the time of harvest, the Indian peace commission arrived, and urged the Santees to move further up the Missouri river, into the proposed new Indian territory north of the Niobrarah river. A majority of the tribe were averse to doing this, but, at the request of the peace commission, the chiefs and headmen made a trip to inspect the country designated for them. After seeing it, they were still averse to going

there. The country was not different from that at Crow creek, and they feared the wild Indians and the drought, from both of which they had so greatly suffered.

This summer the peace commission again visited us, and took our chiefs with them to Fort Rice. They were pleased with the Indians, and warmly commended both their improvement and their behavior.

They consented that they might remain here, and assured them if they would adopt the customs of the whites, take lands in severalty, cultivate the soil like white men, and raise cattle, the government would assist them liberally. The Indians willingly agreed to do so, and signed a treaty to that effect. But, as you are aware, the treaty is not yet ratified, and, instead of assistance to open farms, their appropriation this year has been cut down one-half; and, after paying for the supplies purchased on credit last year, it is entirely insufficient for clothing and subsistence, and leaves absolutely nothing for opening farms and procuring cattle and agricultural implements. The mere feeding of Indians makes them lazy and worthless. There should with this be appropriations to buy for them cattle and agricultural implements; then the subsistence fund can be made most useful in encouraging work, and can year by year be decreased until, finally, it will be no longer needed. Of course there are a number of idle ones. It is the habit of generations, but, with proper encouragement and proper discipline, their number will be decreased, and when they see the laborer rewarded for his hire they will not be slow to learn.

I have always issued to the Indians while at work extra provisions, believing as I do that the system which makes the ration of the worthless vagabond as large and as good as that of the better man is all wrong: it discourages industry and offers a premium to idleness. It is true this country is not an Eden; it is also sometimes visited by grasshoppers, yet white men by farming here make a good living; and there is no reason why Indians, by well-directed effort, may not do the same thing.

We have sufficient hay and timber lands, and are remote from hostile and wild tribes of Indians.

Valuable improvements have been made here. Five hundred and fifty acres of land have been broken and 350 acres planted this year; 14 temporary buildings for agency purposes have been erected; and the Indians have put up 51 log houses for their own use. In addition to this, the missionaries have erected two church buildings, one of which, not yet completed, has already cost $7,000, and when finished will be the finest church edifice in Nebraska, north or west of Omaha.

Here a majority of the Santees desire to stay. They wish to give up their old habits, and do not want to be in the vicinity of the wild and buffalo-hunting Sioux, who have many objectionable customs. When their hunts fail, they fall back on the crops raised by their neighbors; when their horses are worn out, they replace them with those of white men or of friendly Indians; and domestic cattle or sheep have always proved to them an irresistible temptation.

It is all-important, then, if we would improve this fast-decaying remnant of a once powerful race, that they be speedily settled; and for very many reasons it is better that they should be by themselves, and understand that the land they cultivate is to be their future home. Then, with proper encouragement, the Santees will soon become industrious, and many of them good citizens. Leave them without a home a few years longer, and you offer strong inducements for them to become idle and worthless.

The annuity goods arrived June 13. I have since issued the summer

clothing, retaining most of the woollens, blankets, &c., until the commencement of cold weather, when I shall make another issue. This was entirely satisfactory to the Indians, and in accordance with the wishes of the chiefs and headmen.

For a detailed account of the work accomplished during the past year, I would respectfully refer to my monthly reports.

I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of Rev. John P. Williamson, on education and religion among the Santees.

Also, reports of William Bigham, farmer, and Anthony Genick, blacksmith, at this agency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 65.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA *August* 1, 1868.

SIR: I take pleasure in giving you a short report of what has been done by the missionaries of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," during the past year, for the Santee Indians under your charge.

The following persons have been employed, viz: John P. Williamson, missionary, E. R. Pond, teacher, and for a part of the year, Miss Sarah J. Hopkins, assistant teacher; also Artemus Elnamani and Titus Acadize have been employed as native preachers.

We were unable last fall to erect buildings at the new agency, and so remained during the winter at Bazile creek. Thus, living remote from the Indians, we could not keep up our day school. We, however, collected a class of over 20 of the most promising boys, and by means of the rations kindly furnished by you, were enabled to board them at a small cost in our own house, and they made a very interesting school indeed.

Their superior progress in English studies showed clearly that a boarding school would have a decided advantage over day schools for the Santee youth, who have all now learned to read their native tongue, and are prepared to take up an English and Dakota vocabulary and enter upon the study of English literature with some hope of success.

Boarding schools are, however, an expense which our missionary society, receiving its funds from the voluntary contributions of the churches, for the spread of the gospel, is not competent to bear.

It is, however, in the province of our government to be liberal to the Indians in matters of education, and there are few places where an appropriation would be productive of more good than the thorough endowment of a boarding school for the higher education of the Santee Indians.

Early in the spring we removed to the new agency, and during the summer we have kept up a day school for about three months with an average attendance of 60 scholars.

Our school services are conducted mainly by the native pastors, and regular meetings are held twice on the Sabbath and once on Thursday, besides occasional services. The congregation ranges from 125 to twice that number, and occasionally more.

Though there is still much immorality extant in the tribe, and heathenism has not yet died out, and even among those who profess the Christian religion daily incongruities may be noticed, yet many of their hearts have been strongly impressed by the truth, and Christianity has already been a power for good among them which we hope will still further grow.

But the power of truth needs everywhere to be supported by the strong arm of law, and we would respectfully call to your notice the fact that lawlessness is on the increase in the tribe, and for the suppression of crime a recognition of the law and police regulation of Indian tribes is absolutely necessary and to secure this result from our respected government we petition for your good aid and co-operation.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON.

Major J. M. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 66.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY, NORTH PLATTE,
August 22, 1868.

SIR: During the past year but little has transpired at this agency to be noted. The Indians not being engaged in any agricultural pursuits, having no schools or public or private buildings, and no reservation having been set apart for their occupancy and improvement, they have been engaged in hunting on the south side of the South Platte river, and in other localities, only visiting the agency when they wished supplies or to confer with the agent or the peace commission; and the principal duty of the agent being to issue to the Indians, under the instructions of the superintendent, the provisions furnished by the contractor, there is consequently no statistical information to be furnished concerning the condition of the Indians either now or during the past year.

Under the allowance made for each Indian, fixed and regulated by the Department of the Interior, I have issued in the four past quarters to the Indians the following amount of provisions:

Quarter ending—	Bacon.	Beef.	Coffee.	Flour.	Sugar.	Meal.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
September 30, 1867	10,704	64,001	5,955	39,053	9,850	40,665
December 31, 1867	4,550	22,861	3,150	29,490	4,238	.....
March 31, 1868	1,997	8,035	320	6,030	827	.....
June 30, 1868	12,768	50,654	1,995	38,608	4,772	.....
Total	30,019	145,551	11,420	113,181	19,687	40,665

The Indians who have been thus subsisted and belong to this agency are the Brulé Sioux, numbering about 350 lodges; the Ogallalla Sioux, numbering about 350 lodges; the Northern Arapahoes, numbering about 150 lodges; and the Northern Cheyennes, numbering about 150 lodges, all averaging about six persons to the lodge. Part of these Indians have received their provisions at North Platte, and part at Fort Laramie, under the management of Sub-agent Chamberlain.

The Indians have remained at the agency only while they were receiving supplies, and then returned to the chase. All the Indians who have been subsisted have been peaceable, and have committed no depredations that have come to my knowledge.

There have been no annuities given the Indians. The peace commission, while in conference with them, made them presents of such goods as they needed at the time, which were gratefully received and gave them great satisfaction.

The peace commission the past summer held council with the Indians, and have arranged with them for a new reservation on the Missouri river, north of the State of Nebraska, and desire the Indians to remove there and reside permanently.

About 600 half-breed white men married into Indian families, and the Indians detached from bands known as and commonly called the "Laramie Snipes," passed North Platte on the 30th of June last, on their way to this new reservation, from Fort Laramie. They were joined at this place by about 150 similar persons. I have not yet learned of their arrival at the agency, or what has become of them. All the other Indians still remain in the localities where they have been for the past year.

On the 22d of June last, the contract for furnishing provisions was rescinded, and there have been no provisions issued to the Indians since that time. So far there has been no disturbance on that account, but what the result may be I cannot now foresee.

Many of these Indians are in a suffering condition, and must perish if not aided in some way. They have learned to depend upon the government for support and have made no provision for the approaching winter, and their suffering will be beyond endurance unless they are supplied by the government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Northern Superintendency, Omaha.

No. 67.

FORT LARAMIE, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
August 27, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on my arrival at this post I visited the post commander, Brevet Brigadier General A. J. Slemner, United States army, and stated to him that I had been appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior as special agent to take charge of the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, and instructed by Colonel H. B. Denman, superintendent Indian affairs, to proceed to this post, and upon my arrival to report to him the condition of the Indians placed under my charge, with such suggestions in regard to their future management as I might deem important.

In answer to my statement, the general replied that he would not permit me to act or assume the management of the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Laramie; that General Sanborn, president of the Indian peace commission, had placed in his hands a copy of the treaty submitted by the commission to the Indians, with a letter of instructions accompanying the same, directing him to have all the chiefs of bands of Indians who came to the fort sign the copy of treaty, and to issue from the commissary stores what subsistence they might need while remaining at the post, and that all the Indians had been to Fort Laramie and signed the

treaty except Red Cloud and his band, and as soon as Red Cloud and his band came in and signed the treaty he would not permit any more Indians to come to the post, as Fort Laramie was not within the boundaries of the Indian territory; and if the Indians wanted to communicate with the government they must go to the new reservation on the Missouri river, near Fort Randall, where preparations were being made to receive them.

Before attempting to assume charge of the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, I deem it my duty to inform you of the substance of the conversation that passed between the commanding officer and myself relative to the management of these Indians, and I respectfully ask that I may be instructed as to what course I am to pursue.

At present there are about fifteen families of half-breed Indians at this post, who desire to remain at or near this post, unless the agency is to be discontinued; then they want to go to the new reservation on the Missouri river; and it will be necessary for the government to furnish them transportation, for they have not the means of transportation of their own.

Yesterday there were two Indians at the post, representing that they had come from Red Leaf's band, numbering 40 lodges, camped on the head-waters of the Niobrarah river, where they had been for some time hunting small game, and they had come to the fort to obtain permission for Red Leaf and his band to come and get some provisions from the government and to trade. The general commanding stated to them that they must go to the new reservation on the Missouri river to get provisions and to trade; that he would not allow them to come to Fort Laramie. The Indians went away dissatisfied because they could not get permission to come to Fort Laramie.

The troops have all arrived at the North Platte river, and are en route for Fort Russell, from the military posts of Fort C. F. Smith, Fort Phil. Kearney, and Fort Reno; and those posts are now abandoned.

I am informed by officers and men from Fort Smith that the Crow and Sioux Indians are at war with each other, and about the time the post was abandoned the Crows killed five Sioux Indians and captured one prisoner, and that a few days before Phil. Kearney was abandoned, General Smith, in command of the post, ordered a company of soldiers to fire upon a band of Sioux Indians who had come into the post and were at the time talking to officers and soldiers.

I am unable to learn in what locality the Indians are at present, but I am informed that most of the Ogallalla Sioux are on Powder river hunting buffalo, and nearly all of the Brulé Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes have gone south to the Republican.

I am informed that, under the instructions of General Sherman, all of the wild Indians north of the Platte river are required to go to Fort Randall, in Dakota Territory, for subsistence. I am satisfied that the greater mass of the Indians who live and range in the country north of Fort Laramie will refuse to go so far from their own country to get subsistence, and the great danger now is that the scarcity of buffalo in that region will compel the Indians to commit depredations in order to live.

Would it not be more reasonable and wiser, in view of the disinclination of these Indians to leave their own homes and go to a distant point for subsistence, to feed them at some point north of Laramie, within their own country? I learn from reliable sources that the head-waters of the Niobrarah river would be, in all respects, a most desirable place to locate and feed these Indians. The timber is very abundant, and the antelope and other small game plenty. This would place them within 60 mile of Laramie, and within 100 miles of the railroad. The cost of getting

supplies to this point would, of course, be greater than to Randall; but, in view of the fact that by establishing a rendezvous for concentrating and feeding these Indians at that point for the coming fall and winter will insure peace and protect the settlements along the railroad and in the vicinity of the forts from depredations, I think the additional cost of feeding them should not be taken into consideration. If this policy is adopted, the Indians in the spring will be all together, and can then be easily induced to move further east, in the direction of Randall, and located permanently at such point within their new reservation as may be selected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. COOPER,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendant Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 68.

FORT LARAMIE, *May* 3, 1868.

SIR: You are directed to remain at Fort Laramie for the time being, and interpret for all government officers at this post.

You will continue in the discharge of these duties until it is fully determined whether the chiefs and headmen of the Oyokepa and Bad Face bands execute the treaty already signed by most of the Ogallallas and Brulés. When this is done, you will so report, with any suggestions you may deem proper, and await instructions from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SANBORN,
President pro tem. Indian Peace Commission.
WILLIAM S. HARNEY,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commissioner.

Mr. CHARLES GEREN,
Fort Laramie Special Sioux Interpreter.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., *July* 1, 1868.

SIR: Agreeably to the above order I have the honor of making the following report:

General John B. Sanborn, President of the Indian peace commission, left here on or about the 28th day of May, 1868. About the time he left here 45 lodges of the Sioux Indians of the Bad Face band, Ogallallas, arrived here under the two chiefs Yellow Eagle and Small Hawk, the latter one of the most hostile of this hostile band. These two chiefs, in company with the warriors of the party, went into council with the commanding officers of this post, and after expressing their willingness to keep peace they signed the treaty (left by General Sanborn) with promptness. The commanding officer issued them provisions according to their necessities, and I issued them presents of blankets, cloth, cooking utensils, butchers' knives, and some guns and ammunition, as they were very destitute of these necessaries.

They remained here three or four days, and departed, saying that they were anxious to get back to their village to report the kind treatment

they had received, and their satisfaction with the treaty, and to prevent any war parties from going on raids against the white people.

On or about the 3d day of June, 1868, 26 lodges arrived here from the Sioux villages of the Bad Face and Oyokepa bands, under the chief men Tall Wolf, Setting Bear, and Mad Elk. They went into council with the commanding officer of this post. They signed the treaty with great willingness, and expressed much satisfaction with the prospects of being once more at peace with the whites. The commanding officer of the post issued them provisions in sufficient quantity to relieve their necessary wants, and I issued them presents of clothing and cooking utensils, and also some guns and ammunition, to enable them to kill game for their subsistence, as they were very destitute of arms and ammunition.

On or about the 16th day of June 119 lodges of Arapaho Indians, composing the greater portion of the northern band of that tribe, arrived here from the Powder river country, *en route* to the southern band of Arapahoes, now said to be encamped in the vicinity of the Arkansas river. This large party of Indians were in a very destitute condition, being almost entirely destitute of clothing and arms, and having very few horses to enable them to travel. They expressed great friendship towards the government, and satisfaction at the prospects of peace, and I believe they were truly sincere in that expression. They went into council with the commanding officer, the following chiefs and principal soldiers or warriors signing the treaty, viz: Little Chief, Top Man, Sorrel Horse, Black Coat, Black Crow, Little Shield, and Black Bear. The principal soldiers were Tall Bear, Nevy, Wounded Bear, Whirlwind, The Fox, The Dog, Big Mouth, Spotted Wolf, Big Wolf, Knock Knee, The Little Old Man, Paul, Black Bull, Big Track, The Foot, Black White, Yellow Hair, Wolf Moccasin, Big Robe, and Wolf Chief.

The chiefs insisted upon all their chief men signing the treaty. The commanding officer issued them the provisions necessary to relieve their wants, and I issued them some few presents, and arms and ammunition. These Indians remained there until about the 29th of June, to give their horses an opportunity to recruit on the fine grass in the vicinity, as they were tired and poor. They left here on or about the time mentioned, the 29th of June, in charge of a competent white man named Peter Richard, who was employed by the commanding officer of the post to conduct them safely to their destination through the settlements, along the railroad, and on the South Platte river.

I embrace the opportunity to state that "The Man Afraid of his Horses," the chief of the Ogallalla band of Sioux Indians, having signed the treaty, left here the day after General Sanborn's departure. He passed by Fort Fetterman, about 80 miles west of this post, and visited that post and was well received by Colonel Dye, brevet commandant. Leaving Fort Fetterman, he went north with his band, and is now encamped in the mountains on the head-waters of the main fork of Powder river. The Brulés, who were here and signed the treaty under their chiefs Red Leaf and Iron Shell, went south, and I think they are now on the Republican river.

The Oyokepa and Bad Face bands of Sioux are now on Tongue river; and at this place, or its vicinity, are some of the bands of the Minniconjon and Missouri bands of Sioux Indians. I am informed that they (these latter) intend moving farther west or north, on the Rose Bud, a tributary of the Yellowstone river, as large herds of buffalo are now on that stream. The northern band of Cheyennes are now on the Clear Fork

of Powder river. Messengers have arrived here from the southern band of Cheyennes, who are encamped on the Arkansas river, going north to meet the northern Cheyennes, to request them all to go south. These messengers have not yet returned, but are expected here daily. There are 25 lodges of Arapahoes yet north, under the chief Medicine Man, encamped on the Crazy Woman Fork of the Powder river.

I am assured that Red Cloud, with his band and the band of Oyokepas, who have not yet come in here to sign the treaty, will come in as soon as the posts in the Powder river country are abandoned by the troops, which will now be at an early day, as I am informed by the authorities in council. I am informed that there has been some difficulty with the Indians in the vicinity of Forts C. F. Smith and Phil. Kearney, but this will not affect the treaty, as these Indians were perhaps ignorant of the treaty made here with the "Man Afraid of his Horses," and the slowness of the troops in evacuating the posts and the country caused some dissatisfaction with some of the young men of those bands which did not come in. I hope I may not be thought impertinent or presumptuous in saying that the wise policy adopted by General John B. Sanborn, and being carried out by General A. J. Slemner, commanding that post, will, in future, insure a lasting peace with the Sioux Indians, who have been at war with the government for the last four years. I have endeavored in every way to carry out the views and instructions of General Sanborn, which, I hope, will meet with the approbation of the department, and would take the liberty of suggesting that a liberal supply of clothing, cooking utensils, arms, and ammunition, be given to the bands yet to come in, as was given by General Sanborn to those who came in while he was here. I would also state that these Indians earnestly request that some of their "old traders" be appointed to trade with them this winter, as they say they will have a large quantity of robes and skins, and will have no other way of disposing of them except to traders. I herewith take the liberty of requesting traders to be appointed in the usual way, to trade with them, as I think such a course will assist very much in perpetuating the peace.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES GEREN,
Special Sioux Interpreter.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 69.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, October, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department I have the honor herewith to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within the central superintendency.

In all my former reports I have urged upon the department that the welfare of the Indians located on reservations in Kansas demanded that steps should be taken to procure the relinquishment of their titles to their lands, their removal to and concentration upon new reservations in the Indian territory south of this State. Experience teaches me each

year that this should be done, and the sooner it is accomplished the better will it be for the Indians and for the citizens of this commonwealth.

In the winter of 1867 treaties were negotiated with the following tribes of Indians within this superintendency, viz: Kansas, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Senecas and mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, Miamies, the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Shawnees, Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, and Ottawas. Of these treaties those made with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Ottawas, Wyandots, Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws. the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, and the Pottawatomies, were ratified by the Senate at the last session of Congress, and a new treaty ordered to be made with the Miamies, leaving yet to be ratified those made with Shawnees, Kickapoos, and Kansas. In June last a treaty was concluded with the confederated Chippewa and Munsee Indians, and transmitted to the department, to be forwarded to the United States Senate for its constitutional action, but it was not ratified. I earnestly recommend the ratification of these treaties upon the assembling of Congress, and that the necessary appropriations be made to carry them into effect.

Since my last annual report the Delaware Indians, in compliance with the provisions of their treaty of July 4, 1866, have left their old reservation in this State and removed to the Cherokee country; have given up their tribal organization and become Cherokee citizens. They report that they are well pleased with their new homes, and being separated from the many temptations by which they were surrounded on their old reservations, are learning to appreciate the many benefits to be derived from leading a temperate, industrious, and consequently a prosperous and happy life.

The Wyandots being attached to the old Delaware agency, Agent Pratt is watching over and attending to their interests. Their new treaty having been ratified, so soon as the necessary appropriations are made to carry out its provisions these Indians will be placed in far more comfortable circumstances than they have been for years.

By the terms of their new treaty, investigations will have to be made into the sales of lands belonging to orphans and incompetent Wyandots. As Agent Pratt is somewhat familiar with these transactions, I recommend that he be instructed to perform this service.

The Kickapoos planted a large crop this year, and broke up 150 acres of new ground; but owing to the drought in the months of July and August, and the grasshoppers that visited this section of the country in September, they harvested only about half a crop. These Indians are anxiously awaiting the ratification of their pending treaty, and under the careful management of their agent are making some progress in the arts of civilization.

The Pottawatomies, to the number of about 600, have obtained naturalization papers from the United States district court, and have received patents for their respective allotments of land. Their proportionate share of the invested funds of the tribe has been withdrawn, and will be paid to them at an early day. These 600 comprise the most industrious and intelligent of the tribe, and I am confident will make useful and respected citizens.

There is a portion of this tribe, known as the prairie band or blanket Indians, numbering about 400, who hold their lands in common, being a tract of 87,680 acres. This band desire to negotiate a treaty with the government, providing for the sale of their present reserve and a removal

to one south of Kansas. I earnestly recommend that immediate steps be taken to have a treaty made with this band in time to be presented to the Senate for ratification next winter.

The Kansas or Kaw Indians have suffered very much for the necessaries of life within the last year, having decreased 120 in numbers from exposure, hunger, and other causes, since my last annual report. On account of hostilities existing between them and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the upper Arkansas agency, they have been prevented from engaging in their usual hunts on the plains. This deprived them not only of meat but also of clothing and other useful articles, which they usually procured from the sale of furs obtained on these hunts. They planted a small crop this year, which on account of drought and grasshoppers proved to be a total failure. They have nothing whatever upon which to subsist, and rather than see them starve their agent has been issuing to them small quantities of beef, they promising to pay for the same out of the proceeds of their new treaty when ratified. I earnestly recommend that you call the attention of Congress to the helpless and wretched condition of this poor tribe of Indians, and ask for a small appropriation to feed them through the coming winter. I held a council with them on the 3d instant, on their reservation. They requested that I should represent their condition to their Great Father, and expressed the hope that their new treaty would soon become a law.

The treaty made with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in 1867 was ratified by the Senate with some amendments, which amendments have been submitted to the Indians and concurred in by them. No appropriation having been made by Congress for carrying out the provisions of the treaty, the Indians could not be moved to the Indian country. These tribes have suffered many annoyances and losses the past year from the encroachments of white settlers, so much so that the military had to be sent to the reservation at one time to protect them in their rights. The reserve is still overrun with settlers, who positively refuse to leave. I deem it very important that Congress make the necessary appropriations at an early day, to procure for these Indians a new home and for removing them thither.

The treaty made with the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, and other Indians, known as the omnibus treaty, having, by the action of the last session of the Senate, become a law, many of these Indians have removed to their new homes south of Kansas; and under the prudent management of their head chief, Baptiste Peoria, have built several houses, fenced in and opened up large tracts of land, and are doing remarkably well.

The treaty made with the Miamies, and embraced in the above-named omnibus treaty, was, on account of innumerable contentions among themselves, not ratified by the Senate, but was referred back to the Indians and a new treaty ordered to be made. Since then, I am happy to state, they have compromised all their difficulties, and are now prepared to make such a treaty as they think will be satisfactory to themselves and acceptable to the honorable Senate of the United States.

As you are aware, a treaty was concluded with the Osage Indians on their reservation in June last, which, for various reasons, met with considerable opposition from some of the honorable members of Congress. As an humble member of the commission engaged in making said treaty, I assert that it was thoroughly explained to the Indians and well understood by them; and have to say that when they learned that the treaty had failed to become a law at the last session of Congress, they expressed themselves as very much disappointed. That the commission may have

erred in some of the provisions of this treaty I will not question; but that any fraud was intended to be perpetrated, either on the government or on the Indians, I utterly deny; and I yet indulge the hope that the treaty will soon become a law, with such amendments as the honorable Senate may deem proper to make thereto.

These Indians have also been at war with the Indians of the plains, and have been on this account prevented from going out to hunt the buffalo and other game. They have heretofore depended upon the chase for their principal support, and have annually sold large quantities of furs. Thus cut off from this source of supplies for themselves and families, they find themselves deprived of the actual necessaries of life, and unless something is speedily done to relieve them in their destitution great suffering will most certainly ensue. I therefore have to request that you take such immediate steps as you may deem proper to supply these Indians with food the coming winter.

While the commissioners were negotiating the treaty with these Indians last June, a party of about 200 warriors left their villages on the Verdigris river to fight the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. On reaching Walnut creek a party of some 12 braves, who were in advance of the main column, killed two white men whom they met. They informed the others of what they had done, whereupon the whole party returned to their villages. These facts coming to the knowledge of the commissioners they promptly demanded that the parties who committed the deed be given up. The chiefs delivered up to us two warriors, who were taken to Lawrence and given into the custody of the United States marshal, and lodged in jail to await their trial. On the 13th instant they were brought before the United States district court sitting at Topeka, and discharged on the ground that the above-named court had no jurisdiction in the case.

The Shawnees sent a delegation of their people to Washington in the winter of 1867, at which time they made a treaty with the government providing for the sale of their lands in Kansas and their removal to the Indian country. This treaty was not ratified; and some of the tribe feeling that injustice had been done them in some of its provisions, a second delegation, composed of representatives from the various bands comprising the whole tribe, was sent to Washington last winter, who amended the treaty so that its provisions were acceptable to the tribe proper, and returned it to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, with the recommendation that it be ratified as amended by them. Being familiar with the affairs of this tribe, and knowing the great injury that will inevitably result from the non-ratification of this treaty, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending that it be enacted into a law by the Senate at an early day.

I regret to have to report that since August last, up to the present time, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the plains have been on the war path. Since I have been superintendent, I have indulged the hope that these Indians might, by proper management and kind treatment on the part of the government, be induced to abandon their wild and savage habits, and live at peace with the whites. Their last outbreak compels me reluctantly to abandon this long-cherished hope. Heretofore when these Indians have made war, I felt that in a measure they had cause. This time they had none. Since the treaty of Medicine Lodge creek, in the fall of 1867, these Indians have been well treated. Every promise made them in that treaty by the Indian peace commissioners, (nay more, for they were fed during the whole of last winter,) has been strictly complied with; yet, as I before remarked, without provocation they attacked the white settlers in the western portion of this State, and committed

deeds of rapine, murder, and other outrages too atrocious to be written. Hitherto, when they were at war, believing that the troubles were first instigated by the whites, the department has used its influence to induce them to meet commissioners and make treaties of peace, at which times it has been customary to distribute to them large amounts of presents. Being thus coaxed, as it were, into making peace, they have naturally enough imagined that they were stronger than the government, and experience has fully demonstrated that treaties thus made have but little binding effect. This time, I recommend that they be left to the tender mercies of our army until they shall be forced to sue for peace. A treaty then made with them would, in my opinion, be respected and remembered for all time, and the hardy pioneers of our frontier would enjoy full immunity from their barbarous cruelties.

A large number of the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches inhabit and roam over the same country as the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. About the 1st of August last several lodges of the former Indians were camped along the Arkansas river, between Forts Larned and Zarah, where they remained until about the 1st of this month, up to which time they remained peaceable. They left very suddenly about that time, and it was supposed they had joined the hostile Indians. This, however, may not be true. I am inclined to the opinion that they have gone south, to the vicinity of Fort Cobb, on their new reservation, to keep out of the pending difficulties. As directed by the commissioners, Agents Boone and Wynkoop have been instructed to repair without delay to Fort Cobb, and gather around them those of their Indians who have not been engaged in this outbreak, and who are desirous to keep in good faith their treaty pledges. This, in my opinion, will have a good effect in many ways; it will show to the good Indians that the government can and will take care of and protect them, and to the bad Indians that the same power can punish them for violating their treaties. These Indians have received no annuities this year, and are very much in want of them. They are stored at Lawrence, Kansas; and should Agent Boone find that they are peaceably disposed, will give up all captives held by them, promise to live on their reservation and abandon their raids into Texas, I recommend that he be instructed to distribute to them these annuities.

The following schedule will show the number of acres of land in the reserve embraced in the several agencies within this superintendency, and the number of acres cultivated by Indians in this year:

Tribe.	Number of acres in reservation.	Number of acres cultivated.
Sacs and Foxes	86,400	300
Kickapoos	28,584	1,135
Osages	8,000,000	400
Quapaws	96,000	300
Senecas and Shawnees	60,000	300
Senecas	67,000	250
Pottawatomies	576,000	2,000
Kaws	80,640	225
Miamies	23,000	700
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	15,360	900
Shawnees	200,000	2,259
Total	9,232,984	6,769

According to the statistical reports of the several tribes there have been raised this year 11,076 bushels of wheat, 152,768 bushels of corn, 8,488 bushels of oats, 13,197 bushels of potatoes, 872 gallons of sorghum; and they have cut 3,030 tons of hay; amounting in the aggregate to $132,639. In addition to this they have sold $28,750 worth of furs, and sawed 100,000 feet of lumber, worth $5,000.

They own 843 log, 154 frame, and 202 stone houses, 13,382 horses, 3,243 cattle, 3,103 swine, and 85 sheep.

The number of Indians in this superintendency, exclusive of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, is 8,853, owning individual property to the amount of $1,230,316.

There are 9 schools, 22 teachers, and 464 scholars.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, it has been impossible to ascertain their exact numbers or individual wealth.

The Indian tribes of this superintendency, once so numerous and powerful, are rapidly fading away, and are destined at no distant period to be known only in history. Humanity demands for this unfortunate race that their journey to the land of shadows be smoothed by the tender care of a magnanimous government. How rapidly they are passing away will appear from the following facts:

In 1854 the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws were conconfederated, and their number at that time was 259; their present number is 179, showing a decrease of 80 in 14 years. In 1854 the Miamies numbered 193; they now number 92, a decrease of 101 in 14 years. In 1846 the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi numbered 2,478; they now number 957, including those in Iowa, a decrease of 1,521 in 22 years. In 1830 the Ottowas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf numbered 400; their present number is 151, a decrease of 249 in 38 years. In 1847 the Kansas or Kaw Indians numbered 1,500; their present number is 620, a decrease of 880 in 21 years. In 1848 the Pottawatomies numbered 3,235; their present number is 2,025, showing a decrease of 1,210 in 20 years. In 1839 the Shawnees numbered 963; their present number is 649, a decrease of 314 in 29 years. In 1862 the Kickapoos numbered 409; their present number is 269, showing a decrease of 140 in six years. This decrease is in part owing to the fact that about 60 of the last-named tribe emigrated to Mexico in the year 1863.

As has been already stated, treaties have been negotiated with every Indian tribe within this superintendency except the Prairie band of Pottawatomies and the Miamies. The prosperity of these tribes demands the early ratification of these treaties, that they may move to a new home, away from the encroachments of the white settlers.

In the removal of these Indians to the Indian country I respectfully suggest that the expenses of managing their affairs can be greatly reduced by locating the small tribes adjacent to each other, so that their interests can be taken care of by one agent. For instance: the Osages and Kaws speak almost the same language, and their reservations might be selected adjoining each other, under the management of one agent. The Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, the Wyandotts, Miamies, Ottawas, and Chippewas are located among the Quapaws, Senecas, and mixed Senecas and Shawnees. These are very small remnants of tribes, and are now so located that one agent can manage their affairs better than two. The Pottawatomies and Kickapoos are already considerably intermixed by marriage, and they, with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, could be located near each other, with one agent. The Shawnees now under the care of Agent Taylor, and those of the same tribe

under Agent Shanklin, should, by all means, be united on one reservation. This will save the government the annual expense of three agencies. The various Indian tribes, being thus concentrated and separated from the many temptations that now surround them, will no doubt be more prosperous and contented, so that their removal to the Indian country will be beneficial to the government, to this State, and to themselves.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency.

Hon. CHAS. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 70.

KAW INDIAN AGENCY,
Council Grove, Kansas, September 10, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit the annual report appertaining to the affairs of this agency for the year 1868.

The past year has been one of hardships, suffering, and disaster to the Kaw Indians. As they depend principally upon the chase for their subsistence, and have been wholly deprived the privilege of the buffalo range by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, you can well imagine what their condition has been and now is. On or about the 10th of October last they, with but few exceptions, left for the plains on their usual annual hunt. Before they arrived upon their hunting ground, however, they were joined by a party of Arapahoe Indians, and while the Kaws were entertaining them, another party of the same tribe stole and drove off 34 Kaw ponies, which much disabled them, as they were very short of transportation and ponies for hunting purposes. They proceeded to the vicinity of Fort Zarah, but could not do much towards securing meat and robes, as they dared not range far from their camp for fear of an attack from the Cheyennes, who were reported not far distant.

On about the 1st of December, while the Kaws were encamped on Plumb creek, near Zarah, a party of Cheyenne warriors came to their camp and pretended to be friendly, and said they desired to talk about the difficulties existing between the tribes. They remained several hours and were treated kindly by the Kaws, but upon their departure, when a few hundred yards from camp, they came upon a Kaw herding horses and deliberately shot and scalped him, and then formed for battle. The Kaws, enraged at such treatment and treachery, charged upon the Cheyennes, and after a spirited fight of some four hours drove their enemies from the field, killing some 14 and wounding many others, while they only lost two killed and several others wounded. Quite a number of horses were killed on both sides. Fearing that the Cheyennes would return in heavy force, the Kaws were compelled to leave the plains for their reservation, where they arrived on the 25th of December, in very destitute circumstances. On their return march from the plains they suffered terribly from cold, hunger, and exposure; many of their horses died on the march, and many others during the winter and spring, so that to-day they have only about 150 in the whole tribe.

The Indians were in such destitute circumstances on their return, that I was compelled to issue small quantities of flour and beef to prevent starvation. On representing their condition to the department, Special United States Indian Agent Banks was instructed to supply them with sufficient to keep them from suffering, which he did until May, when I was informed that no more rations could be furnished, for the reason that all funds for such purpose had been expended. Without this timely aid the tribe would have suffered severely, and as it was many died from the effects of their exposure and want. You can well imagine what their sufferings were when, in the last year, they have decreased from 658 to 539—119, in one of the most healthy years known since the settlement of the west. As I had received instructions not to permit them to leave their reservation again, as soon as spring opened they made quite extensive preparations for farming, and besides their usual assistance received $2,000 of their school fund to assist them in this respect; but on account of severe drought in this section of the State, they, together with their white neighbors, have raised but very little—their corn crop, their principal product, being almost a total failure. For particulars in relation to farming, value of products, personal property, numbers, &c., please see report of farmer's statistical reports of farming, education, &c., transmitted herewith. As the Cheyennes were soundly whipped by the Kaws in their fight near Fort Zarah, in December, they threatened vengeance should the Kaws again visit the plains; but as the Kaws had instructions not to leave their reservation, and as the Cheyennes could reach them in no other way, they, together with the Arapahoes, numbering about 400 in all, made a raid into the settlements, and on the 3d of June about 100 warriors, well-armed and mounted, made their appearance upon the reservation and attacked the Kaws at their agency, but were readily repulsed, and after a few hours' skirmishing were driven from the reservation without loss of life to either party. One Kaw, three Cheyennes, and a few horses wounded; two Indian houses burned and several others robbed, together with several houses belonging to whites plundered of everything, was about the amount of damage from the raid. The Indians left the settlement the following day and have not troubled it since, except by keeping the Kaws in constant guard by their threat to attack again in large force. Efforts have been made to adjust the difficulties existing between these tribes, but the Cheyennes positively refuse to even talk of peace until they have had full revenge. That the government should step between these savages and demand peace and an amicable adjustment of these difficulties is my firm belief, and until it does we may expect a repetition of the raids and robberies of last spring, and I fear with more disastrous results. Some $3,000 (about one-half) of the funds due for back pay, bounty, &c., have been received and delivered to the rightful heirs, which has assisted them materially towards providing clothing and other necessary articles. No pension claims have been allowed yet. Since July they have been very destitute and have suffered severely, particularly the small children. On an agreement that they would do what they could to pay from the proceeds of their pending treaty when ratified, should Congress refuse to relieve them, I have been, and am yet, issuing small quantities of fresh beef and flour, sufficient to keep them from starvation, and which is, in fact, their only dependence, they having no other means of subsistence whatever. What they are to do the coming winter is a question to be solved by the government. The Indians have done all in their power, made provisions in ample time, but the government refuses or neglects to ratify their treaty, orders them to remain upon their limited reservation,

and is actually starving them into the grave. Their annuities for 1868 have not yet been paid. The health of the tribe is as good as could well be expected under the circumstances. They have but few blankets and little clothing, and must suffer severely the coming winter. They should be removed to a warmer climate as soon as possible. I trust that their condition may soon be made known to Congress, and something done to relieve them before winter sets in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. STOVER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Col. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintedent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 71.

SHAWNEE AGENCY,
De Soto, Kansas, October 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

The agricultural interests of the tribe are not so prosperous as heretofore exhibited, or as might be expected. The cause of the decline seems to be for the reason that, having had a treaty so long pending before the United States Senate, wherein provision is made for their removal to new homes in the Indian country, they do not feel or act as if permanently located; waiting and hoping at each successive session of Congress to hear of the ratification of the treaty, being to them an event long looked for and most earnestly desired.

It will be seen from the census reports that the tribe is rapidly diminishing in numbers. Some of them have already sought homes in the Indian country, while others are roving around, having no permanent abiding place, and many more have fallen from the effects of intoxicating drinks; hence the morals of the tribe are not improving.

The educational interests of the Shawnee children have been carefully attended to by teachers under the supervision of the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends. I have repeatedly visited the school, and from a thorough investigation have been led to believe that it has been as ably conducted as could be expected under existing circumstances, the school being an asylum for orphans as well as for educational purposes. I regret to say the council have seen proper to withdraw their support from the school, and have given the society notice to close at the expiration of 90 days, as required by provision of the contract.

I would respectfully suggest, in the event of the removal of the Shawnees and other Kansas tribes to new homes, the propriety of a consolidation of the Shawnees with some of the other tribes. Some of them speak nearly the same language, and would doubtless appreciate the mutual advantages of affiliation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 72.

OFFICE OF U. S. AGENCY FOR DELAWARE INDIANS,
September 21, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your office, I submit for information of the department the following report relative to the affairs of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1868.

The unsettled condition of the Delawares for the past year has been such that but little farming has been done, as they were expecting to receive their moneys for their lands and improvements, sold under the treaty of 1866, early in the summer and fall of 1867. And as the tribe moved south in detachments, under varied influences at different periods, from December, 1867, down to June, 1868, very little, if any, reliable statistical report can be furnished respecting this all-important branch of industry.

I will state, however, that those Delawares who removed south during the winter went to work in a laudable manner and made considerable improvements, while many have made very comfortable houses and have raised respectable crops, not only of corn and potatoes, but also vegetables.

Recent reports from those who removed late in the spring and summer are not so favorable, they depending upon the game of the country for a support, of which there is an abundance.

The Delawares have located on the Verdigris and Cana, or Little Verdigris, rivers, and east of the 96° of longitude. As a matter to be expected among a people who have changed their residence, more or less sickness has prevailed; but nothing of a malignant character was apparent. I would here recommend the appointment of a physician for these people, believing this to be indispensable and necessary.

I have reason to think that in a few more years the Delawares will be in a much better situation in the Cherokee country than they were in this State.

The Wyandotts are in an unfortunate condition, but I understand your office has taken steps for relief at an early day. A large portion of the incompetents or Indian class have already left their reserves in Wyandott county, Kansas, and settled with the Senecas, and those remaining are hard pressed to obtain a support.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PRATT.

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 73.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY,
October 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the current year.

On the 12th day of June last an annuity payment was made to the Pottawatomies, at which time a census of the tribe showed their number to be 2,025.

The following statistics of farming will furnish information in relation to the present condition of the Pottawatomies, and of their agricultural operations for the present year:

Number of acres in cultivation..... 2,000

4,000 bushels of wheat raised, worth $1 50 per bushel	$6,000
60,000 bushels of corn raised, worth 66⅔ cents per bushel	40,000
4,000 bushels of oats raised, worth 50 cents per bushel	2,000
8,000 bushels of potatoes raised, worth $1 per bushel	8,000
2,400 horses owned, worth $40 per head	96,000
2,500 cattle owned, worth $22 per head	55,000
1,500 swine owned, worth $3 per head	4,500
Value of furs sold	3,000
Garden vegetables raised	5,000
Agricultural implements owned	14,000
Household goods	15,000
Total	248,500

The crop of corn and potatoes would have been much larger but for a long spell of very dry and hot weather in the latter part of July and the first part of August.

More ground was under the plough this year than in any former year. A good deal of prairie has been broken, upon which no crop was attempted to be raised, but which will be cultivated next year.

Arrangements should be made at an early day for selecting a home in the Indian country, in accordance with the terms of their late treaty, and for the removal to it of all sectionizing Pottawatomies who do not decide to become citizens of the United States. Any considerable delay in making the necessary preparations for removal will prove detrimental alike to those who remove and those who remain.

The delay of the government in carrying out all the agreements entered into with the Indians is a fruitful source of demoralization to them. They lose faith in the government, become unsettled as to their own objects and aims, and look forward only with dread and uncertainty to the future.

The Pottawatomies, a small number of them, seem to have become restive, and to be falling into vicious and dissipated habits, as a result of the state of uncertainty in which they have been kept for the last few years, especially since they have determined to procure for themselves a home in the Indian country.

The prairie band, who hold their diminished reserve in common, are, many of them, beginning to realize that they must soon change their mode of life or look out for another home. They are not generally prepared for a distribution of their lands in severalty among the members of their band, and to become citizens. Being fully conscious of that fact, they desire a separation of their funds from the funds of the sectionizing party, so that they may enjoy among themselves what is their own and still live on as Indians, according to their ancient customs.

It is only necessary to state that they are occupying 11 miles square of a good farming land, with a fair proportion of timber, surrounded by a country as well settled by farmers as any part of Kansas, and in the neighborhood of several small towns or villages, to make it apparent that they are not always at peace with all the world, nor is it probable they ever will be again, until they find a home where there are no whites, or where whites are less aggressive than they are in Kansas.

I have to suggest that an effort should be made at once to treat with the prairie Pottawatomies, to buy out their lands in Kansas and induce them to seek a home elsewhere.

The services of several of the employés have to be dispensed with for

want of funds. Such employés as receive their pay from the "Trust fund, interest due Pottawatomie mills," hold a claim against the fund for a half year's salary. I have, however, retained the services of one physician and a blacksmith.

No written reports have been received from the missionary establishments on the reserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. R. PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 74.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI AGENCY,
Kansas, August 21, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of affairs within the Sac and Fox agency.

On the 28th of April last the census of the Sacs and Foxes was taken, with a view to their semi-annual payment; the following is the result:

Men	234
Women	252
Children	207
Total	693

This shows a decrease of 52 during the year. A portion of this decrease is with other tribes. Some are with the Iowa Foxes, who belong to this nation, and should be compelled to remove to and remain on the reservation which will be given them by the government.

Their farming operations are as follows:

Corn, 8,000 bushels, at 40 cents per bushel	$3,200
Hay, 50 tons, at $4 per ton	200
Potatoes, 100 bushels, at $1 per bushel	100
Ponies, 800, at $30 each	24,000
Cattle, 100, at $20 each	2,000
Swine, 100, at $3 each	300
Total	29,800

They have also raised quite an amount of beans, pumpkins, and squashes, but not in such quantities as last year. They have lost their spring and summer hunt; the hostility of the plain Indians has compelled them to remain on their reserve; the result is they are without meat, and unable to obtain a supply. I think the government should assist them; it would show them the government appreciated their good behavior.

The Sac and Fox mission school is under the charge of Miss Ellen Taverz, and is doing as well as could be expected. The missionary who had charge resigned the last of April; at this time it has 13 pupils; during the intermission caused by the resignation of the missionary a few of the scholars went home and have not yet returned. Should some pro-

vision be made for the school and a good missionary—and I mean by this a man who understands how to teach—and have him permanently established and identified with the nation, the school could be greatly increased. A manual-labor system should be adopted.

The employés at this agency are: physician, blacksmith, gunsmith, interpreter, school teacher, and a man and his wife to board the teacher and children, make, mend, and wash the children's clothing.

The condition of the Chippewa and Christian Indians is an follows:

Number of souls.

Men	22
Women	29
Children	34
Total	85

Their farming operations, from the report of Mr. Romig, are as follows:

Corn, 3,750 bushels, at 40 cents per bushel	$1,500
Oats, 450 bushels, at 30 cents per bushel	135
Potatoes, 90 bushels, at $1 per bushel	90
Hay, 55 tons, at $4 per ton	220
Horses, 50, at $50 each	2,500
Cattle, 70, at $20 each	1,400
Hogs, 130, at $3 each	390
Total	6,235

For further report relative to the Chippewa and Christian Indians, I would respectfully refer to the accompanying report of the missionary, Rev. Mr. Romig. For the sanitary condition of the Sacs and Foxes, I respectfully refer to the accompanying report of the physician.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT WILEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 75.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, September 10, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report:

Soon after my last annual report a treaty was held with the Indians of my agency at Medicine Lodge creek, for the reason that some of those Indians had been, to a certain degree, engaged in hostilities against the whites, having been driven to that course by the mistakes and imprudence of General W. S. Hancock; that treaty was made in good faith by the Indians as well as by the honorable gentlemen who composed the commission. The arduous duties that had been imposed upon the hon-

orable commissioners were well performed, not only to their own satisfaction, but also to the entire satisfaction of the Indians, who were well pleased with the whole proceedings of that peace conference, and perfectly contented with the terms of the treaty, which they then intended to religiously adhere to, and the stipulations of which they would never have violated had it not been for some circumstances which I will endeavor to explain in this communication, which unfortunately has again placed a portion of the Indians of my agency in a position of hostility.

From the date of the treaty made at Medicine Lodge creek the Indians, including the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches, were in perfect friendly relations with the whites up to last June, when, while making a foray into the Kaw Indian country, in the neighborhood of Council Grove, Kansas, for the purpose of fighting their enemies, the Kaws, there were some slight depredations committed by some of the young men of the Cheyennes, the details of which affair the department is conversant with. At that time the annuity goods, including a large amount of arms and ammunition, were en route to my agency, when I became the recipient of an order from yourself not to issue the arms and ammunition, in consequence of their conduct with respect to the whites while making the raid against the Kaws. When the goods arrived I was obliged to state to the Indians what my instructions were in regard to the arms and ammunition. As I have heretofore stated, they appeared very much disappointed, and could not realize that they had deserved such treatment. Subsequently I received permission from the department to issue to them their arms and ammunition, which I accordingly did; but, a short time before the issue was made, a war party had started north from the Cheyenne village on the war path against the Pawnees, and they, not knowing of the issue, and smarting under their supposed wrongs, committed the outrages on the Saline river which has led to the present unfortunate aspect of affairs. The United States troops are now south of the Arkansas river, in hot pursuit of the Cheyennes, the effect of which, I think, will be to plunge other tribes into the difficulty, and finally culminate in a general Indian war.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 76.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,
September 30, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual annual report of this agency. The tribes of Indians included in this agency are the confederated band of Peoria, Piankeshaw, Kaskaskias, and Weas, and the Miami tribes of Indians. In 1834 the Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas, removed to their present location, followed in 1836 by the Kaskaskias, numbering at that time as follows: Peorias, 600; Piankeshaws, 300; Weas, 500; Kaskaskias, 25; total, 1,425. In 1854 the Peoria, Piankeshaw, Kaskaskias, and Wea Indians were confederated, and numbered at that time 259; showing a decrease in 18 years of 1,166, or nearly five-sixths of the whole number. The present year (1868) these same tribes are

divided as follows: Peorias, 50; Piankeshaws, 15; Kaskaskias, 15; Weas, 99; total, 179; showing a decrease in 14 years of 71, or nearly one-third. The Miamies removed to their present homes in this agency in 1846; they numbered then 500; in 1851 they numbered 275, having decreased nearly one-half in five years; in 1854 they numbered 193, or nearly one-third in three years. The present year they number as follows, 15 men, 33 women, 44 children; total, 92; a decrease of over one-half in 14 years. That the decrease has not been as rapid and startling of late years is owing principally to the fact that they have lived more comfortably, have had warmer homes, and drink less whiskey. The unsettled condition of the border for the past eight years in consequence of the rebellion, and the prevalence during the same period of the small-pox and cholera, have had much to do with their decrease during that time. There is yet sufficient in these figures to command attention and to startle the reflecting. Of the 15 men of the Miami tribe at least 12 are white, or nearly so, having just enough of the Indian to get upon the pay-roll, leaving but *three* Indians, who are adults, in that tribe. In the confederated band one-fourth of the whole number are French half-breeds, requiring a little effort of the imagination to make out any trace of the Indian whatever. It is not difficult to perceive from this state of facts that in a few years these once powerful tribes will be extinct. I am inclined to the opinion that their removal to a country by themselves, such as is contemplated in the territory south of Kansas, will have the effect ultimately of regenerating them. Surrounded by white men they show no ambition to equal them in the pursuits of industry. They become discouraged, and, consequently, indolent, if not vicious. In a territory by themselves their energies will be aroused by mutual competition. They will feel that there is a chance to excel, and different tribes will compete for the best farms and most comfortable homes in the territory. At least one-half of the men in the confederated band have already gone south and settled upon the land purchased by them in their late treaty. I understand that they are industrious, and striving one with another to see who shall have the best farms and houses, and that these Indians, who never had an acre under cultivation here, are making themselves good farms there, and thus the first fruits commend the wisdom and confirms the policy of the government toward them. I have found it difficult to make a complete report of statistics on account of inability to ascertain any facts connected with those Indians who have removed south, and, indeed, my whole report has been delayed in consequence of the absence of chiefs and interpreters of both of the tribes. The "ten sections" of the confederated band have been sold, and are now owned by an industrious class of farmers, who are bringing it under complete and successful cultivation. The *Indians* of this band have about 300 acres under cultivation; the half-breeds about 600. The Indians have four frame-houses, and six log-houses; the half-breeds five frame-houses, and one log-house. Of agricultural products the Indians have raised, of wheat, 210 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels; oats, 170 bushels; potatoes, 20 bushels; hay, 90 tons; horses, 90; head of cattle, 50; hogs, 30; wagons, 8, value, $800; carriages, 3, value, $500; farming implements, value, $130; household furniture, value, $400. The half-breeds have raised as follows: wheat, 300 bushels; oats, 650 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels; hay, 100 tons; horses, 40; cattle, 40; hogs, 75; wagons, value, $300; buggies, $300; farming implements, $800; household furniture, $750. In the Miami tribe the *Indians* have 100 acres under cultivation, and the agricultural products are as follows: corn, 1,100 bushels; hay, 50 tons; potatoes, 15 bushels; horses, 42; cattle, 20;

hogs, 12; wagons, $600; buggies, $500; agricultural implements, $160; household furniture, $700; maple sugar, 150 pounds. The half-breeds are as follows: acres under cultivation, 600; corn, 4,000 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; hay, 100 tons; oats, 600 bushels; horses, 60; sheep, 5; hogs, 100; cattle, 70; wagons, $900; buggies, $400; agricultural implements, $600; household furniture, $1,800. Houses—Indians, log-houses, 7; frame-houses, 2; half-breeds, log-houses, 3; frame-houses, 5. The Miami reserve consists of about 23,000 acres, and is mostly occupied by white settlers. The Miamies are anxious to make a treaty with the government and dispose of it. I think that most of the tribe desire to become citizens. They expect to make a treaty with the government this winter, and are anxious to make one which will secure them in their rights, and meet with the approval of the honorable Commissioner and the Senate of the United States. Their school is not now in operation in consequence of a failure, up to the present moment, to get a proper person to take charge of it. I hope to be able to get the right person in a short time. The Miami burying-ground, adjacent to the mission buildings, has been open to the "commons" for a long time; in fact, never was enclosed and protected from hogs and cattle. At the request of the chiefs I have hired a good fence to be built around it, which is in progress of being built as fast as the weather will permit. In their last treaty of 1867, they reserved from the school section four acres to be used as burying-ground, and including their present grounds. In surveying it became necessary to include nearly five acres in consequence of the situation of the graves and the formation of the land, and to make it useful and convenient for the purpose for which it is intended. The blacksmith's shop is in successful operation, and of great benefit to the tribe. And in conclusion, the year that has just closed has been fruitful with the blessings of Providence, and abundant harvest, and a period of general health and prosperity.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. A. COLTON,
Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 77.

KICKAPOO INDIAN AGENCY,
Muscotah, Kansas, September 4, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the affairs of the Kickapoo tribe for the current year.

The tribe numbers 269 individuals—males, 144; females, 125; a decrease of 13 within the past 12 months. This decrease has been owing to the common causes which are constantly wasting away the aboriginal tribes living in close contact with civilization; this tribe being small, there are frequent intermarriages among near relations; the laws of life and health are violated in almost every way. Bacon, coffee, and tobacco are the principal articles of diet; even with very small children scrofulous diseases are very common. The families have but few children, and the most of them die at an early age. Many of this tribe propose to become citizens of the United States under treaty provisions for that object; should they do so, education and the better influences of civilization

must do this work rapidly with the rising generation, or all will speedily disappear from the face of the earth, for intemperance will no doubt soon carry off a large number of the present generation. There is not now much intemperance, because of the legal restraints upon the sale of liquor to Indians, but it is very apparent that if these Indians could buy liquor freely, many would waste their subsistence and their lives through its use in a very short time.

The Kickapoo school is doing something towards a promise that the downward tendency of this tribe may eventually be checked; 21 children belong to the school—13 males and 8 females; the attendance has been fair, and the progress of the children very creditable. Dr. Wm. E. Moore, the present teacher, resides with his family at the school, and the Indian children are enabled daily to observe something of the domestic customs of white people, and to associate and converse with white children. They are rapidly learning to speak the English language and to read and write and compute numbers, &c.

In their farming operations the Kickapoos have been quite as industrious as usual, having planted and cultivated all their fields and broken considerable new ground, but their staple crops are almost a failure, owing to a drought which, during the latter half of the summer, affected the whole of the Kickapoo reservation in common with the counties of Kansas to the westward of it. I present you the following exhibit of the crops, improvements, and present property of the tribe:

Acres cultivated	1,135
New prairie broken this year, acres	153
Number frame-houses of the tribe	3
Number log-houses of the tribe	44
Wheat raised this year, bushels	633
Corn raised this year, bushels	5,900
Potatoes raised this year, bushels	650
Sorghum sirup made this year, gallons	722
Hay cut this year, tons	470
Horses owned	259
Cattle owned	145
Swine owned	644
Sheep owned	80
Goats owned	5
Wagons	43
Ploughs	102
Mowing machines	5

Estimated value of above property $31,489.

The Kickapoos are poor wheat raisers, otherwise they should have had this year several thousand bushels of fall wheat, for the season was a fine one for that cereal which flourishes well in this section. Of the great staple, corn, we estimate the crops to be about one-seventh that of last year, which yielded upwards of 42,000. The potatoe crop will yield this year less than one-fourth that of last year. Of beans they raised last year 320 bushels, this year none. Turnips last year 560 bushels, this year none. Squashes are almost an entire failure. Sorghum but half a crop.

I would say that, added to the drought, a recent visitation of the red-legged locusts has helped to destroy the beans, turnips, &c. This shortness of the crops of the Kickapoos will no doubt necessitate the employment of a portion of the common fund of the tribe in the purchase of food before the next year's crops shall come in.

In stock the Kickapoos have increased since last year, and they have made a fair addition to the area of their ploughed ground.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. G. ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 78.

NEOSHO AGENCY,
September 8, 1868.

SIR: Since my last annual report much has transpired in my agency, and many things have happened to bring a part of my Indians before the public mind.

The Osage Indians have been in a very destitute condition since about the 10th day of last November. While they were on the plains peacefully pursuing their vocations they were attacked by the Arapahoes, two of their women killed, several of their men, and about 300 horses taken from them.

This was the commencement of a war between these tribes, which is still continued.

The Osages were driven from the plains with but little meat and a very meagre supply of robes and furs, which caused them severe suffering during the winter. Had it not been for the timely aid sent them by the government in February, many must have died from starvation.

As this war is still kept up, and as all the plain Indians seem to be allies of the Arapahoes, it is impossible for the Osages to hunt the buffalo with any degree of safety or success. Efforts have been made by the government to put a stop to this Indian war, but without success. If peace is not restored early this fall between these tribes, the government will have to feed the Osages, or starvation will ensue.

THE LATE OSAGE TREATY.

It is not my intention in this report to try to show the justice of a treaty that has been handled by demagogues, designing politicians, and many of the leading journals, whose editors knew as little about it as they did of the designs of their correspondents, as "a great fraud on the poor Indian," but I do say *most emphatically* that, with all the influence of bad and designing men brought to bear on them, since the signing of the treaty, they are very much disappointed that it was not ratified by the Senate, and are still very anxious for its confirmation at the earliest day possible.

SETTLERS ON THE DIMINISHED RESERVATION.

When the late treaty was made there were about 65 families squatted on these lands, with very little improvements. When they came there they knew they were trespassers, and had no right whatever to settle where they did; but they were men who wished to "fight for their rights." They became very much displeased that the government did not give them each at least a quarter section of this best land for the *great hardships* they had endured among those savages, and as a reward for their services in driving the Indians from their homes and the graves of their fathers, and occupying their best lands which they (the settlers) had no shadow of title to. These men have done all they could to prejudice

the minds of the Indians against the treaty, but the Indians are satisfied that they are not their friends. Nearly all of their best lands are now claimed, and men are preparing to winter stock, build houses and mills, and open farms. When the Indians know that their treaty is not ratified and see the white men moving down on them in such numbers it carries great alarm and excitement among them.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE OSAGES.

These Indians are reduced to a starving condition. Their corn, pumpkins, and squashes, were almost an entire failure this year. The hot sun and dry weather, in July, were too severe for these articles, as they are cultivated by these Indians. They have traded all the ponies they can possibly spare, and now the women can be seen trading their blankets, tin pans and brass kettles, for a few quarts of corn meal, miserable, little green pumpkins or melons. Cut off from the buffalo on the west by a superior number of hostile Indians, and hemmed in at the north and east by whites, who would rejoice to see them become extinct by any means, and on the south by Indians who are friendly but look on them with a great deal of suspicion, many of them must die from starvation this winter unless assisted by the government. I hear many complaints of their horse-stealing and taking cattle from droves passing through their country, and in the Cherokee nation, and killing them for beef. I would earnestly recommend that at least $50,000 worth of provisions be furnished the Osage Indians this winter and the money refunded from the first money received under their late treaty.

THE QUAPAWS

are located in the Indian territory, on their reservation near Baxter Springs. where they do most of their trading. Whiskey is kept by nearly every house in town, and whenever they get money or any thing to trade, a large proportion of it is spent for that article, and they soon become intoxicated, and are thrust into prison and fined by the so-called city authorities. I have tried to find out where, or of whom, they get their whiskey, but cannot ascertain from the Indians. They say they get it outside from teamsters and other men. I think white men buy it by the bottle, then take it outside and sell it to the Indians. I trust I will yet be able to find out this matter and bring the offenders to justice.

These Indians are decreasing very rapidly. Many of them died last fall and winter from disease and the effects of ardent spirits. They raised but little corn last year, and nearly all their hay was burned; many of their horses died from starvation, and numbers of the people would have met the same fate had it not been for the government aid. Their crops are almost an entire failure this year. They worked much better last spring than any time before since they returned to their homes. We had their blacksmith make them several good ploughs, and they put in much more corn than they did the previous year. The late rains will revive their pumpkins, squashes, beans, and late potatoes, and we have encouraged the sowing of turnips. There are a great number of cattle grazing on their reservation, and they tax the owners one per cent. per month, (*i. e.*, one average beef for each hundred head per month.) This is furnishing them a large amount of beef; if these cattle are compelled to stay there until cold weather they will have dried beef sufficient to last them through the winter. I would recommend that the money provided for the Quapaws in the late treaty be paid them in such articles as they most need, and at as early a day as possible.

THE MIXED SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

As the treaty of February, 1867, has been ratified the mixed Senecas have nearly all moved down with the Cowskin Senecas. The Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws are moving on and improving the lands purchased of the mixed Senecas and Quapaws. Two or three families of the mixed Senecas prefer staying with the Shawnees; have bought in and been adopted by this tribe. A part of the Ottawas have moved and others are moving on the lands which they bought of the Shawnees. But little farming has been done by all these small bands on account of their unsettled condition. Now, they all seem well satisfied with their treaty, as amended, and will go to work to make themselves permanent homes. The Shawnees have met with a serious loss in the death of their chief and leader, Lewis Davis. They have no man who can fill his place. Their late treaty should be complied with on the part of the government without delay. Their blacksmith is a first-class workman. We had him make each family of the mixed Senecas and Shawnees a good plough, and he made many for the Cowskin Senecas and the Quapaws, for which the other blacksmiths paid him extra in other work and money.

THE COWSKIN SENECAS.

They raised a good crop of corn last year, and will have a much better one this year than their neighbors. They have been more industrious and have had more rain. With the proceeds of their late treaty these people will become a self-sustaining, industrious, and happy people. They are honest, law-abiding, and trustworthy. They suffered more during the late war than the Quapaws and Shawnees, and furnished more soldiers and are recovering much faster from their misfortunes.

Many of the Wyandotts are now living on the strip of land purchased by them from the Senecas, and the rest of the tribe will move this fall. Congress should appropriate money and have all these lands surveyed at as early a day as practicable. The untiring labors of Major Mitchell, and his highly esteemed and accomplished lady, are being felt, seen, and appreciated by all these small bands of Indians. The great pains Mrs. Mitchell takes to teach them to be kind and honest with each other, to be industrious and pay their just debts to their white neighbors, and to observe the married relations, is having its desired effect. No missionary could do more for these people than this lady is doing. None are permitted to idle away their time around the agency, and none come on business and go away hungry. Hers is truly a work of love for which she can never be compensated in this world.

I do think if every man in Congress could fully understand the sufferings of these people during the rebellion, and how much they need it, they would not hesitate one moment to appropriate the small amount named in the amendments of their late treaty. I would most respectfully call the special attention of the Indian department and Congress to the accompanying letter signed by the chief, and delegates of the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws, and ask for it a full and fair consideration. I call the attention of the department to accompanying report from John Schoenmakers, the superintendent of the Osage manual-labor school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.

Hon. THO. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 79.

CATHOLIC MISSION,
Neosho County, Kansas, September 9, 1868.

SIR: I have just returned from an excursion among a few Indian tribes. After you and Agent Mitchel, on the 24th of August, had finished a brief council in the Quapaw nation, I started thence to the Shawnee nation, where I passed a pleasant night at the agency of our friend Major Mitchel. The following night I stopped with Spyrer, Seneca chief; I also visited some Wyandotts. I must own that my heart grieved when I saw the children of these little tribes grow up in ignorance; I would have willingly consented to take some of these children into our Osage school, but being aware that I am sinking annually $1,000 on the education of Osage and Quapaw pupils, I could only promise them that I would report their desire. Next I passed into the Cherokee nation; here I found that education was duly valued, for I met with many intelligent and industrious gentlemen who look with anxiety for the time that schools shall be re-established among them. For the present many would gladly send their children to the Osage schools, if means to educate them could be provided. On my return I saw the Peoria Indians; they are delighted with their new beautiful home of fertile soil and good wood lands; having no schools they trust that the government will make immediate provisions which will enable them to send their children for the time being to the Osage manual-labor school. While yet living at their old home in Miami county, they sent their children to St. Mary's mission in the Pottawatomie nation. Two Miami children are educated in our school, it being understood that this little Indian tribe had a right by treaty to send children to any school which parents might select, upon reasonable terms. However, the case being doubtful, I would not receive any more, but promised to report their desire. I have written three letters to higher officers explaining mine and their position, but have received no satisfactory answer. There are at present only 25 Osage and 10 Quapaw boys, and also 36 Osage and one Quapaw girl in our Osage manual-labor school; some are well advanced in writing, composition, reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography and Christian doctrine; all speak English. In the year 1860 we numbered 136 boys and 100 girls at our schools; we could then educate, board and clothe them at $7,300 per annum, but since the late war all articles of sale have been doubled in price; moreover we are obliged to pay county and State taxes; all of which render it impossible to support the mission at the old rate. No less than $10 per month for each child will enable us to educate, clothe and board a large number of Indian children.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN SCHOENMAKERS,
Superintendent of O. M. L. School.

Major G. C. SNOW, *Indian Agent.*

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 80.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Creek Agency, C. N., November 16, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with the usages of this department and existing regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report

of the condition of the tribes connected with this superintendency. I regret that a pressure of official duties requiring my presence at other points has prevented an earlier report, more in conformity to the instructions on that subject issued from your office.

In obedience to orders, and agreeable to an arrangement between ourselves, I relieved Colonel James Wortham, late superintendent, on the 16th day of August last, and so soon thereafter as the books and papers of the office could be arranged, entered on the active discharge of my duties. Various circumstances operated to prevent my going to Little Rock, Arkansas, to receive the funds belonging to this office until the latter part of September.

At the time of my relieving Colonel Wortham, I found the office of the superintendent located at the Creek council-house, near Deep Fork, a point 45 miles west of Fort Gibson, five miles removed from any settlement where supplies could be obtained, and 35 miles from a post office, unpleasantly situated on an open prairie, and with an entire absence of water fit for drinking. As soon as possible I removed to the Creek agency, which point had previously received the sanction of the department, and there, being unable to procure a habitable house, "I pitched my tent" in very truth, having obtained through the courtesy of Colonel Rockwell, chief quartermaster of this district, two hospital tents at Fort Gibson. In these this branch of the government service was conducted under many disadvantages until other arrangements could be made. In this connection I would respectfully renew the suggestion of my predecessor in his official correspondence that a reasonable appropriation be made by Congress for the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the superintendency.

On the 7th day of September I received information of the appointment of Colonel Samuel S. Smoot, of Washington city, as special agent of the department for the purpose of paying certain claims to the loyal Choctaws and Chickasaws, and directions for me to accompany him and witness such payments. I accordingly returned to my office (being en route to Little Rock) to await the arrival of Colonel Smoot at Fort Gibson, where, according to instructions, I was to meet him on the 9th instant, at which time I visited that point, but the special agent had not arrived, having, as I afterwards learned, been detained by high water. Upon the arrival of Colonel Smoot, during the next week, we proceeded to the payment of certain of the Chickasaw claimants, who had assembled at this point; after which we proceeded to a point in the Choctaw country and completed the payment so far as claimants were present.

In obedience to instructions from your office, I left my office on the 5th day of November for the Seminole agency to disburse the sum of $50,000 to loyal Seminole claimants for losses incurred during the rebellion. A more detailed report of my action has been sent you heretofore.

Notwithstanding the limited period I have been in office I have been able to visit most of the tribes at their agencies, and make a personal examination of, and inquiry as to their condition and wants. It affords pleasure to note the general return to agricultural and other industrial pursuits of the greater number in all tribes; of the general good feeling which prevails between the parties hitherto hostile, notwithstanding secret efforts which have been made to kindle anew the animosities existing a few years since; of the reopening of schools and the general good attendance and the interest manifested by the pupils; of the awakened interest in the various tribes on subjects of internal improvements, and the progressive spirit of very many of the leading men in all the nations.

There is an element of discord in most of these tribes, which sooner or

later must be removed if we desire the best results from our efforts at civilizing and elevating these people. I refer to the freedmen, who, it is true, have been by several of the tribes adopted as citizens, but there is a feeling that this provision in the various treaties of 1866 was forced upon them; and there is a growing lack of sympathy between these people and a very general feeling that both would be better off if separated. The anomalous condition, too, of some of these people should excite the attention of the department and Congress. I would call attention to that portion of the annual report of Major William B. Davis, agent of the Cherokees, which refers to this matter. A liberable compliance on his part with the terms of the Cherokee treaty will compel him to as brutally separate families as was ever done under the system of slavery. And the same thing, to a certain extent, is true in the Creek nation under similar treaty provisions; while in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation a still worse condition of affairs exists. I had the honor to call the attention of the department to the condition of this latter class in a letter on that subject, dated September 26, in which I recommended the removal of these people to a reservation, as provided by treaty, and suggested that efforts be made to locate all people of this class together. Owing to the fact that Congress had made no appropriation for that object, the department was unable to move in the matter. I would again respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be early called to this subject, and that efforts be made during the coming winter to make with the Cherokees and Creeks, in their supplemental treaties now pending, such arrangements for lands and pro rata of funds for these people as will enable the department to colonize them under such circumstances and regulations as may be found expedient and wise. Having conversed freely with these people, both Indians and freedmen, on this subject, I am satisfied that both parties would be benefited by such an arrangement.

The organization of the grand council provided for by the various treaties of 1866 is looked forward to by the people of these tribes with great interest, and it was hoped that the same might be consummated during the coming winter, and great disappointment is felt at its indefinite postponement. I can scarcely find words to express the earnest desire of the people of these nations for its early organization. I never before witnessed such manifestations of impatience by any people at delays in the introduction of what might be called an innovation.

There is one amendment much desired by them, concerning the length of the session provided for, and I am requested by the leading men to urge the propriety of extending the limit of time during which such council shall continue from 30 to 60 days.

In order to accommodate the numerous delegations and furnish such conveniences as are required by such a public body, provision must be made for suitable buildings, and I would respectfully urge the propriety and importance of Congress making a suitable appropriation for the erection of such buildings.

It is earnestly desired that the attention of Congress may be called to this matter during the coming winter session, and such legislation had as many be needed to speedily set in motion a movement so fraught with good for these people.

The existing treaties provide for the organization by the United States of such courts within the Territory as may to Congress seem expedient; and in view of the great inconvenience to persons in this Territory in attending the United States court now held at Van Buren, in the State of Arkansas, it is the desire of these people, and I would respectfully make the recommendation, that provision be made for a court whose sessions shall be held at the territorial seat of government.

I would respectfully call the attention of the department to the necessity of regulating by law the location of the office of the superintendency. Heretofore it has been fixed at points outside of the Territory, and far removed from the immediate field of the superintendent's labors.

A superintendent should be so located that he can supervise matters at the various agencies, and be easily accessible to the agents and also to the members of the various tribes who frequently desire to consult with him upon matters relating to their welfare.

I would earnestly urge this matter upon the department and the attention of Congress, and would recommend that the superintendent be required by law to keep his office and reside at the capital of the Territory.

The Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, all have now in operation a form of government similar to that in use in the various States of the Union.

They have each a written constitution and laws, both civil and criminal; their legislative bodies are two houses, bearing the relation of senate and house of representatives.

They have each their governor, who is the chief executive of the nation, and a judiciary regularly organized, with inferior and superior or supreme courts.

In view of a decision recently made, as I understand, by the United States district court sitting in the State of Arkansas, some legislation seems to be necessary, under section 20 of the intercourse act of 1834, regarding the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians. This court has, as I learn, in a recent case, decided that no punishment can be inflicted upon an Indian who "shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian;" that such persons are liable only under the clause in relation to the introduction of liquor, &c.

I have not seen this decision, but such is its bearing as reported to me by numerous parties. As an effect of it, whenever and wherever Indians can succeed in having liquor smuggled into the Territory, they sell and otherwise dispose of it, feeling that for them there is no law on this subject. It is hoped the department will call the attention of Congress to this matter, in order that such amendments may be made to the existing law as will effectually prevent this traffic. Much interest is manifested by the people of this Territory in the progress of the war now being prosecuted against the unfriendly or wild Indians of the plains; and so far as I have been able to see, the sympathy of the masses is with the government, and in favor of peace and order.

During the past summer my attention was called to a former practice of the government of negotiating with these wild tribes through the agency of the civilized or friendly Indians. Great success attended all such efforts, and peace was maintained with less expense than could be secured by any other course. War should be avoided if possible; and an exterminating war is but an outgrowth of a bloody imagination, which cannot nor ought to be made a reality. It is cheaper and vastly more humane to feed than to fight these plains Indians, and the government should exhaust all peaceful means before resorting to arms.

It is believed by most intelligent men conversant with Indian character, that these wild Indians would have more regard for a compact entered into by them with the civilized tribes, than for any treaty made with the government at the bayonet's point.

While hoping for the best results from the military surveillance now placed over the wild tribes, I cannot but regard it as a mistaken policy of the government, the evil effects of which will be experienced by the

army and the Indians alike. It is unfortunately true, that social demoralization exists in the immediate neighborhood of military posts; and the extent of that demoralization is measured only by the civilization, intelligence, and religious sentiment prevailing in that community.

Place an ignorant barbarous or semi-barbarous people in immediate contact with an army, and in addition give the army an almost unlimited power over such people, and the imagination can scarcely conceive the horrors of the social evil which would soon prevail in such community. Our sense of justice, the promptings of humanity, the social virtue, and religious sentiment of the nation should all alike protest against the government becoming a party to such an iniquity.

The cost to the nation of maintaining a large army such as would be required to carry out a policy of military government for the Indian tribes, while of minor importance, is still worthy of consideration. That it would be vastly more expensive than the present system I think none will deny who have any knowledge of Indian character, and are conversant with the cost of military establishments and the expense of an Indian war; for that war, and not peace, would result from such a policy, who that is acquainted with the habits and feelings of the Indians can for a moment doubt?

Believing that a return to the former practice of the government will best accomplish the ends desired, I would respectfully recommend the organization of a commission composed of delegates from the various civilized tribes in this Territory, together with such agents of the department as may seem expedient, authorized to treat with the wild Indians, and agree upon a basis of settlement of all their claims, and to arrange terms of peace.

The attention of the department is respectfully called to that portion of the annual report of Major George A. Reynolds on the subject of per capita payments. I have given this subject my attention, and can but concur in the recommendation there made.

We can civilize these people only by making them self-supporting, and our success in the effort to civilize will be in proportion to our success in arousing them to efforts of self-support. Let the money now paid per capita be judiciously invested in seeds, stock, farming implements, &c., and the improved farms, increased quantity of land brought under cultivation, enlarged and better class of dwelling-houses, and a people happy in their own labor, will be results which under the present system we can scarcely hope for.

The reports from the various tribes show that the labors of the missionaries have not been in vain. Faithfully have they sown the seed, and the Giver of all good hath heard their prayers, and given an increase. Christianity and civilization go hand in hand, and the only hope for the complete civilization of these nations lies in their becoming christianized. Whatever of encouragement or assistance it was in my power to give I have given, and shall continue to extend to those noble-hearted men and women who have left home and friends for the purpose of preaching the "glad tidings" to these people.

Returning thanks to a "beneficent Providence" for the progress of the last year, and beseeching His aid for that incoming, let us earnestly hope for a full realization of all our efforts looking toward the civilization and enlightenment of these people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 81.

OFFICE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS.

Since my last annual report the condition of the Indians in this agency has not materially changed. Their country is gradually recovering from the desolating effects of the rebellion; the stock of cattle, horses, and hogs is fast recruiting, and in a few years at farthest the people will be placed in their old-time prosperous condition.

The schools among these Indians, which have for a number of years been under their own management, were almost entirely destroyed by the war, are once more in a prosperous condition, and are as largely attended as the generality of public schools in the most enlightened States.

These nations have adopted a system of public neighborhood schools, which so far has been attended with good success; the intention of these schools is to prepare the children in a primary course of instruction to fit them for a collegiate education in the various seminaries in the States, where are sent annually large numbers of the youth of both sexes under charge of a superintendent of education.

The liberal system of education adopted by these people consumes much more money than is appropriated by the general government for educational purposes, and the cause of education here will suffer unless the government hastily comes to their relief, by paying their just claims, which for so many years have been delayed in settlement. The payment of their claims will enable the nations to make an educational fund, the interest of which will educate all their youth, thus enabling the rising generation to take their place in the future greatness of this country.

I trust the department will look closely to the interests of the Choctaw and Chickasaw youth, and urge the government to a speedy settlement of these claims. The sectionizing of their lands has been endorsed by the Chickasaws, and is fast gaining favor among the Choctaws, the principal men of whom advocate asking the government to survey their lands, and to set apart a sufficient amount, to be held severally by each member of the nation, suitable to sustain them by agriculture.

This has evidently been the policy of the government for years, and I am pleased to be able to inform the department that, in my opinion, the masses of the Indians belonging to this agency endorse these views, and it can be safely predicted that these people will exert a powerful and controlling influence in the new Territory to be organized in the Indian country under treaty stipulation.

As much has been written in regard to this beautiful land, and as the department is presumed to be posted in the matter, I will not attempt to describe it; but be this country as sterile as the rock-bound coast of New England, or as fertile and beautiful as Eden, the government should guard well the interests of its legal owners, and assure its possessors that our government is strong, just, and magnanimous, and that their rights will be protected.

There have been no agency buildings here since the war, although I have made repeated efforts to obtain some authority to build or purchase suitable houses for the use of the agency.

I would earnestly request that an appropriation be asked for to meet this demand, not only for the comfort of the agent, but for the benefit it would be to the Indians, by erecting among them nice tasteful buildings, which would be an ornament to the country and a credit to the govern-

ment. Such buildings as would answer the purpose have been estimated for, and the designs, plans, &c., are in the hands of the department, and could be built for a moderate sum.

There is a matter of the greatest importance which I now wish to lay before the department, one affecting the freedmen of this agency. What is to be done with them? The close of the rebellion left 3,000 freedmen in this agency. The treaty of 1866 provided for their adoption by the Choctaws and Chickasws, for which said Choctaws and Chickasaws were to receive the sum of $300,000. In the event of the Indians failing to adopt the freedmen within two years from the ratification of said treaty, the government agreed to remove said freedmen and use the said sum of $300,000 for their use and benefit. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have failed to adopt the freedmen, and the freedmen have twice petitioned the government to remove them to some public lands, where they can have homes of their own and found a prosperous colony.

These freedmen are by far the most intelligent and self-reliant of any of their race that have come under my observation, and were they to have a fair chance in life, would solve the problem of their capacity for self-government. They have been waiting patiently the action of the government in their behalf, and have at last become uneasy and dissatisfied. They say, "You, as our agent, told us the government would take care of us and give us homes if the Indians did not adopt us. We have waited for months, and your promise is unfulfilled. The Indians tell us the government will give them the money, and compel us to live among them; if this be so, tell us."

It seems to me that, in justice to these people, the department should act with promptness in carrying out the treaty stipulations affecting them, and should remove them during the pleasant weather, to enable them to plant a crop next spring, thus making them self-sustaining.

The unsettled condition of these freedmen has caused more or less trouble, in which quite a number of them have been killed, and in my judgment nothing but prompt action on the part of the government will prevent more serious difficulties and complications.

The government has plenty of land west of the Seminole reservation which could be set apart as homes for the freedmen, and which would be perfectly satisfactory to them. I earnestly hope the department will speedily take action in this matter, in order to allay the excited feelings among the people.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN W. CHOLLAR,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 82.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY,
October 1, 1868.

SIR: In conformity with the established usage of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of the Indians of this agency. My predecessor having died in July, 1867, no official report of Cherokee affairs was made to the department for last year. If the former agent had any record of the transactions of this agency, I have not been able to obtain them, and upon entering on the discharge of my duties was left without any precedent, and without any laws or general instructions in regard to my duties; con-

sequently my decisions have been based upon my conceptions of justic ' except when some provisions of the treaty of 1866 related to the case under consideration. I am happy to be able to state that, so far as I have been able to learn, my action has given general satisfaction, and that the Cherokees, as a people, are always satisfied with justice and willing to comply with their treaty obligations. The unhappy differences existing between them at the close of the rebellion was, in a great measure, settled by the provisions of the treaty of 1866, and the so-called southern Cherokees availed themselves of the opportunity of making their friendship and alliance complete by uniting with a portion of the so-called loyal Cherokees in their national election of 1867, so that at present the Cherokees may be regarded as one people, all working harmoniously for the advancement and prosperity of their tribe. They are building up their wasted fortunes, and rapidly repairing the desolations of the late war.

Being blest with an agreeable climate and productive soil, their farmers have produced an abundance to supply the wants of the inhabitants in the way of grain and vegetables, and a surplus that they have disposed of at remunerative prices. Horses, cattle, and hogs are raised, and get fat without feeding; of the two former they have a tolerable fair supply, and plenty of hogs to supply the demand for pork and bacon.

Their educational institutions have not attained to that degree of eminence which characterized them before the war; their male and female seminaries not having yet been put in operation for want of funds.

The Cherokees have a well regulated system of common schools. They have 32 common schools, each of which is kept in operation two sessions of five months per annum, all under the direction of a national superintendent, and three local directors to each school. I had hoped to be able to obtain the report of the national superintendent of public instruction, so as to be able to lay a minute detail of the operations of the national school system before the department, which I am of the opinion would have been highly flattering; but, up to this time, pressing official duties have prevented the superintendent from furnishing the desired report. Should the same be furnished in time it will be forwarded with this report. The Cherokees are well advanced in civilization and refinement; they have a number of citizens who would compare favorably with the politicians, statesmen, jurists, and divines of some of the States of the Union.

The freedmen (who are made citizens of the Cherokee nation by the ninth article of the treaty of 1866) as a class are generally peaceable and well disposed, and with their advantages of climate and soil will soon present the appearance of a thriving, industrious community. By the provision of the ninth article of the treaty of 1866 the freedmen, in order to obtain the advantages guaranteed to them, must return within six months. Under that provision parents, in some cases, returned, while their children, who were not large enough to travel alone, and who had been sold and separated from their parents, did not get back within the time provided for their return.

In some cases such children were, under the provision of the statutes of the State where they were living at the close of the war, bound out until they should arrive at maturity, and were not allowed to return; others of mature age did not know of the limits embraced in the treaty, or did not have the means of getting here, that now desire to take up their residence in the nation. The treaty makes it my duty to remove all such persons as intruders. In discharging my duty, according to the terms of the treaty, I would have to separate husband and wife, parents and children, or deprive those properly residing here of their rights of citizenship in the nation. I have heretofore brought this matter to the

attention of the superintendent of Indian affairs for this superintendency, in order to ascertain what action would be deemed proper by the department in this matter. I hope this question may be adjusted in a satisfactory manner by the pending treaty between the United States and the Cherokees.

The prospects of the missionary societies in this nation are quite favorable. I have not been able to obtain reports from any of the missionary societies except the Methodist, which is herewith transmitted, and will show the condition of that church in the nation. The Baptists are the most numerous of any of the religious denominations among the Cherokees. They have several native preachers, and it is quite probable that one-fourth of the adults of the nation belong to their communion.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions have had their missionaries stationed here for a considerable number of years, and have several communicants. The Moravians also have missionaries among the Cherokees, and that church has several members. The foregoing are the principal denominations among the Cherokees, and to their efforts may be attributed the advanced and enlightened state of the Cherokees when compared with other tribes.

The financial affairs of the nation are of the greatest importance. Upon this alike depend the success and prosperity of schools, the due administration of justice, the faithful enforcements of the laws, and the progress of public improvements. The success of the merchant, mechanic, professional man, and farmer, all depends upon the promptness with which the national obligations are met. If the pending treaty is ratified the financial pressure which is at present experienced will be relieved at once. If it is rejected, next they want the investments for the neutral land sale placed in such condition that the accruing annuities from said investments can be obtained at the earliest practicable moment.

They want the Delaware fund, which is to be transferred to the Cherokee fund, so arranged (if not already done) that the accruing and accrued interest may be paid with their other annuities. These funds would be sufficient to liquidate all their outstanding liabilities and leave a surplus in the treasury; the salaries of officers would then be promptly paid, and men of ability be induced to fill the important positions in the nation, and duly and promptly administer the laws; their high schools might be put in operation; the warrants on the treasury would be at par; industry and enterprise properly rewarded, and life and energy diffused throughout every department of business; national improvements already commenced might be pushed to completion, and business relieved from that general stagnation into which it is bound to relapse, unless the finances are placed in such condition as will enable the treasurer promptly to pay off the outstanding and accruing obligations of the treasury.

The past season has been one of unusual good health, no serious epidemic having passed over the country.

The blessings of peace have rested upon us, and genuine friendship and kindness have been manifested by all parties. The labor of the farmer has been rewarded with abundant harvests. For these blessings we feel thankful to an Almighty Providence who presides over the destinies of men and nations.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs
Southern Superintendency, Creek Agency, C. N.

No. 83.

VAN BUREN, ARKANSAS,
September 16, 1865.

DEAR SIR: According to your request I send you a short account of our missionary labors among the Cherokee people. Two years ago we commenced receiving and reorganizing our circuits, which may be presented as follows, viz:

Cherokee district, Y. Ewing, P. E. Tahliquah; and Fort Gibson, W. A. Duncan, preacher in charge. Grand River, D. B. Cumming and E. Butler; Salisaw, Isaac Sanders; Canadian, Walker Carey. Two of this number are white men; the others are natives.

We are now organizing another circuit. When completed we shall be able to occupy nearly every neighborhood in the nation. The present year has been one of great prosperity. Park Hill, Tahliquah, Miller's Falls, and several other places have been favored with revivals of religion, and some 300 have been added to our communion.*

The writer has travelled extensively through the Indian country during the last two years; has found the people kind and friendly and extending the utmost hospitality. Everywhere our meetings are well supported. Taking everything into consideration, we think our Cherokee brethren are on the rising ground.

Yours, truly,

JOHN HARNELL,
Superintendent of Indian Mission M. E. C. South.

Major WM. B. DAVIS,
United States Agent for the Cherokee Nation.

No. 84.

CREEK AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
October 12, 1868.

SIR: I hereby submit my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs within this agency.

Since my last report the Creeks have adopted a new form of government which is now in successful operation. They have also published in Muskogee and English a portion of their laws, and it is intended to place a copy of this paper in the hands of every officer. This insures a more just division of punishment for offences, as hitherto judgment has been given by each chief according to his own discretion. The law now limits the punishment for each offence.

The government now provides for one principal and one second chief, who are the executives of the nation; the second chief, however, acts only in the absence or sickness of the superior. The legislative bodies are a house of warriors and a house of kings, corresponding to our State houses, representative and senate. They each elect their own presiding officer. The judiciary is placed on a much better basis than heretofore. I am sorry to remark that the inauguration of this government was not without considerable trouble in the nation. One party under the lead of Ok-tars-sars-har jo, numbering with additions at this time probably nearly one-half the people, refuse to come into the councils of the nation.

* We now number about 700 members in the Cherokee nation.

They claim that wrong was done them in the payment of certain funds made in December, 1867, urging that it had been agreed to the satisfaction of both parties that this money should be equally divided between the two parties, northern and southern, and be by each distributed at their own discretion for the payment of their national debts. This was not done, and the inauguration of the new government necessarily involving much prejudice among the less progressive, added many others to the discontented. I have tried every means in my power to bring about a reconciliation between the two parties, but as yet I am unsuccessful. I am in hopes, however, that the annual council now in session will make some move that will induce the discontented to return to the national councils.

In February of this year two delegations from this nation visited Washington on business connected with these people. Colonel D. W. McIntosh, Colonel Timothy Barnett, treasurer of the nation, and Captain James M. C. Smith, were employed by the claimants interested in the Creek orphan fund of 1832 to secure their rights under the treaty of March 24, 1832. They succeeded in securing the payment of a considerable amount with the responsibility of which I am now charged.

To this claim I called the attention of the department, in my annual report of last year. There yet remains a considerable amount invested in State stocks which have greatly depreciated in value. The claimants urge that this fund was placed under the charge of the United States government for safe-keeping, to be invested under the direction of the President; and they accordingly look to the government for the original amount with the accruing interest in full. The justice of this seems to me evident; and I would urge you to call the favorable attention of the department to this matter, and to urge before Congress the necessity of providing by appropriation for the just settlement of this claim.

Mr. Geo. W. Steadam and Sanford Perryman, composing the second delegation, were engaged in making a treaty, supplemental to that of 1866. No action was, however, reached before Congress. The delegation are now submitting a report to the council in session. It is probable that a new delegation, including these two gentlemen, will be sent to Washington this winter to complete the negotiations. The missions of Tallahassee and of North Fork are, I believe, in successful operation. I have not yet received a report from their superintendents, and am consequently unable to report fully concerning them. Indeed, having but recently arrived from Washington, where I was detained by important official duties, I am unable to bring my report as completely to date as I would wish.

The crops do not compare favorably with those of last year, when every barn was filled with fine corn. The drought prevailed with considerable severity over the country, but in some localities good crops have been gathered. The nation needs mills. The people feel the necessity of them, but no one appears enterprising or courageous enough to take upon himself the venture of supplying the demand.

Considerable danger was for a time threatened to our western settlements, from the ravages of the wild Indians of the plains. The chief of this nation, Colonel Samuel Checota, requested me to call the attention of the government to the exigency, and to request that a commission composed of delegates from each of the civilized tribes residing in this territory might be appointed with authority and means to treat with their wild neighbors at the west, and secure the peace so earnestly to be desired. This course was pursued by our government with remarkable success before the war, and as no meeting has been had for so many years, it is

not wonderful that the wild Indians should forget their truce. Our government insures by treaty to each and every one of the civilized tribes of this territory "protection from invasion by whites or hostile Indians."

Indians respect treaty stipulations between themselves when they discard their pledges to the whites. It appears to me that to employ such a commission would be money well spent, and would lessen the expenses of the military in this direction. Without interfering with the peace commission of Congress, I would ask the attention of the department to this matter. My agency remains upon the Arkansas river ten miles directly west of Fort Gibson. I have, however, selected for the future agency a point about 35 miles southwest of this place, at or near the geographical centre of the nation. The council-house is there located, and the position is central to all the civilized nations of this territory. I trust that the agency buildings, for which appropriations were made in 1866, may soon be commenced and speedily completed.

As soon as school and other reports are received they will be enclosed to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. W. DUNN,
United States Indian Agent for Creeks.

Hon. L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Creek Agency, I. T.

No. 85.

WE-WO-KA, SEMINOLE AGENCY,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: With this my fourth annual report, I have the honor to submit the following, relative to the condition of the Seminole tribe of Indians, under my charge. Since the date of my last report, a survey of the Creek and Seminole country has been made, by an efficient and competent surveyor, and the boundary lines of the new Seminole reservation have been established. The Indians have nearly all made selections of land, and have begun in good earnest in making themselves new homes. The surveys seem to give general satisfaction to the people of the Creek and Seminole tribes; and with the question of the boundary line settled, will commence the new era of permanent improvements.

During the past year four schools have been established for the benefit of the Seminole Indians' children. Rev. J. Ross Ramsey, the missionary at this agency, has been placed in charge of the several district schools. Under his efficient management the children have made very satisfactory progress, considering the short time they have attended the schools. Great care has been taken to teach them to speak and read the English language. The report of Mr. Ramsey herewith is respectfully submitted. I have just completed a census of the tribe, for the purpose of making their annual payment. Last year there were on the pay roll 2,236 persons, while this year there are only 1,950 returned. This report shows a remakable falling off, which can only be accounted for by a destiny that has doomed the Indian race to rapid and certain extinction. Considerably more land has been planted this season than during the last year. The drouth has seriously affected the late corn; but enough has been raised for the wants of the people until another crop can be matured. These people are rapidly surrounding themselves

with large herds of cattle and hogs. The country is admirably adapted to the raising of stock, and the Seminoles have used every possible exertion to purchase and raise cattle, horses and hogs.

In my last annual report I urged upon the department the propriety of discontinuing payments of annuities in money. I am every day strengthened in the views I then expressed. Nothing has such a demoralizing influence upon the Indians as the payment of money per capita to Indians. It has a tendency to make them lazy and dishonest; besides, the small amount they receive does them no good whatever.

In making this, probably my last annual report, I desire to say of the Seminoles, that during the time they have been under my charge they always have been industrious, sober and orderly. There is a large portion of them that are consistent, conscientious Christians.

I believe a majority of them are earnestly desirous and capable of a high degree of civilization. They should be encouraged to labor, and become competent farmers, because labor brings an increase of comforts to themselves. They cannot be removed again. They must be prepared to meet and cope with, at no distant day, the coming tide of American civilization that is hovering on their borders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. REYNOLDS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. L. NEWTON ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 86.

MISSION HILL, SEMINOLE NATION,
August 31, 1868.

SIR: The annual report of public schools in the Seminole nation, for the year ending September 30, 1868, is respectfully submitted. During the year four public schools have been in operation. School No. 1 was taught by Miss Mary M. Lilley, a term of seven months. This was emphatically a school of new beginners, but few knowing even the alphabet, and none speaking English. But through the untiring assiduity and tact of the teacher, very many of the pupils made astonishingly rapid progress, both in learning to read and in speaking English. This school averaged 35 pupils during the year. School No. 2 was taught by Rev. J. R. Ramsey; it averaged 30 pupils; the length of school term was six months. It was also a school of new beginners; nearly all commenced with the alphabet, but some of these could read well in Wilson's second reader before school closed. Such eagerness to obtain an education as they manifested is seldom seen. Although very destitute of clothing, and the winter very severe, they would not miss a day from school, many of them coming through the snow on bare feet. School No. 3 was taught by Mrs. H. C. Shook, a term of three months, with an average of 25 pupils. Progress good, considering the shortness of the term and the number in attendance; it was taught near the old Seminole agency, and the people were too much scattered for many children to attend school, and many of them were leaving for their new homes, in the present Seminole country. School No. 4 was taught by Charles Anderson; it averaged 27 pupils, who for the most part made commendable progress; term of teaching in this school was six months. Thus, with encouraging success, the first year of schooling among the

Seminoles since the war has closed, and now, that they have settled in their new homes, and their comfortable school-houses being built, we fondly anticipate, under a beneficent Providence, still better things during the coming year.

Very truly, yours,

J. R. RAMSEY,
Superintendent of Public Instruction for Seminole Nation.

Major G. A. REYNOLDS,
United States Agency for Seminoles.

No. 87.

WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
October 1, 1868.

SIR: Since my last annual report the Indians attached to this agency have all been removed from their temporary home on the Arkansas river to their old home on the Washita, in the vicinity of old Fort Cobb, where it was confidently expected they would be permitted to settle by themselves, open up their fields, build their villages, and live in peace the remainder of their days.

The Shawnees refused to settle near the Wichitas or other wild Indians for fear of losing their stock; they located in the old Seminole country, and took possession of their abandoned houses and fields. Their selection has proved a good one, as they not only retained the stock given them by the government but have added quite a number by trade and purchase. I feel sorry that I cannot say the same of other tribes. In April last an ample supply of agricultural implements, including breaking, turning, and shovel ploughs, cultivators, hoes, plough harness, seeds, and mowing machine, &c., were furnished by the department and distributed among the different tribes.

The work of building fences and putting in crops commenced with commendable energy and zeal on the part of the Shawnees and Delawares, they using the ploughs with very little assistance and instruction; the Wichitas and some of the other tribes refusing to make any effort in that direction, saying they could not think of making a squaw of themselves by working. The women and children, however, managed to plant and cultivate an amount of ground beyond my expectation.

According to instructions, arrangements were made for the building of temporary agency, commissary, and blacksmith's shop, and in early June had completed, and in occupancy, the commissary building for storing supplies, and the blacksmith's shop, which was used for agency building until the completion of the building intended for agency purposes, which was then in progress. It was very unfortunate for these people that the former agent of the Kiowas and Comanches located in the immediate vicinity of their village, bringing into their midst between 4,000 and 5,000 of the very worst of the plains Indians, some having never before seen an agency. Their conduct was insolent and humiliating to the last degree, helping themselves to everything that pleased their fancy without paying the least attention to protests against it. Dr. Palmer, the physician of the district, and who made his home at the agency, had become a special object of hatred, to such an extent that threats were made that they would kill him. At first no attention was paid to them, but receiving information from one of their own tribe that

they intended to burn the agency and kill the doctor, it was deemed prudent to move at once. The night after the building was burned with its contents, being unable to move all the property. The agency was temporarily located some 15 miles east, near the Chickasaw line, in the hope that they would soon leave. They remained long enough to almost ruin the entire crop of corn and beans planted by the Wichitas. Complaints were made daily that the fences were broken down and herds of ponies turned into their fields. To these people this loss is almost irreparable; and for them to witness acts of lawlessness like these go unpunished caused indifference and a degree of recklessness on their part that was plainly visible. With the assistance of teams and laborers the women have built nearly 100 houses. The neglect of the government to make a treaty with them or to indicate what will be done with them in the future has a bad influence, preventing them from making exertions to help themselves. As it is the policy of the government to locate other tribes in this vicinity, I recommend that a treaty be made with them and affiliate them with some tribe further advanced in civilization. It is to be hoped that the Shawnee treaty, now awaiting confirmation by the Senate, will be acted upon at an early day, to give these people an opportunity to select their new home in time to plant a crop the coming season.

Permit me to earnestly urge that their supply of winter clothing be forwarded at an early day, most of the women and children being nearly naked. In what manner they are to subsist this winter is a mystery, the Indian department having no funds applicable.

I am anxiously awaiting the arrival at Fort Arbuckle of General W. B. Hazen to impress upon his mind the necessity of including them in the order issued by General Sherman, relative to feeding wild Indians, and thereby prevent an untold amount of suffering the coming winter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY SHANKLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel S. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Southern Superintendency, Creek Agency, C. N.

No. 88.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in obedience to instructions dated December 24, 1867, from Colonel James Wortham, superintendent Indian affairs, southern superintendency, for the information of your committee.

Having been in the Indian territory for nearly three months previous to the date of my orders, and over three months subsequently among the Wichitas, Shawnees, Caddoes, Comanches, and others known as the "reserve Indians," now living on the "leased district," so called, of the Indian territory south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, my means of acquiring correct information in connection with the history, present condition, and wants of those fragmentary bands have been ample.

The Wichitas were once a very numerous and warlike people, inhabiting the Wichita mountains from time immemorial, where remains of their ancient villages and fortifications are yet plainly to be traced. They claim to have held dominion over a very large extent of country, from

the junction of the Wichita (now called Washita) with Red river, and extending westward to a line running due south from the head-waters of the Canadian to Red river; said line, according to the best geographical authority, namely, Melish's map, attached to and made part of the treaty of 1819, between Spain and the United States, corresponds very nearly with the 103d meridian of west longitude, the present eastern line of New Mexico.

It will be then seen that the country claimed by this tribe of Indians, by original and continued occupancy under the Spanish, Mexican, and United States governments, embraces a large portion of the country ceded by the United States to the Choctaws. Under the compromise with Texas, a part now known as the "Pan Handle of Texas" was transferred to that State, and under the treaty of 1855, between the United States and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, a part was ceded to the Chickasaws; the remainder, covering the leased district between 98 and 100 degrees west longitude, by that treaty was reserved to the United States for the settlement of the Wichitas and other bands of Indians. The Wichitas were found in 1834 occupying their village on Cache creek, in the Wichita mountains, by Colonel Dodge, "the first officer of the United States known to have visited them." Subsequently to that time they removed and built a village near the head of Rush creek, a tributary of the Wichita or Washita, where they lived for many years in peace and comparative comfort, raising abundant corn and vegetables, plentifully supplied with buffalo meat, and deriving a profitable trade by the exchange of bows and arrows (manufactured from Bois de Arc) with the Comanches, for mules, horses, and buffalo robes.

In the year 1858, the United States sent out a party to survey and mark the 98th meridian of west longitude, which is now the western limit of the Chickasaw nation, greatly to the surprise of the Wichitas, who assembled and demanded of the Indian agent, who accompanied the surveying party, an explanation; claiming that their country extended eastward to the Wichita, and southward to the junction of that river with Red river, and westward to New Mexico. Upon explanation that their Great Father, the President of the United States, intended to provide for and subsist them, and secure to them a permanent home, with reasonable indemnity for such portion of their country as he needed, they cheerfully acquiesced in the proposed survey, and sent their young men as guides, scouts, and guards for the party.

The survey of the 98th meridian disclosed the fact that the Wichita village, on Rush creek, was about six miles east of that line, being within the jurisdiction of the Chickasaws.

Some weeks afterwards a party of Comanches made a descent upon the Chickasaw settlement near Fort Arbuckle, and carried off many horses. The Chickasaws, headed by their agent, pursued, but failed to overtake the party. The United States officer at Fort Arbuckle soon afterwards prevailed on the Wichitas to go out beyond the Antelope hills, to the range of the Comanches, and endeavor to bring in the lost property, and arrange for a peaceful council at the Wichita village, about 60 miles west of Arbuckle. They went out and succeeded in persuading Buffalo Hump, a noted Comanche chief, and his band, about 600, to come in, with the promise on his part to restore the lost property to the council. Unfortunately Major Earl Van Dorn, then in command of six companies of United States cavalry at Camp Radyminke on Otter creek, west of the Wichita mountains, was not advised of the proposed friendly meeting. His scouts discovered the Comanche trail. Major Van Dorn followed, and by forced march of a day and night, came unexpectedly

upon the Comanche camp near the Wichita village, charged upon it just at daybreak and killed a large number, and dispersed the remainder, capturing their horses, camp equipage, and all their worldly goods, consisting of buffalo robes, meat, cooking utensils, &c. The Comanches naturally believed that they had been entrapped, and swore vengeance on the Wichitas, who, in consequence, abandoned their village, never to return, and sought refuge and protection near Fort Arbuckle. Since that time they have been wanderers, except for a few years previous to the late rebellion, while located near Fort Cobb.

At the breaking out of the rebellion they were again compelled to abandon their homes, and, true to the United States government, followed the troops under Major, now General Emory, to Kansas. Decimated by disease and hardship, they have been recently returned to their location near Fort Cobb, wholly destitute of everything except the scant supplies furnished by the United States. Dispirited and despairing of ever regaining their beautiful homes in the Wichita mountains, where the bones of their ancestry have reposed for ages, and obtaining compensation for their losses or reward for their loyalty, they appear unwilling to improve their homes unless first assured to them under solemn treaty stipulations, accompanied by reasonable indemnity for the magnificent domain of which they have been dispossessed, and which, without consultation with them, and without regard to their prior territorial rights, has been again and again ceded by the United States to other parties.

Justice should be done to these people, who have proved in bygone years their industry, thrift, and devotion to the United States.

The Shawnees are a small band who lived, before the war, on the Canadian, an offshoot from their tribe in Kansas. They too were loyal and true to the government of the United States during the late war, and ought to be cared for.

The Caddoes were originally from Lower Red river; Caddo parish, Louisiana, was called after them. They were also located in the "leased district" before the war. Some of them adhered to the United States and others to the so-called Confederate States. The same remark applies to the Comanches of the "reserve."

All these Indians are destitute and need the fostering care of the government.

There are in this district numerous other fragmentary bands, such as the Kechies, Wacoes, Ionies, Tonkaways and others, all of whom require the protection and aid of the general government.

The country on the Wichita, and in and about the Wichita mountains, as well as along the Canadian, is beautiful and of great fertility, capable of maintaining a large population. The removal of the more civilized tribes of Kansas to the "leased district" would tend to civilize the Comanches, Kiowas and other Indians of the plains, and aid greatly in familiarizing them with the habits, customs and arts of the more advanced brethren of the Indian race. I would suggest, in this connection, the propriety of interposing the civilized Indians of Kansas between the frontier of Texas and the Chickasaw nation, and the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches and other Indians of the plains. The eastern portion of the "leased district" is better adapted to the agricultural pursuits, and the western to hunting and stock raising, and the presence of civilized Indians near the settlement would afford protection against the lawless, and insure confidence among the frontier settlers in Texas and the Chickasaw nation, and save the necessity and expense of a big item of supporting military posts along the 98th meridian west longitude, and up Red river for hundreds of miles.

The climate at the Wichita mountains is delightful, and the surrounding country well watered and unsurpassed for salubrity.

The principal streams are Mud creek, Blanc creek, Copper creek and Cache creek, east of the mountains. Several branches of Cache flow out of them, and one main branch of it at the southwestern slope. Otter creek, at the extreme western slope, Salt Fork, Elm Fork and North Fork of Red river, Gypsum creek, Sweetwater, Suydam creek, Big and Little Washita, and Walnut creek, Canadian river on the north and Red river on the south, all of which afford good lands and most of them good water. Buffalo, deer, antelope, bear, turkeys, grouse, quails and other small game are plenty. The country abounds in mineral wealth, too, and is covered with most luxuriant grasses, (the musquite and buffalo grass,) upon which stock keep in good condition, even in the winter months. In the Wichita mountains, which are more properly peaks, surrounded by rich valleys, there are many eligible situations for Indian agencies and military posts. The most remarkable feature of the country between the 99th and 100th degree of west longitude is a belt of gypsum extending from Red river to the Canadian, nearly 50 miles in width, which, whenever transportation is provided, will afford an inexhaustible supply of that useful article.

In conclusion, I would suggest that a topographical and geographical survey of this interesting country should be made, and I doubt not will repay by developing vast agricultural and mineral resources.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. GARRET,
Special Commissioner.

Hon. J. B. HENDERSON,
Chairman Committee Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 89.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
September 25, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annnual report on the condition of the several Indians tribes embraced in this agency, and to make such suggestions as occur to me for their improvement.

MENOMONEES.

The Menomonees were originally sole occupants of the country comprising the reservation upon which the several tribes are located, attached to this agency previous to 1822. When the New York Indians entered into treaty stipulations with them, they were living like all roving tribes, their villages widely separated, and their hunting grounds embracing about one-third the whole area of the present State of Wisconsin.

They had made no treaties with the government, except the convention of peace and friendship immediately following the termination of the war of 1812.

There were no military posts or government agencies to wean them from their allegiance to their ancient customs and habits of life until the solitary establishment at Green Bay gave them assurance of the overruling care and kindness which should thenceforth be extended to them

by the United States. They were, however, from their earliest history, known to be the friend of the white man, and never hesitated to join their fortunes to those of the French, English, or American residents among them, whichever nationality held the ascendency. Of mild and gentle dispositions, and their females possessing more than ordinary beauty and gentleness of temper, they became gradually interwoven with the early French and English families, so that at the present period there are few individuals among them not in some degree connected with their white neighbors.

The first effort to change their primitive condition as a tribe was made about 35 years ago, under the auspices of the Catholic church, by their missionary, Father Vanden-Broeck. Many of them were converted to the faith, and the number has been gradually increasing, until about half the tribe now call themselves Christians, the remainder still retaining their primitive customs and mode of life. At the same time, under the stipulations of the treaty of 1832, mills were erected and farmers employed to instruct them in the cultivation of their fields.

They were furnished with comfortable dwellings and agricultural implements, to wean them from a roving life and to teach them to economize, labor, and supply themselves with necessaries by tilling the soil.

They have also since had school teachers for their children, who have no doubt labored assiduously to imbue their minds with a thirst for knowledge.

In addition to these advantages thus extended to the tribe by the munificence of the government, the New York Indians have built up settlements in their neighborhood and exhibited to them the results of civilization and industry among themselves.

The Menomonees have therefore enjoyed the benefits of example during the whole period in which the usual agencies have been employed in the work of their instruction in the acts of civilized life.

In the meantime, though the progress made by them is extremly slow, we must reflect that they were taken from the depths of barbarism and superstition, and that all their most cherished customs and habits of thought must be met and overcome.

They have few farms of any extent, owing principally to the character of the country in which they are located, some of the best farmers having left the reservation on that account and secured themselves homes in more desirable portions of the State.

There is little doubt that with proper attention and encouragement they will advance as rapidly as any other tribe in becoming transformed to an industrious and civilized people.

The statistics herewith returned show the extent of their farming operations for the past year, which under the vigilant care and aid of an excellent farmer is far more than the average return they have heretofore received.

Their schools have been well attended, but for reasons elsewhere given in this report do not produce those permanent advantages which should be realized from them.

There are very few among them who can read, write, and speak the English language, with any degree of correctness.

In view of the present condition of this tribe, a radical change should, in my estimation, be made in the mode of educating them and of treating them after they shall have acquired an education.

1st. Their schools should be conducted upon the manual labor plan.

According to the present mode of giving instruction the pupils from 6 to 12 years of age live with their relatives and attend school for stated

hours during the day. When out of school they are brought into intimate association of those entirely destitute of instruction, and their time is either devoted to idle amusement or occupied in the performance of such light labor as may be required of them at their homes.

Their attention is entirely withdrawn from their books, and they lose much of the lessons given them during their hours of study.

Their evenings, instead of being occupied in reviewing the work of the day, or preparing for the recitation of the morrow, are spent in trivial employments, well calculated to make them forget what has been taught them. In a manual-labor school, on the contrary, their whole time would be devoted to avocations which would perfect them in the different branches of home industry and bring them up to become intelligent and useful members of society.

They would also be withdrawn entirely from associations which induce the formation of idle and vicious habits, and would give them an elevated tone of thought and manner, and insure their admission to the better class of society.

The mind of the Indian does not differ from that of the white man, and is equally well calculated for improvement.

Give him the same sources of knowledge and let his habits be formed and his daily instruction and training be the same, and at maturity his plans of life would be as well laid and his success as certain.

But as long as he is recognized and treated as belonging to a distinct and inferior race, and allowed to cling to his tribal associations, schools will have but temporary success, and when he ceases to attend them he relapses into the primitive manners and customs of his tribe.

2. The annuities should be applied exclusively to sustain their schools and the purchase of food, clothing, cattle, farming utensils, and such other useful and necessary articles as might be required for their comfort.

The payment of annuities in money is believed to be a fruitful source of evil to all Indians.

There is around every tribe a class of men who leave no device untried to share with them whatever they receive from the government. They acquire influence with them by forming connection by marriage and by pandering to their vicious habits and, the penalty always falls to the lot of the poor Indian.

The majority of all savages or half-civilized tribes have no just conception of value, because the amount received by them is not the reward of labor, nor do they understand properly the equivalent which may have been given for it. It is, therefore, to them the same as a gratuity, which they are ready to part with for any trifling gratification which may be offered them.

The strength of the Indian to resist temptation is too feeble to guard him from improvident expenditure of money thus easily acquired.

3. Whenever any individual of the tribe was sufficiently educated to commence life for himself, he should be supplied with a necessary outfit, and should have an allotment of land secured to him and his descendants, inalienable except with the approbation of the government. In this manner one after another would become weaned from his tribal relations, and feel and know that he was independent of tribal authority.

One great hindrance in the effort to make useful members of society of persons of Indian descent, is the community of property recognized among them, and the control over both property and persons of their chiefs or headmen.

The office of chief is a position of authority created for the care and protection of the interests of the tribe. It is seldom conferred in refer-

ence to the intelligence and ability of the individual to transact business, and in consequence the chief is as liable to become the dupe of designing white men as any other member of the tribe.

Lands, money, or other property, the common stock, and which should fall rightfully to all equally, are liable to be diverted to some purpose of no benefit, and contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the tribe. When this proves to be the case, and individuals are divested of their rights, the chiefs themselves find their ignorance imposed upon, they in common with the whole body of them become discontented, but are without remedy. The sooner, therefore, that individuals of the tribe can be permitted to withdraw their interest from the common lot, and to become independent of such contingencies, the sooner they will feel their individuality, and learn to think and act for themselves, and assimilate themselves to the manners, customs, and pursuits of civilized life.

During the past 30 years this tribe has dwindled from 3,500 to 1,500 souls, owing principally to intemperance and to the want of care and prudence in their domestic arrangements.

Should these radical changes be adopted in the manner of their education, treatment, and the provision made for their comfortable settlement upon their own lands, it is believed their demoralization and constant decrease will be arrested, and in a few years they would become intelligent and useful members of society.

ONEIDAS.

In reference to the Oneidas, I can but repeat the very favorable report made a year ago, and the recommendation of a higher grade of schools than they have heretofore enjoyed.

Ever since the advent among them of Father Miter, in the latter part of the 17th century, they have had the advantage of missionary instruction, generally under the superintendence of the English church.

They have profited largely by the labors thus bestowed upon them; so that at the present period about one-third of the whole tribe are attached to the Episcopal or Methodist churches, each of which have a pastor residing in their settlement.

This fact furnishes sufficient proof that they have been as attentive to religious teaching as any community of equal extent, and that the patient devotedness of their missionaries in time past has been crowned with signal success.

It is much to be regretted, however, that while steadily advancing as a tribe in intelligence and exemplary conduct, many of them should be still the slaves of intemperance, and that while they boast of their high degree of Christian civilization and enlightened manners, they should afford so many examples of gross disregard of the common decencies of both.

But this degradation is confined to the smaller portion of the tribe, and is to be attributed solely to their near proximity to the white settlements, in which it is impossible to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors. My immediate predecessor made strenuous efforts to stop this traffic, but without success; and, indeed, so long as the example and encouragement is furnished by the vicious and intemperate of our own race it will be difficult to wean them from it.

The sale of the valuable timber growing on their reserve furnishes abundant facilities of gratifying profligate habits among them, and this resource I have been unable to cut off, though urged to do so by the more considerate and worthy members of the tribe.

Their lands are held as common property, and having no law to restrain them, each individual assumes the right, in opposition to the expressed wishes of a majority and the advice of their agent, to appropriate the fine timber growing upon it to his own private use, or to cut and dispose of it in market.

Although the reservation embraces about 65,000 acres of land, less than 5,000 are in cultivation.

The possession of this large tract isof no practical benefit to them, and it is much to be regretted that they decline the recommendation of the department, to part with a portion of their reserve and convert the proceeds into a school fund for the common good of the tribe.

Surely this large quantity of land is more than sufficient for their use for all time to come, and it would be far better for them to be located permanently where they now are, to have the farms allotted to each of moderate size, and to have the surplus disposed of and brought under cultivation by intelligent and enterprising settlers.

They should also have the jurisdiction of the State courts in criminal cases extended over them, to correct the commission of wrongs among themselves, of which they continually make complaint, and for which they now have no redress.

The statistics herewith returned exhibit their farming operations during the year, and the reports of their teachers the condition of their schools.

Of the whole number between the ages of 8 and 18 less than one-half are able to attend school, their settlements being about 10 miles in extent; they therefore need an additional number of schools for the accommodation of such as are too far distant to attend where they are now kept.

STOCKBRIDGES.

The Stockbridges are known as the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe in their treaties with the government, though of the latter there is but a single family left among them. Less than one-half the tribe, numbering over 400 souls, reside upon their reservation in Shawana county, the remainder of them being scattered over the State.

It is indeed melancholy to witness the condition of these people, nearly all of whom are educated and well versed in the practice of good husbandry. They have successively owned, at different periods of their history, some of the choicest portions of the eastern States. The lands they once occupied are now worth untold millions, and a tithe of the interest on their present value would enable them to secure good farms and surround themselves with the comforts and conveniences of life. The authorities of those States from which they emigrated owe it to the cause of humanity to raise these Indians by liberal endowment to comparative independence.

The government of the United States has ever treated them with great liberality until, by an ill-advised movement, they were brought to their present location.

The sterile character of the land, the rigor of the climate, and their inability to engage in any pursuit which would enable them to subsist, has compelled many of them to abandon their homes and seek employment elsewhere; such as remain require constant supplies of provisions to keep their families from want. It is therefore important that some measures be adopted for their relief, and that they be once more placed in a position where, with proper industry, they may become contented and prosperous. They should be furnished a tract of good farming land,

their farms held in severalty but inalienable, except with the consent of the government, and in a few years they would be fitted for and assume all the duties and privileges of citizenship, and thenceforth become extinct as an independent tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. MARTIN, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 90.

ONEIDA RESERVATION,
August 26, 1868.

SIR: The M. E. mission school came under my supervision May 4, 1868, and was opened as soon as practicable thereafter.

The whole number of days taught was 65; number of scholars in attendance 71, of whom 35 were boys and 36 girls. The average number was 40; studies pursued were reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, and geography. The scholars were fond of their books, and made rapid improvements in their studies, and also in learning to speak and understand the English language. The school has never been so large as now.

The school-house is altogether too small, being only 16 by 20. Some parts of the time we were obliged to keep from 15 to 20 of the children out of doors. We very much need a new school-house, and are hoping and expecting the department will aid us in erecting one that shall be large enough to accommodate all who may attend.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. HOWEL, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

No. 91.

ANNUAL REPORT.

P. E. ONEIDA MISSION SCHOOL, ONEIDA, WISCONSIN,
September 26, 1868.

HONORABLE SIR: This school has been in session 223 days; it consists of a male and female department with one female assistant teacher. The studies pursued have been those of the common English branches. The total number of scholars is 157, 81 girls, and 76 boys. The daily average is, girls 21, boys 25; total daily average 46.

The school is in a flourishing condition in all respects.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. GOODENOUGH, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 92.

KESHENA, *September* 17, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your office, I submit the following report of the primary school at this place and under my care.

The number of pupils registered since my last report is 41, Christians and pagans; boys, 20; girls, 21; average attendance, 20. I am sorry to say that the children are not permitted to remain long enough in school. They are taken away just as their minds are capable of comprehending more advanced studies. The large children, both boys and girls, are withdrawn to labor at home, and leave us with the little ones and new ones. But I have the consolation to say that they generally give satisfaction, by their compliance with the school regulations, and by their perseverance in learning the English language, which I must say, and no doubt you are aware of, is a great and tedious task to themselves and teacher. However, they embrace very cheerfully the opportunity offered them to improve themselves, and this willingness furnishes the happiest evidence that God is blessing our labors among these poor people. The books used in school are the same as last year.

Very respectfully,

ROSALIE DOUSMAN, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 93.

KESHENA, *September* 17, 1868.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to present the following as my annual report of the school in my care:

The school during the year has been well sustained; the general attendance has been good; the advancement of the pupils in their respective studies is commendable, as well as their deportment. The general disposition is mild and pleasant, consequently very agreeable to teach and govern. Several of my most advanced scholars have settled in life during the past year, and thus far are doing well. The total number of scholars registered during the year is 67, of which 40 are boys and 27 girls; 50 are Christians and 17 pagans.

The average attendance per day is 32.

The branches taught are orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. Books in use in the school are the same as in my last report.

Respectfully,

KATE DOUSMAN, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 94.

KESHENA, *September* 17, 1868.

SIR: I take pleasure in complying with your request and present to you my annual report.

The object of the industrial school is to teach its scholars to make clothing and impress upon their minds a love for industry, which is so essential to the comforts of life. I have spared no pains to advance its views and to direct the minds of my pupils to this important branch of

their education. The number of articles made in the school will acquaint you with the industry of its scholars, viz: 344 pieces in all; for boys 190 articles, for girls 154.

Very respectfully,

JANE DOUSMAN.

Hon. M. L. MARTIN, *Indian Agent.*

No. 95.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
September 22, 1868.

SIR: Respecting the Stockbridge and Munsee school near Keshena, I have the honor to report that it is in as prosperous condition as it has ever been since the removal of this tribe to their present home.

The whole number of scholars upon our registry is 33; the greatest number in attendance at any one time has been 28. Our average attendance is 25.

Both parents and children have to a great degree become awakened to the privileges they enjoy, and both seem to be determined to improve them, the former by preparing and urging the children to attend, the latter by a lively display of an eagerness to be early and punctual.

Extra efforts will be made to swell our list of greatest number in attendance to 40, as there are that number in town who are old enough to come out to school.

Besides the instruction in the day school, the children and many of the adult portion of the tribe are convened every Sabbath, where portions of the Scriptures committed to memory during the week are repeated and explained by the teachers and superintendent.

Those attending the day schools range from A B C to Sanders's Fifth Reader; those in the geography use Cornell's, primary and intermediate.

Those in Ray's larger arithmetic class from the simplest rules in addition to some of the first parts of fractions.

Those in Thompson's Mental Arithmetic are among the four first rules of figures.

Our school exercises are reading, writing, ciphering, and spelling, in all of which the scholars have made and are making rapid progress, promising if they thus continue to rise higher in intelligence than the generation before them.

Respectfully, yours,

JEREMIAH SLINGLERLAND, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. S. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

MICHIGAN AGENCY.

No. 96.

OFFICE MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, September 17, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit to you for your consideration my fourth annual report of the number and present condition of the Indians within this agency.

There are now within this agency, according to the latest census taken

for the purpose of distributing annuities to them, the following named Indians, viz:

Ottawas and Chippewas	5,252
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black river	1,555
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,060
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	232
Pottawatomies of Huron	50
Total	8,149

Of these Indians 1,703 are men, 2,117 are women, and 4,329 are children, and as to sexes, 3,888 are males, 4,261 are females, and nearly all of them have to a less or greater extent adopted the costumes, habits, and customs of the whites.

The number of schools now in operation among them is 12, (three others having been discontinued during the year,) each school being supplied with one teacher, and from whose reports it appears that the whole number of scholars taught by them during the year commencing July 1, 1867, and ending the 30th of June last, was boys 334; 253 girls; in all 587. From these reports, as well as from my own observations made among them, I have reason to believe that some progress is still being made in the education of their children, but it is slow, and by no means what it ought to be, the principal difficulty being with the Indians themselves in not sending more of their children to school, as well as the irregular attendance of those they do send.

Until quite recently, they have had six smithshops in operation among them, with a blacksmith and an assistant to each, four of which have been discontinued on account of the expiration of the treaty provisions from which their support was derived, leaving only two now in operation, one among the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river, and one among the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

The Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river also have a grist and saw-mill which is run by a superintendent and a sawyer (the latter an Indian) for their benefit, and which has heretofore been of great benefit to them in aiding them in establishing themselves in their new homes on their reservation, but on account of its being now in a failing condition, and the proceeds of it not being sufficient to meet its running expenses, I recommend that it be sold and the proceeds of the sale be applied to their benefit in such manner as the President may in his judgment deem best.

The rights and privileges of the last-named Indians secured to them by the treaties of August 2, 1855, and of October 18, 1864, to select and occupy lands on the reservation set apart for that purpose in Isabella county in this State, are now receiving the attention of this office and of the Indians themselves, and selections are being made under your instructions issued the 9th of April, 1867.

This office having heretofore and on several occasions felt it to be its duty to call the attention of the department to the land and other matters of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and of the Ottawas and Chippewas within this agency, and the department having in its letter of the 18th of June last stated that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some other suitable person, would visit the agency some time during the present summer with a view to ascertain and settle such business as the Indians may wish to have attended to, nothing is deemed necessary to be said upon that subject other than respectfully to refer it to my last annual

report for the views and recommendations of this office touching the matters therein referred to.

The following exhibit of the farming operations and other pursuits of the Indians within this agency, for the year now last past, is taken from the accompanying agricultural report, and to which I beg leave to refer you.

No. of acres of land cultivated	10,651
No. of bushels of wheat raised, 499, value	$12,312
No. of bushels corn raised, 40,026, value	39,630
No. of bushels potatoes raised, 95,384, value	77,628
No. of bushels turnips raised, 3,103, value	1,740
No. of bushels of rice gathered, 2,001, value	4,002
No. of tons of hay cut, 1,652, value	22,963
No. of horses owned, 1,117, value	64,854
No. of cattle owned, 659, value	26,258
No. of swine owned, 2,379, value	14,431
No. of sheep owned, 12, value	30
No. of pounds of sugar made, 382,778, value	46,082
No. of barrels of fish sold, 5,253, value	40,678
Value of furs sold	44,484
No. of bushels oats raised, 4,620, value	2,322
No. of feet of lumber sawed, 357,500	
Wealth in individual property	479,415

The services of five interpreters and a messenger have heretofore been required for the transaction of business with and among the Indians within this agency; two of the former died not long since, leaving a vacancy to be filled.

With a view to lessen the expenses of the agency, it is now my purpose to dispense with the services of some of these employés, or to reduce their salaries, which I am inclined to think can be done in justice to them and yet maintain the efficiency of this branch of the public service.

As will be seen by the accompanying educational report, the missionary work inaugurated by the various religious societies of the country, with a view to their civilization and christianization, is still carried on among the Indians of this agency, and with more or less success.

About the usual number of deaths have occurred among the Indians under my charge during the year now last past. With these exceptions, I believe general good health has prevailed among them, and I am happy to be able to say that they continue loyal to the government, and are well disposed towards their white neighbors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD M. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY FOR CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

No. 97.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Chippewa Agency, *November* 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report. The assassination of the well-known chief Hole-in-the-day and the pun-

der of his house and stables, in June last, by a small band of lawless Pillagers, is no common event. Taking advantage of the excitement and bad feeling engendered thereby, a few whites and half-breeds, reckless of consequences, sought to make trouble between the government employés and the Indians. A small detachment of soldiers promptly sent to Leech lake, and kept there during the summer effectually defeated this attempt, and secured quiet and a sense of safety to the families of the employés at that place; with the exception of this occurrence, nothing unusual has disturbed the peaceful relations of the government with these Indians.

Immediately after the murder was committed I applied to the United States district attorney to ascertain if there could be found some legal way to punish the guilty parties thereof; but his assurance that there is a federal statute expressly prohibiting any governmental interference in affairs of this kind deterred me from any action to this end.

In the cultivation of the soil I may claim that some progress has been made among all the bands under my charge. About one-half of the Chippewas of the Mississippi have been moved to their new homes at Oak Point and White Earth lake. At the former place they have 80 acres cleared and broken, on which they have raised a good crop of corn and potatoes. There have been erected here five good houses for the chiefs, a stable, a shop, and house for the blacksmith.

At White Earth lake there have been cleared and broken 250 acres, 100 of which was planted on the sod with corn, potatoes, and turnips, yielding moderate returns for the labor expended. The buildings erected at this place are a steam saw-mill, to which a grist-mill will soon be attached, a carpenter's shop, a shop and house for the blacksmith, houses for the farmer and interpreter, a root-house, and 20 houses for Indians, exclusive of stables and outhouses. The mill is capable of sawing 10,000 feet of lumber per day; a plentiful supply of pine is found within a few miles, which may easily be floated to the place of manufacture. Two hundred thousand feet have been sawed and used for the purposes indicated above during the past fall.

Many of those Indians who have removed to this reservation in advance of their obligation to do so, are making an earnest effort to live like the better class of whites. With a soil unsurpassed in fertility, timber in abundance for all useful purposes, and the liberal appropriations of the government to aid them therein, a hope of real, if slow, progress may well be indulged. Never has the opportunity for weaning them from the habits and instincts of a savage life appeared so favorable as the present, and if I express much confidence that beneficent results will follow the operations at White Earth, it is because the means employed to secure them are most suitable.

The Mille Lac bands of Mississippi Indians manifest a strong desire to remain on their old reservation at Mille Lac. Should they be gratified in this respect but little can be done for them by way of aid in cultivating the soil. The great extent of territory over which the Chippewas of this agency are scattered, the difficulty of access to the summer homes of each little community, have always been a fatal obstacle to success in agriculture. The gathering of these people on reservations chiefly adapted to farming, and the establishing of laws over them, constitute, it seems to me, the first step towards civilization.

It is to be regretted that while by their late treaty the Mississippi Indians have made themselves amenable to civil law for offences committed against each other, there is no redress, through this source, of wrongs done them by members of other bands.

The Pillagers at Leech lake with those at Cass and Winnebagoshish

lakes are enlarging their gardens from year to year. Their crops the past season are above the average, but their chief reliance for subsistence, game, fish, and wild rice have partially failed them, the former two becoming scarcer with each succeeding year. The generally barren soil of their reservation does not afford much encouragement to extend their operations beyond garden culture. Necessity may yet force them into a pursuit that is now exceedingly distasteful. Protection from the idle and vicious is the great want here as at other points. The Red Lake Indians have made a commendable degree of advancement in agriculture. A narrow belt of exceedingly fertile land extends around the southern and eastern sides of that lake, affording facilities for raising corn, potatoes, and turnips, which they have well improved. While other bands have at times been threatened with famine, these have always appeared to have enough. Their crops the past season were equal to the average.

A water-power mill for sawing and grinding is in process of erection to make good the place of the steam mill rendered useless by the explosion of its boilers.

The Pembina bands on and in the vicinity of Red river are in a destitute condition in consequence of the destruction of their crops by the grasshoppers. The buffalo upon which they rely in part for subsistence have disappeared from their region also. Much suffering is apprehended the coming winter.

A year ago a school was set in operation at Leech lake, under the charge of the Rev. S. G. Wright, a missionary of 20 years among these Indians. For the manner of conducting this school, which has continued to the present time, and the results thereof, I refer you to the report of the superintendent and teacher. The money expended for this purpose has, so far as I can judge, been productive of good. For the sanitary condition of the Chippewas in this agency, the amount of their lands under cultivation, crops, &c., I refer you to accompanying documents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. BASSETT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

No. 98.

OFFICE OF THE AGENCY FOR NEW YORK INDIANS,
Buffalo, September 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report relative to the Indians of the State of New York which are embraced within this agency. The last census shows that they number something over 4,000; they still hold large tracts of land in the western part of the State, upon which they reside. Much of this territory is yet forest covered with timber which is more or less valuable, while a portion has been cleared, fenced, and otherwise improved, so that here and there may be found good farms with buildings that compare favorably with those in the surrounding country. But there are not as many such farms as should be; the well-directed labor of the able-bodied among them would soon change the whole appearance of their valuable reserves, and convert their waste and idle lands into well-managed homesteads. But we have no reason to despair, for they are progressing as fast as we have any right to expect,

taking all things into consideration, and are very far removed from the wild and untutored savage; they are gradually yielding to surrounding civilization, and the time is not far distant when they must, from force of circumstances, become a part of the people, merged in the community which surrounds them, exercising the same privileges, and be governed by the same laws. The Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras have dwindled away until few of each band are left. The only aid they receive through this agency is their annual proportion of the annuity goods. I am told that they receive allowances from the State of New York, by virtue of existing State treaty stipulations; also, in common with the Senecas, a fund for the support of their schools. The Senecas number 3,070, of which 1,494 are on the Cattaraugus, 917 on the Alleghany, and 605 on the Tonawanda reservations. Total number of "heads of families and individuals without families," 808. These reservations contain 59,149 acres of land, to wit: Cattaraugus 21,680, Alleghany 30,469, and Tonawanda 7,000 acres. The Cattaraugus and Tonawanda reservations contain 28,680 acres, the most of which are very fine farming lands; these two reservations, the Cattaraugus and Tonawanda, would give about 35½ acres of land to each "head of families and individuals without families," which, I believe, is as much territory as these people can use to advantage for agricultural purposes, and that is all their lands are any longer valuable to them for, because the days of fishing and hunting, as a means of support, are past, and the sooner they understand that they must look to their agricultural resources for a living the better it will be for them and those that are to follow after them.

What then might be done with the Alleghany reserve? Why not authorize its sale at a fair and reasonable value, the proceeds of such sale to be held by the United States as a "trust fund," and the interest paid over annually, not as the present "trust fund interest" is paid, but in some manner provide that it shall go into permanent improvements on their remaining reservations, so distributed as to be as much for their individual benefit as may be consistent with their tribal relations. How that could best be done would be a subject for future consideration.

A new council house has been built on the Tonawanda reservation since my last report, which was very much needed; without it no comfortable place could be provided to meet the band for annuity payment, or to transact any other business. The Thomas orphan asylum, on the Cattaraugus reservation, has been much improved, and is an institution in every way worthy of more adequate support than it has ever yet received. They are undoubtedly laboring under great pecuniary embarrassment, and I think have always lacked for means to carry out to the full extent their labor of love.

The annuity goods were received and distributed among the several bands pursuant to instructions. No complaint has ever been made to me as to the kind or quality of the goods. The annuity moneys have also been received, and paid over to the heads of families, and individuals without families, and vouchers taken for the same. The Indians claim that they should be paid in gold and silver, and ask the agent to present this as a claim to the Indian department, and ask that the government resume specie payment at its earliest convenience. A part of this money undoubtedly is judiciously expended, for a portion of the people are intelligent and industrious, but far too great a proportion goes to pay debts previously contracted, and how well they have received the worth of their money I am not prepared to judge; but presume about as near as irresponsible parties could be expected to obtain, and getting goods on credit.

If this fund or a part of it could be expended in training the rising

generation to habits of industry and economy, it would result in a permanent benefit, as, for instance, such discipline as they receive at the Thomas orphan asylum, which has been before referred to, which you are probably aware has a farm attached, and on which the boys are put to work, and educated in practical farm labor. They are sadly in need of this kind of training, and it is no fault of theirs that they are no better qualified to make a proper use of the means placed in their hands by the government, for they act from what knowledge and capacity they have; nevertheless, it is too true that many of them are little better off with the annuity which they receive than they would be without it, for they barely subsist as it is, and could do no less if they received nothing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 99.

THOMAS ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE INDIAN CHILDREN,
October 1, 1868.

SIR: The trustees of Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children respectfully beg leave to report to you, and through you to the Indian Department at Washington, the condition of the asylum for the year ending the 30th of September, 1868.

The number of children reported in the institution at the close of last year was 79, of whom one was at that time dismissed, leaving to commence the current year 78, of whom 77 remained through the year.

There were received during the year 22, making the total number 100, of whom 57 are boys, and 43 are girls.

There were two deaths, leaving the number remaining at the close of the year 98, of whom 55 are boys, and 43 are girls. The average of the whole year is $87\frac{30}{366}$.

The financial statistics are as follows, viz:

Receipts from all sources	$6,343 21
Of which from the State of New York for the support of children	$4,042 30
Share of general appropriation to incorporated asylums	249 48
Making a total of State aid of	4,291 78
United States Indian appropriation of 1867	1,000 00
From the friends in New York and Baltimore	400 00
Annuities of Indian children	305 74
Various collections and donations	221 93
Labor and the sale of various articles	123 76
Total as above	6,343 21
The amount of expenses during the year has been	$9,051 82
For meat	$732 99
For bread and breadstuffs	1,000 [illegible]

For groceries and other provisions	$1,569 40
For clothing	698 91
For labor, including salaries of superintendent and matron	1,397 41
For house-furnishing, repairs, and improvements	1,135 13
For fuel and lights	243 38
For tools, blacksmithing and farming implements, and machinery	813 26
For stock and feed for stock	228 63
For seeds and manure	26 65
For insurance	18 75
For travelling expenses	124 07
For medical and funeral expenses	104 18
For stationery and postage	4 96
For exchange	80
For unclassified items	12 18
Total disbursements	9,051 82
Deduct receipts of the year	6,343 21
Balance of expenses above receipts	2,708 61
Debt at close of last year	1,219 84
Total present indebtedness	3,928 45

In adding the receipts of last year a mistake of $10 was made in the printed report, (see page 345,) and perhaps in our written report also, making the receipts so much more than they actually were, and the indebtedness correspondingly less.

Omitting the cost of the new building, $1,000, of the furnishing and repairs, and the slight reduction of the debt, the average per capita expenses of the previous year were $111 12. Without any omission, the year under review shows a reduction from this amount of $7 17; the total disbursements being a fraction less than $103 95 to each child; but, since the average number of children under care is 28¾ (very nearly) greater than that of the previous year, and since omitting, as before, the new building from the receipts of last year, the receipts of the current year from all sources have been $490 76 less than for that year, the trustees are brought face to face with the fact that neither the State of New York, nor the general government, nor the private donations to the institution have made any provision for the increased expenses attending the enlargement of its operations. Still, with a balance against them of nearly $4,000, they are not disheartened.

With the abundant testimony they receive from all quarters to the usefulness of the institution, and with their own personal knowledge that, notwithstanding its enlargement, it is still too small to meet the full necessities of the Indians, they are confident that relief will come sooner or later, and therefore they will persevere in their efforts a little longer.

All which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the trustees:

B. F. HALL, *Clerk.*
E. M. PETTIT, *Treasurer.*
ASHER WRIGHT,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
United States Agent for the New York Indians.

SACS AND FOXES IN IOWA.

No. 100.

AGENCY OF SAC AND FOX INDIANS RESIDING IN IOWA,
Toledo, Iowa, September 2, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

The Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, residing in Iowa, number, according to an enrolment made on the 27th ultimo:

Men	72
Women	87
Children	93
Total	252

This is a decrease of 14 since my last annual report, but this is accounted for from the fact that in my last report I included 16 Indians who habitually make their home with these Indians, but whom I have ascertained to be Pottawatomies, and consequently are not included in this report.

It appears therefore that there has been a slight increase in numbers during the year.

There are also here from the Sacs and Foxes of Kansas:

Men	2
Women	5
Children	3
Total	10

They claim to be Foxes, and on account of their near relationship with these Indians desire very much to make this their home and draw their pay here. Being enrolled in Sac families, (as they say,) they receive no benefit from the annuities paid in Kansas.

I know knothing of the truth of these statements. Of course I shall do nothing towards recognizing them as a part of this tribe unless I am directed so to do.

There has been a little increase in agricultural products during the past year. The greatest improvement, however, is in working their own land, whereas, heretofore, as a general thing, they have been compelled to work rented lands.

The men, unlike their usual indolent habits, showed quite a disposition to work for good pay during harvest time.

They went into the harvest field and made full hands at from two to three dollars per day. I presume in the aggregate 200 days' work was done by them during the late harvest.

The following shows the result of their industrial pursuits during the past year, and also their personal property:

Number of ponies, 261, at $45 each	$11,745 00
Number of bushels of corn, 1,000, at 50 cents per bushel	500 00
Value of furs sold	1,497 00
Pounds of sugar made, 2,700, at 28 cents per pound	540 00
Days' work in harvest, 200, at $2 50 per day	500 00
Total	14,782 00

Besides the articles above mentioned, there were raised some potatoes, and the usual amount of beans, pumpkins, squash, &c.

Since my last report they have purchased and paid for, out of their tribal fund, 120 acres of land, for which they paid $3,500.

They now have 339 acres of land, for which they paid $7,300, of which 60 acres are in cultivation this year, all in corn, except a few potatoes, beans, squash, &c.

It is with regret that I am compelled to report no particular progress in civilization.

All the Christian denominations in the vicinity seemed to have overlooked the wants and necessities of these people; this is probably from the determined opposition on the part of these Indians to any encroachment upon their old habits and customs, by any form of education or Christian teachings; therefore, I have no educational statistics to report.

While these Indians of necessity are compelled to live in close neighborhood with the whites, with such a diversity of habits and customs, still it is very seldom that any difficulty or trouble arises between them complaints are sometimes made of their idling away so much of their time in the towns, but they are universally quiet and peaceful, and, with the precautions taken to keep from them whiskey and other intoxicating drinks, there is but little drunkenness among them; upon the whole, they are getting along as well as could reasonably be expected from the way they are situated here; but this is their home, and they desire here to remain, and they seem to appreciate and understand, to a certain extent, the propriety and necessity of maintaining amicable and friendly relations with the white people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEANDER CLARK,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WINNEBAGOES AND POTTAWATOMIES IN WISCONSIN.

No. 101.

UNITED STATES SPECIAL AGENCY, STRAY BANDS OF WINNEBAGO AND POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS OF WISCONSIN,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of your office, I herewith submit my annual report as special agent for stray bands of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians of Wisconsin.

The number of Indians within the State, under my charge, will not vary materially from that of my last annual report.

There have been no complaints made against the Indians during the year except in two instances, in both of which cases, upon investigation, I found that the charges were unfounded, and no real cause of complaint existed.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the Indians under my charge have been uniformly orderly, peaceable and quiet.

They have the present year engaged more extensively in raising corn and vegetables than in former years.

They have on Little Wolf river over 200 acres planted in corn the pre-

sent season, and other bands in Adams, Juneau, and other counties, have planted corn in considerable quantities. They manufactured quite a large amount of maple sugar last spring, the season being favorable for that purpose. That tell me that the berry crop is light this season.

Among the younger men of this band I observe a better disposition to labor than formerly; many of them have been employed the present season by farmers in harvesting, and I am told that they make very good field hands.

There has been no visible improvement in their moral condition, that I have observed, since my last report; and they have no opportunity for religious instruction in their present condition. I think they are more inclined than heretofore to concentrate together in unsettled localities which are suitable to their peculiar habits, of which places there are still plenty within the State.

Upon the whole, I have no doubt but they are as well situated as they could be, taking into consideration their characteristics, opportunities, and natures. Some of the younger ones speak the English language quite understandingly, and are constantly improving.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. LAMOREUX,
United States Special Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ALASKA TERRITORY.

No. 102.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, California, November 21, 1867.

GENERAL: I transmit herewith a report by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Scott in regard to the Indians near the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. I would invite the special attention of the War Department to this valuable report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General U. S. A., Com. Mil. Div. of the Pacific.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, California, November 12, 1867.

GENERAL: In compliance with letter of instructions from Major General Halleck, dated September 3, and under authority granted in your telegram of September 30, I have visited Victoria, New Westminster, and Fort Simpson, British Columbia, and for reasons appearing hereafter I extended my journey to the north side of Portland channel, in our new territory.

Enclosure marked A exhibits the numbers and location of the Indians on and near the boundary between British Columbia and the Russian American possessions recently ceded to the United States. For this

information I am mainly indebted to Mr. Cunningham, (the Hudson Bay Company's agent on Naas river,) whom I met at Fort Simpson.

The total number of British Indians on and near the boundary may safely be estimated at 6,800. The American tribes on and near the same line number about 2,000 souls. As a rule these Indians, bound together by trading interests and family connections, are friendly to each other. They are also, generally, well disposed towards the whites, whether "Bostons" or "King George men." The Indians understand perfectly well that it is for their interest to have competition for the furs, skins, fish, &c., which they offer for sale or barter. These articles command much higher prices since the Hudson Bay Company's monopoly expired. The officers of that company complain that their business has been very much injured by outside traders, who are generally Americans, and assign as a reason that it is only from such parties that the Indians can buy liquor. There is, no doubt, much force in this reasoning, but American enterprise has quite as much to do with success of these traders as American whiskey.

The Kakes, Stikeens, Hydahs, Chimpsains, Tongas, Cape Fox, and other tribes congregate on Portland channel and the Naas river to trade with each other and with the whites, the liquor trade being generally carried on within what is now our boundary.

Enclosure marked B exhibits the number and location of the Indians east and south of Sitka and on the main land from Cape Spencer to Portland channel. I do not apprehend that the Indians in British Columbia would offer any obstacle to the settlement by our people of the islands and main land east and to the soutward of Sitka.

Difficulties will, however, in all probability arise between the whites and our own Indians. These tribes live along the shores of the various bays, rivers, and inlets. To keep them in subjection will require either the interposition of the navy, manifested by one or more light-draught gunboats paying periodical visits to the various villages, and inflicting summary punishment when necessary, or the constant employment of an armed quartermaster's steamer, which could probably perform such duty while transporting supplies from post to post. I respectfully recommend that a show of military power be made at the earliest practicable moment to the Kakes, Armos, Chilcaks, and Hoods-Nahoos. This special service might easily be performed by the navy. Upon the question of establishing a military post at or near the mouth of Stikeen river, I feel some hesitation in expressing an opinion, not being able by personal examination to ascertain the disposition or exact location on the river of these Indians. There are about 13 whites on the river at a mining village called Shakesville, about 135 miles above its mouth. Thus far they have had no serious trouble with the Indians. The river is navigable for light-draught steamboats for at least 140 miles, and for canoes much further. It is an important channel of trade with the Indians in the British possessions, through to the head-waters of the Naas and Skeena rivers, and I have no doubt but that our revenue officers will have to pay particular attention to this inlet. They might require military protection. If a military post should be established at any point on the river it would hasten the development of the country, and would certainly concentrate in its vicinity a large number of Indians who would thus come under our immediate control. A rough tracing of the river (furnished by Captain Horace Coffin) is submitted herewith. Captain Coffin reports an island near the mouth containing about 300 acres of level land and plenty of timber and good water, which might answer for a military post. He also recommends as a suitable site a point on the south

bank of the river, which I have marked in his sketch with a red cross.

Portland channel is an important inlet for trade with the interior tribes. It is desirable as a means of developing the country, and for the purpose of affording protection to our traders and revenue officers, as well as to preserve peace between our own and the British Indians, to establish a small military post on or near the channel. Such an establishment would also have a good moral effect upon the tribes living or trading for many miles around that vicinity. Impressed with these reasons and in view of the importance of the trade upon the channel and adjacent inlets, I crossed over from Fort Simpson to our own territory in search of a site suitable for a military station. I believe the most suitable place to be Tongas island. This island has an area of about one square mile; perhaps more. It is quite level; it is well timbered and watered, and upon it I found several patches of soil suited for gardening purposes. The accompanying sketch will give a very accurate idea of its locality and the various channels in the immediate vicinity, (enclosure C.)

Nenkoot, alias Ebitt, chief of the Tongas, is very anxious to have an American trading post established on the island, and thinking we must be there for some such purpose, he offered a house and garden patch to Major Hoyt and myself for nothing. He says that the establishment of such a station would concentrate in the vicinity the cape Foxes, the scattered members of his own tribes, and many other Indians; and that many Indians would go there to trade who now deal at Fort Simpson and on the Naas river. The island is now the principal entrepot for the whiskey and other contraband trade with the Indians on and near the channel. We found there a large shed filled with whiskey barrels awaiting the arrival of an American whiskey schooner. If a military post is to be established on this island it would be well to have it declared a military reservation without delay. Traders might be allowed to reside upon it during "good behavior."

For the information embodied in enclosures A and B, I am indebted to Mr. W. F. Tolmie, Captain John Swanson, and Mr. Cunningham, of the Hudson Bay Company, and to Captain Horace Coffin, who was for many years a trader among the northern Indians, and who lately commanded a steamer in the service of the Russian American Telegraph Company. I did not gain much practical information from Governor Seymour in reference to the measures advised or taken by the British authorities to maintain peace between the Indians and the whites. In fact his letter (enclosure D) embodies the substance of his remarks during the two interviews which I had with him. My interviews with Dr. Tolmie were much more satisfactory, and he has promised an early answer to my note, copy of which is enclosed, marked E. His opinions are entitled to great consideration from the fact that he has spent a long life among savage tribes and has been for many years an eye-witness of the results of the policy pursued by our own government towards the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory.

Stress of weather prevented my visiting the trading and missionary establishment at Met-la-kaht-la, as advised by Governor Seymour, but I wrote to Mr. Duncan from Bella-Bella, and hope to receive an answer within a month. (Enclosure F.)

From such information as I have been able to obtain I have no hesitation in attributing the great success attendant for so many years upon the Indian policy of the Hudson Bay Company and her Majesty's colonial officers to the following facts:

The savages are treated justly, receiving protection in life and property from the laws which they are forced to obey.

There is no Indian bureau with attendant complications.

There is no pretended recognition of the Indian's "title" in fee simple to the lands over which he roams for fish or game. Intoxicating liquors were not introduced among these people so long as the Hudson Bay Company possessed the monopoly of trade.

Prompt punishment follows the perpetration of crime, and from time to time the presence of a gun-boat serves to remind the savages along the coast of the power of their masters. Not more than two years ago the Fort Rupert Indians were severely punished for refusing to deliver certain criminals demanded by the civil magistrate. Their village was bombarded and completely destroyed by her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Clio.

As the result of such a policy we find trading posts, well stocked with everything tempting to savage cupidity, safely conducted by one or two whites among distant and powerful tribes. There is not a regular soldier in all British Columbia, (excepting marines on ship-board and at Esquimault,) and yet white men travel through the length and breadth of the province in almost absolute security. Yet the total number of Indians in the colony is estimated at 40,000, and there are not more than 8,000 whites.

Dr. Tolmie informed me that Captain Howard, of our revenue service, had stated in Victoria that no one would be allowed to sell arms or ammunition to the Indians in our territory. This policy, provided it could be carried out, would simply deprive these people of the means of gaining a livelihood.

They must have guns, not only to get food, but to secure the furs, skins, &c., of the northwest trade. But these Indians *will* get arms and ammunition. If our own traders are prohibited from furnishing them, they can and will get them from British Columbia, and in this event they would naturally look upon the British as their best friends. The consequences of such a state of feeling, as affecting our trade and intercourse with them, may readily be imagined. Inasmuch as most of our trading intercourse with Alaska will be by small vessels running through what is called the "inside passage" along the coast of British Columbia, I deemed it advisable to collect such information as could be obtained in reference to Indians living on and near that route. (See enclosure G.)

For convenient reference I submit herewith a copy of the letter of instructions received from Major General Halleck. (Enclosure H.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel and A. D. C.

Brevet Major General JAMES B. FRY,
Adjutant General Military District of the Pacific.

A.

Indians living on and near the boundary between British Columbia and the Russian American territory recently ceded to the United States. *

Chimpsains.—Living on Chimpsain peninsula. Their principal village is at Fort Simpson, where a Hudson Bay post (the largest on the coast) has been located for some 30 years. There are about 900 Indians at this point, living in large, strongly-built lodges; about 600 of this tribe are at Met-la-kaht-la, a missionary and trading village about 15 miles

* I embrace under this heading all Indians who are within easy access to Portland channel, coming there to trade, &c., or within an area of 60 miles north and south of that inlet.

to the southward of Fort Simpson, on Chatham sound. Fort Simpson is a large stockade fort, armed with eight four-pounder iron guns, but there are now but three or four whites at that station.

Naas river Indians.—Naas river empties into Portland channel at about 55° north latitude, and about 30 miles to the northward and eastward of Fort Simpson.

Mr. Cunningham (the Naas river trader for Hudson Bay Company) was at Fort Simpson while I was there, and kindly furnished such information as I possess in reference to tribes on that and Skeena river. He estimates the total number of Naas Indians at 2,000.

The Kakes, Foxes, Hydahs, Tongas, and Stikeens trade on the Naas for Oulicoon oil and other articles. The Naas Indians go into Portland channel near its head to catch salmon, which are said to be very abundant.

There is a tribe of about 200 souls now living on a westerly branch of the Naas near Stikeen river; they are called "Lack-weips," and formerly lived on Portland channel; they moved away in consequence of an unsuccessful war with the Naas, and now trade exclusively with the Stikeens. The Hudson Bay Company is making strong efforts to reconcile this feud, in order to recover their trade. *

Skeena river Indians.—Skeena river empties into Port Essington, about 35 miles below Portland channel; its source is not far from the headwaters of the Naas. The total number of Indians on the river and its tributaries is reliably estimated at 2,400, namely:

Kits-alas	400
Kits-win-gahs	300
Kits-i-guchs	300
Kits-pay-uchs	400
Ha-gul-gets	500
Kits-a-gas	500
Kits-win-scolds	400

The last named tribe lives between the Naas and the Skeena. They are represented as a very superior race, industrious, sober, cleanly and peaceable.

Kitatels.—Living on the islands in Ogden's channel, about 60 miles below Fort Simpson. They number about 300 persons, and are not considered very trustworthy. These people trade at Metlakatla.

Hydahs.—This name is given to the Indians on the northern shores of Queen Charlotte's islands and to all of our Indians on Prince of Wales islands, except the Hermegas and Chatsinahs.

The British Indians living along the shore from Virago sound to North Point and Cape Knox number 300. Those at Masset's harbor are also estimated at 300.

The American Hydahs are called Ky-gannies or Kliavakans. They number about 600 souls, and are scattered along the shore from Cordova to Tonvel's bay. Quite a number of the men from these tribes are employed about Victoria and in the saw-mills on Puget sound. A few years ago some British Hydahs captured the schooner Blue Wing off Seattle, Washington Territory, and murdered all the crew and passengers—some five or six persons.

Tongaas.—Not many years ago this was a warlike and numerous tribe, and now numbers not more than 200 souls. They hunt, fish, and trade among the islands and on the northern shores of Portland channel. Their principal village is on Tongaas island, to which reference is made else-

* I include them in the estimate of Naas river Indians.

where in this report. There is said to be a small settlement of these people on Cape Northumberland, numbering about 50 persons.

Cape Fox Indians.—A small tribe is living on Cape Fox, about 15 miles form Portland channel, about 150 in all. The Hudson Bay Company's people consider these Indians as belonging to the Tongaas, but as they are repudiated by the old Tongaas chief, I have reported them separately.

Stikeens.—There are now about 1,000 of these people. Five or six hundred of them live on Stikeen river, and the remainder are scattered along the coast from Point Highfield to Point Steward. This tribe is fast disappearing. Ten years ago they numbered over 1,500 souls. I cannot say how many of the river Stikeens are in our Territory. Captain Coffin reports, however, that there is a Russian boundary monument on that river, about 135 miles from its mouth, marking a point 10 marine leagues from the coast. If he is correct as to the nature of this monument, most of these Indians are within our boundary. The Stikeen tongue is spoken all the way from Portland channel to Kay's island.

B.

Indians on the islands east and south of Sitka; on the mainland from Cape Spencer to Portland channel; tribes enumerated in Schedule A being omitted in this statement.*

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Kennegas.—Living at Cape Pole opposite Warren's island. They number about 500 persons, and are said to be very peaceable.

Chatsinas.—On the northerly end of the island, and on the west side of Clarence straits; a peaceable tribe, numbering about 500 persons.

KUPRIANOFF ISLAND.

Kakes.—This name is given on Russian charts as Kehons; but I adopt the name by which they have been known for years by American and British traders.

Their village is on the northwestern side of the island, near the head of Prince Frederick's sound. They number about 800 souls. In former years they gave us a great deal of annoyance in Puget sound. In 1857 some of this tribe murdered the collector of customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and it is said that they are very much excited at the report that they are coming under the "Bostons," apprehending punishment for their various crimes. I am also informed that this tribe has always given trouble to the Russians. There is a branch of this tribe at Cape Fartshaw or Farnshaw, at the mouth of Stephen's passage, and opposite the northeastern end of the island. They number about 200.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND.

Hoidznous.—On Hood's bay, Pognibsui straits; about 800 people in all; have a bad reputation among traders.

Awks.—This tribe is scattered along Douglass channel, on Douglass island, and on the mainland from Lynn canal to Taco inlet. The whole number is about 700. As compared with other Indians, they are poor.

* Captain Swanson estimates one-third of these Indians as "fighting men," but this estimate seems too large, even in view of the fact that the proportion of children is much smaller than among the whites.

The British traders give them a fair reputation, but our people call them bad.

TCHITCHAGOFF ISLAND.

Port Frederick.—On the northern end of the island is a tribe of about 150 persons. I could not learn their tribal name or anything as to their disposition.

INDIANS ON THE MAINLAND.

Humros or Hoone-ahs.—Scattered along from Cape Spencer to Point Converden. They number about 1,000 in all. These people are celebrated as sea otter and seal hunters. Captain Swanson says they have no reason for animosity towards Americans. I learned from Captain Coffin, however, that they are dangerous customers, and that on one occasion they captured a vessel belonging to the Hudson Bay Company.

Chilcahs.—At the head of Lynn canal and mouth of Chilcah river; number at least 1,200 souls. They are proud and independent in manner, and are said to cherish peculiar hatred to Americans. About 70 of their forefathers were killed some 60 years ago by the crew of an American brig, and a desire for revenge is still cherished by them. Small parties of Americans should be very cautious in dealing with these Indians.

Hoodna-hoos.—At the head of Chatham straits; number about 700. Some of their people have also been killed by American sailors, and Captain Swanson says they will seek revenge.

Tacos.—Living about Port Durham and head of Taco inlet; number about 300, and are represented as "rich and saucy."

Sundowns.—There are about 150 of these people living in Port Houghton; character very doubtful.

Kyacks.—About 200 of this tribe are living on the mainland behind Hays island; character doubtful.

D.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
September 24, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with desire expressed by yourself on Saturday last, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of instructions under which I am acting.

Major General Halleck will be greatly obliged for any suggestions you may deem it proper to communicate as to the measures to be taken in dealing with the Indians in our new territory. The peaceable relations so long maintained between the whites and Indians in British Columbia give great weight to any suggestions we may be fortunate enough to receive from the officers of her Majesty.

I have obtained much information in regard to the Indians living on the islands and coast east of Sitka, from Portland channel northward towards Cook's inlet. I would be glad to have your excellency designate parties from whom I can gain information in regard to the tribes along the boundary between our respective territories.

With renewed assurances of your desire to maintain peaceful relations with the native tribes in your colony as well as in our own territory, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army.

His Excellency Governor SEYMOUR,
Governor of British Columbia.

VICTORIA, *October* 4, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I hear that you are about to leave Victoria, and I at once answer your official letter, although possibly it might have been more satisfactory to talk over its contents once more.

As regards the treatment of the Indians I do not think you will have much trouble. I have always treated them as, to a certain extent, an inferior race to ourselves, but with strict justice. I enclose letters of introduction to the Police magistrate at Nencineer, and W. Duncan, the magistrate at Metlakahtla. You will find W. Duncan more conversant with the Indian character than almost any one in British Columbia. If you stop at Fort Simpson you can gain much practical information from the representatives of the Hudson Bay Company.

I have found that the Indians have a strong idea of justice, and know when they are in the wrong. At the same time, if not satisfied in their minds that the punishment inflicted on them is deserved, they will long cherish a desire for retaliation and vengeance.

Wishing that I could give you more full information,

I remain yours, truly,

FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

Col. SCOTT, *United States Army.*

E.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
October 29, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Major General Halleck is very desirous to know, with a view to a cordial co-operation on our part, what measures the authorities in your colony advise, in order to preserve peace between the Indians and the whites, and between the Indians themselves along our respective boundaries. Your long experience in the management of savage tribes induces me to apply also to you for such suggestions as you deem proper in regard to this subject.

Please give me your views, especially upon the question of selling arms and ammunition to the Indians in our new territory, and upon the necessity of prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the same region.

Thanking you for the information already received through your kindness,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army.

W. F. TOLMIE, Esq.,
Chief Factor H. B. Co., &c., &c., Present.

F.

STEAMER DIANA, BELLA BELLA,
October 18, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from his excellency Governor Seymour, to yourself, which I would have been happy to have delivered in person.

When I left Fort Simpson (on the 14th instant) I hoped to be able to

pay you a visit. I was, however, delayed by bad weather on the north side of Portland channel, and finding that our boilers were getting in bad condition I deemed it best to get across Queen Charlotte's sound without delay.

Will you be kind enough to advise me of your views as to the character and disposition of the Indians on and near the boundary between British Columbia and the territory recently ceded by Russia to the United States. I will also be obliged for any suggestions as to the proper policy to be pursued by the United States officials, to preserve peaceful relations with these tribes. It is the earnest desire of the United States to preserve peaceful relations with the native tribes in British Columbia, as well as in our own territory, and I will be glad to have your views as to the best policy to secure such result.

Please address me at "Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, California."

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army.

WILLIAM DUNCAN, Esq., *Metlakahtla.*

G.

Indians living on and near the inside passage from Victoria, British Columbia, to Sitka, (Indians enumerated in enclosures A and B not included.)

Nanaimo.—There are from three to four hundred Indians at and in the vicinity of this coal mine. They are kept in thorough subjection.

Cape Mudge—South end of Valdie's island, a small fishing station. About 100 Indians congregate there at certain seasons of the year.

Nimkish.—There are about 200 of the people living on the Nimkish river, about 80 miles above Cape Mudge. This tribe bears a very good reputation.

Fort Rupert.—This is a large Hudson Bay Company's station, surrounded by about 400 Indians, whose reputations are bad. They have, however, been on good behavior since their village was bombarded by the Clio.

Nahwittis.—These people live on Hope island, in Shadwell passage, about 20 miles to northwestward of Fort Rupert. They are an industrious and quite people, completely under the control of the Roman Catholic priests. They have good houses and fine gardens. I estimate their numbers at about 200.

Quatsinas—Live on Smith's inlet, north of Cape Caution. They are estimated at about 150 souls, and bear a doubtful character.

Wykenas.—Not more than 100 persons in this tribe, living on River's channel.

Bella-Bellas.—There are about 300 Indians on Milbank sound, who congregate on the islands of Bella-Bella, where there is a trading station. They have quite a good character among traders.

Kityagoos and *Hiluys*—Living on Larido channel. There are about 100 souls in each tribe. A peaceful people.

Kit-Kats—On Douglass channel; quiet people. Not more than 100 souls.

Kit-a-mats—Living on Kitamat river. These people are estimated at over 200 souls, and have a bad reputation.

H.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, California, September 3, 1867.

COLONEL: After completing your inspection duties at San Juan island you will proceed to Victoria and New Westminster and collect such information as you can obtain in regard to the tribes of Indians on and near the boundary between British Columbia and the Russian American possessions recently ceded to us; their numbers, location, character, disposition, whether hostile or friendly towards white settlers, &c.

As it will be for the interest of British Columbia, as well as the United States, that pacific relations should be maintained with all these Indians who live near the boundaries of the two governments, it is presumed that the officers of her Majesty in British Columbia will facilitate your inquiries in regard to this matter. You will explain to them the object of your visit, and you are authorized to show these instructions to Governor Seymour, whom you will assure of our earnest desire to maintain peaceful relations with the native tribes in his colony, as well as in our own territory. The prosperity of both must depend in a great measure upon our securing this result.

It is said that Indians living near the boundary line between northern British Columbia and the ceded Russian American possessions have made several hostile incursions into the settlements in British Columbia and Washington Territory, which hostile incursions might have been checked or prevented by a proper military force in the vicinity of Fort Simpson or Portland canal.

To accomplish this object it may be necessary for the United States to establish a military post within their own territory on the north side of Portland canal. You will carefully inquire into this matter.

You will also inquire respecting the character of the Indians on Stakeen river, and report whether, in your opinion, it is necessary or desirable for us to establish a military post at the mouth of that river. You will also report what measures the authorities of British Columbia advise or have taken to maintain peace between these Indians and the whites, with the object of a cordial co-operation on our part towards securing that result. Should you have the time and opportunity, you will extend your investigations to the tribal Indians who occupy the islands and coast east of Sitka. It is probable that our people will attempt settlements here and further north towards Cook's inlet next year.

Should such settlements of the ceded country be resisted by the Indians in our own territory, or in British Columbia, a serious Indian war, with numerous complications, may ensue. It is therefore desirable for all parties that every proper measure should be taken to anticipate and prevent such results.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. N. SCOTT,
United States Army, Aide-de-Camp, &c.

STATISTICS.

No. 103.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit an annual report of the changes and condition of the Indian trust fund, accompanied by a classified exhibit of the fund held in trust by the department.

An unusual number of changes have occurred in this fund since the 1st of November, 1867, as follows, viz:

From a large increase of stocks by the transfer of Chickasaw funds from the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury to that of the Secretary of the Interior; new investments made from the avails of sales of Indian trust lands; the resumption of payment of interest in some cases on bonds previously considered as non-paying stocks; the estoppel of moneys (declared to be due several of the States for aid in the suppression of the late rebellion) to cancel the unpaid interest on bonds issued or guaranteed by said States; the sale of bonds for reinvestment; and the collection of the principal of the bonds maturing as herein set forth.

Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars in United States 7.30 bonds which were on deposit in the United States treasury for conversion November 1, 1867, were converted into the same amount of United States 5-20 bonds; allowing interest on the 7.30 bonds of July 1, 1867, being 136 days, from the 15th of February to the 1st July, 1867, and the new 5-20 bonds drawing interest from 1st July, 1867.

The above bonds are held in trust for—

Chippewa and Christian Indians	$6,700 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	6,800 00
Iowas	7,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	7,000 00
	27,500 00

On the 8th of November, 1867, there was purchased for the Delaware general fund—

United States 5-20 coupon bonds to the amount of $26,400, at a cost of $28,412 80, the same being the avails of the principal of one bond previously held in trust for said Indians redeemed by the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division	$6,742 15
And such a portion of the proceeds of the Delaware diminished reserve as the treaty of July 4, 1866, provided should be invested in stocks and held in trust as a part of the Delaware general fund	21,670 65
	28,412 80

It having become known to the department that the government was about to adjust the claim of the State of Missouri, in accordance with the act of the 17th April, 1866, for moneys expended by her in the suppression of the rebellion, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to withhold from said State a portion of the amount found due her sufficient to cancel $63,000 in 5½ per cent. matured bonds, and accrued interest thereon, and also amount sufficient to cover the accrued interest on $95,000 in 6 per cent. bonds, payment of said bonds being guaranteed by the State

of Missouri, and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes. Accordingly, on the 21st November, 1867, warrants were issued by the Secretary of the Treasury placing the following amounts subject to the requisition of the Secretary of the Interior, viz:

For the amount of the matured principal of 5½ Missouri bonds	$63,000 00
And for the interest on the same from July 1, 1867, to October 23, 1867, (the latter date being date of adjustment of the Missouri war claim)	1,091 71
	64,091 71

The balance of the unpaid coupons on the 5½ per cent. Missouri bonds, amounting to $6,930, which had been appropriated by Congress, was surrendered to the Treasury Department, to be also estopped from the indebtedness of the government to the State of Missouri to reimburse the United States, on account of said appropriation seventy-eight months' interest on the 95,000 in 6 per cent. Missouri bonds having been appropriated by Congress to enable the department to fulfil treaty stipulations with the tribes for whom these bonds are held in trust, 1,235 coupons, for $30 each, were turned over to the Treasury Department on a receipt for the same, to enable that department to adjust the account with the State of Missouri and reimburse the government.

December 16, 1867, $63,000, avails of the principal of 5½ per cent. Missouri matured bonds collected from government war debt, due said State, were reinvested in United States 6 per cent. bonds issued under act of March, 1865, drawing interest from January 1, 1868, at a premium of 3½ per cent. purchased for—

Cherokee school fund	$9,658 72	
Creek orphans	27,044 45	
Kansas schools	17,385 71	
Senecas and Shawnees	6,761 12	
		$60,850 00
Amount of premium paid		2,129 75
Uninvested balance to place to credit of the fund		20 25
		63,000 00

Nine thousand dollars in 6 per cent. bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State of Missouri, having reverted to the United States under the provisions of a treaty concluded with the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Beouf, June 24, 1862, were surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 21st of December, 1867.

The State of Virginia having notified her creditors that she was prepared to pay 4 per cent. upon the State debt proper, for the year ending 31st December, 1867, in January, 1868, $23,272 was collected from the State of Virginia, being 4 per cent. interest on $581,800 in registered 6 per cent. bonds of that State, for the year ending December 31, 1867, held in trust for—

Cherokee national fund	$90,000
Choctaw general fund	450,000
Creek orphan's fund	41,800
Total	581,800

Leaving two per cent. on the above amount of stock uncollected for that period.

Congress having appropriated the interest due on this stock for the

fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868, on the first six months of which the State of Virginia subsequently paid two per cent., $11,636 was covered into the treasury under the head of "miscellaneous receipts," to reimburse the government for the two per cent. so appropriated.

As in the case of the Missouri, the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a request of the Secretary of the Interior, suspended the payment of the amount found due the State of West Virginia on the adjustment of moneys expended by her in the suppression of the rebellion, until a settlement was made by the governor of that State with the Department of the Interior for the amount of accrued interest on the stocks properly chargeable to the State of West Virginia. Accordingly payment was made upon certain over-due coupons belonging to the city of Wheeling bonds, held by this department in trust for various Indian tribes. Said coupons, covering a period from the 1st of July, 1861, up to, and including, the interest due the 1st of July, 1865, and as the government from time to time, through congressional appropriations, had credited the tribes with the amount of this unpaid interest, the sum paid by West Virginia, amounting to $40,320, was covered into the treasury under the head of "miscellaneous receipts," to reimburse the government for the amount of interest so appropriated.

United States 5-20 coupon bonds, amounting to $17,400, were purchased on the 7th of February, 1868, for the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, from the proceeds of their 10th section national reservation.

On the 22d of February, 1868, $30,350 in United States 7 30 bonds held in trust for the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf $12,350; Chippewas and Christian Indians, $18,000 = $30,350, were exchanged for the same amount of 6 per cent. United States bonds, with a credit of $159 40 to the fund, being the amount of accrued interest to date of conversion on the 7-30, less accrued interest on the 6 per cent. United States bonds for the same period.

In February last $250,000 in 6 per cent. bonds of the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, held in trust for the Delaware general fund, were redeemed by transfer of United States 6 per cent. bonds originally issued to the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, the government bonds having interest accruing from January 14, 1868.

On the 21st of May, 1868, the State of Tennessee resumed payment on the non-paying bonds guaranteed by said State by payment of two years, interest, ending January 1, 1867, on $65,000 held in trust by the department for various Indian tribes; amount of interest paid as above $16,500. Congress having previously appropriated an amount sufficient to cover the unpaid interest for 18 months, ending June 30, 1867, there was covered into the treasury, under the head of "miscellaneous receipts," to reimburse the government for the amount so appropriated, the sum of $12,375, and the balance of the $16,500 being $4,125 = $16,500, was placed to the credit of trust fund interest, due those tribes for which the bonds were held in trust.

Congress having, by an act approved July 27, 1868, invested the Secretary of the Interior Department with certain supervisory and appellate powers and duties in regard to Indian affairs which were by a prior act invested in the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior thus becoming the proper custodian of stocks held in trust by the gov-

ernment for various Indian tribes, there was received from the Treasury Department certain bonds held in trust for the Chickasaw national fund as follows:

Arkansas 6 per cent. bonds	$90,000 00
Indiana 5 per cent. bonds	141,000 00
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds	14,499 74
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	616,000 00
Tennessee 5¼ per cent. bonds	66,666 66
Virginia 6 per cent bonds	100,000 00
United States registered loan of 1847	61,050 00
United States registered loan of 1848	37,491 80
United States registered loan of 1862	61,000 00
United States registered loan of 1865	104,100 00
	1,291,808 20

On the 14th of August, 1868, $61,050, United States registered loan of 1847, and $37,491 80, United States registered loan of 1848, belonging to the Chickasaw national fund—$98,541 80—were redeemed, and the avails, $145,457 76, together with $4,542 24 from interest due the Chickasaws, making the sum of $150,000, was remitted August 24, 1868, to S. S. Smoot, special agent, &c., for the payment of claims awarded by Messrs. Rice and Jackson, late commissioners under the 49th article of the treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation of April 28, 1866, as provided by act of Congress for the relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, approved 27th July, 1868.

There was sold during the month of August, 1868, $70,000 in United States 5-20 registered loan of 1862; $68,000 of these bonds belonged to the Creek orphans, and $2,000 being a portion of a $10,000 bond to the Ottawas and Chippewas, and the sale of the $70,000 realized in currency less stamps and commission the sum of $75,954 89; of this amount the sum of $2,180, belonging to the Ottawas and Chippewas, was covered into the United States Treasury to be reinvested in stock; leaving a balance of $73,774 89 for the Creek orphans. There was also sold during the month of August, 1868, $30,000 United States 6 per cent. 1867 registered, of which $27,044 45 was purchased for the Creek orphans in December, 1867.

The sale of the $30,000 realized, less commission, &c., the sum of $32,659 23, which together with the amount realized for such portion of the $70,000 sold as above, which belonged to the Creek orphans, made the total sum of $106,434 12, which was remitted August 27, 1868, to James W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, he having been designated as United States agent for the Creek nation of Indians, to pay, under the direction of the President of the United States, money due orphans of the Creek tribe of Indians, in pursuance of the provisions of the second article of the treaty of the 24th of March, 1832.

On the 28th of October, 1868, the Secretary of the Interior, with a view of effecting a settlement with the State of Indiana for over-due interest and the redemption of a large amount of her bonds, appointed J. A. Williamson a special agent to adjust the claim of the Indian trust fund against said State; accordingly Indiana bonds, which had matured to the amount of $141,000, were temporarily withdrawn from the fund to be presented to the proper authorities of that State for payment; the result of this action on the part of the department will form the subject of a supplemental report.

The accompanying tabular statements Nos. 1, 2, and 3, exhibit in detail the amount and present condition of the Indian trust fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Clerk in charge of the Indian Trust Fund.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 103½.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, as supplemental to my report on the Indian trust fund, dated November 1, 1868, a copy of a letter addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, under date of November 5, 1868, by Hon. Conrad Baker, lieutenant governor, acting as governor of Indiana, and approved by the auditor, treasurer, secretary, and adjutant general of said State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Clerk in charge of the Indian Trust Fund.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

103½ A.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, *November* 5, 1868.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the Secretary of the Interior of the following described bonds, held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of various Indian tribes, viz:

Nos. 1 to 100, inclusive, each $1,000	$100,000	
Nos. 167 to 207, inclusive, each $1,000	41,000	
		$141,000
Issued under the act of the general assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled, "An act to provide for a general system of internal improvements in Indiana," approved January 27, 1836. These bonds bear 5 per cent. interest and were issued at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 1, 1836, and matured on the 1st of January, 1857. The accrued interest upon said bonds from July 1, 1849, to the 1st of November, 1868, amounts to		136,300
Total matured bonds and interest thereon		277,300

(Of the above amount of acrued interest $52,875 00 is represented by 15 coupons attached to each bond, the last of which matured January 1, 1857. The balance of said interest to wit: $83,425, accrued from January 1, 1857, to October 31, 1868.)

The Secretary of the Interior also holds in trust for certain Indian tribes the following described bonds issued by the State on account of the Wabash and Erie canal loans of 1834 and 1835, to wit: 69 coupon bonds of $1,000 each, 63 of which were

issued April 13, 1835, and full due in 1875; the remaining 6 were issued July 1, 1836, and fall due July 1, 1886; interest on said bonds at 5 per cent. has accrued since January 1, 1855, there being 27 over-due coupons attached to each bond. The total amount of interest due to July 1, 1868, on said bonds is..	$46,575
And the coupons representing the same have been surrendered to me, together with two coupons belonging to bond No. 564 of the same class as the above, said coupons being for interest due on $1,000, July 1, 1855, and January 1, 1856, the bond itself being lost or mislaid. Amount of said two coupons...	50,000
Total amount overdue.....	323,925

I hereby request that an amount equal to the above amount due the Secretary of the Interior by the State of Indiana, to wit, $323,925, be withheld, from any moneys due the State of Indiana by the general government, on account of war claims, and authorize and request the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause said amount to be transferred to the credit of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, and this will be a receipt in full to the United States Treasury Department from the State of Indiana for said sum of $323,925.

CONRAD BAKER,
Lieutenant Governor, acting as Governor of Indiana.

We approve the above.

T. B. McCARTY,
Auditor of State.
NATHAN KIMBALL,
Treasurer of State.
NELSON TRUSLER,
Secretary of State.
N. H. H. TIRRELL,
Adjutant General of Indiana.

No. 103 A.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

No. 1.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest upon the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty.	Amount of stock.	Amount of interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	$360,500 00	$20,390 00	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	45,000 00	2,700 00	.....	.....
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819 Dec. 27, 1835	214,658 72	12,637 52	15,000 00	900 00
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1832 May 24, 1834	1,052,266 40	62,635 98	.....	.....
Chickasaw incompetent	May 24, 1834	2,000 00	100 00	.....	.....
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 16, 1859	30,300 00	1,818 00	.....	.....
Creek orphans	Mar. 24, 1832	122,800 00	7,158 00	.....	.....
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	121,000 00	7,260 00	.....	.....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	454,000 00	27,240 00	.....	.....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	713,700 00	43,412 00	.....	.....
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	11,000 00	660 00	.....	.....
Iowas	May 17, 1854	92,100 00	5,922 00	.....	.....
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	*24,530 16	1,471 81	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	May 30, 1854	160,100 00	10,261 00	.....	.....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	162,000 00	8,760 00	.....	.....
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	41,000 00	2,460 00	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	†20,300 00	1,208 00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	166,100 00	9,296 00	1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomies, mills	Sept. 26, 1833	50,100 00	3,006 00	.....	.....
Senecas	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	5,000 00	250 00	.....	.....
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	16,161 12	909 67	.....	.....
Stockbridges and Munsees	Sept. 3, 1839	6,000 00	360 00	.....	.....
Tonawanda band of Senecas	Nov. 5, 1857	86,950 00	5,217 00	.....	.....
Sac and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 26, 1863	7,000 00	420 00	.....	.....
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf	June 24, 1862	12,350 00	741 00	.....	.....
		3,976,916 40	236,293 98	84,000 00	5,030 00

* $2,955 55 United States bonds belonging to the Kansas schools sold to be reinvested.
† $2,000 United States bonds belonging to the Ottawas and Chippewas sold to be reinvested.

$141,000 in Indiana bonds belonging to Chickasaw national fund was withdrawn October 28, 1868, with a view of effecting a settlement with the State of Indiana for overdue interest and the redemption of said bonds. See supplemental report of trust fund clerk.

No. 103 B.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

No. 2.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities on which the funds of each are invested, and now on hand; the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$7,000 00	.....	$7,000 00	$490 00
Georgia	6	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	90 00
Kentucky	5	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	300 00
Louisiana	6	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	420 00
Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00	.....	.....
North Carolina	6	20,000 00	13,000 00	7,000 00	420 00
South Carolina	6	117,000 00	.....	117,000 00	7,020 00
Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Tennessee	5	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	6,250 00
Virginia	6	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	5,400 00
		428,500 00	68,000 00	360,500 00	20,390 00
CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.					
State of Virginia	6	.....	.....	$45,000 00	$2,700 00
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$7,000 00	.....	$7,000 00	$490 00
Louisiana	6	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	120 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	300 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00	$8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....
Virginia	6	135,000 00	.....	135,000 00	8,100 00
United States 5-20s, act March 3, 1865	6	9,658 72	.....	9,658 72	579 52
United States loan of 1862	6	10,800 00	.....	10,800 00	648 00
United States loan of 10-40s	5	31,200 00	.....	31,200 00	1,560 00
		229,658 72	15,000 00	214,658 72	12,637 52
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6	.....	.....	$90,000 00	$5,400 00
Maryland	6	.....	.....	14,499 74	869 98
Tennessee	6	.....	.....	616,000 00	36,960 00
Tennessee	5¼	.....	.....	66,666 66	3,500 00
Virginia	6	.....	.....	100,000 00	6,000 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	61,000 00	3,660 00
United States loan of 1865	6	.....	.....	104,100 00	6,246 00
		.....	.....	1,052,266 40	62,635 98
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5	.....	.....	$2,000 00	$100 00
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
State of Missouri	6	.....	.....	$5,000 00	$300 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	600 00	36 00
United States 5-20s, act March 3, 1865	6	.....	.....	24,700 00	1,482 00
		.....	.....	30,300 00	1,818 00
CHOCKTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Missouri	6	.....	.....	$2,000 00	$120 00
Virginia	6	.....	.....	450,000 00	27,000 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	2,000 00	120 00
		.....	.....	454,000 00	27,240 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Missouri	6			$19,000 00	$1,140 00
United States loan of 1862	6			102,000 00	6,120 00
				121,000 00	7,260 00
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Kentucky	5			$1,000 00	$50 00
Missouri	6			28,000 00	1,680 00
Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
Virginia	6			73,800 00	4,428 00
				122,800 00	7,158 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			$59,000 00	$4,130 00
Georgia	6			2,000 00	120 00
Louisiana	6			4,000 00	240 00
Missouri	6			10,000 00	600 00
North Carolina	6			121,000 00	7,260 00
South Carolina	6			1,000 00	60 00
United States loan of 1862	6			210,300 00	12,618 00
United States issue to Union Pacific railway, E. D.	6			280,000 00	16,800 00
United States 5-20s	6			26,400 00	1,584 00
				713,700 00	43,412 00
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States loan of 1862	6			11,000 00	660 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			$22,000 00	$1,540 00
Kansas	7			17,600 00	1,232 00
Louisiana	6			9,000 00	540 00
North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			12,500 00	750 00
United States 5-20s, act March 3, 1865	6			7,000 00	420 00
				92,100 00	5,922 00
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri	6			$2,000 00	$120 00
United States loan of 1862	6			8,100 00	486 00
United States 5-20s, act March 3, 1865	6			14,430 16	865 81
				24,530 16	1,471 81
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri	6			$7,000 00	420 00
United States loan of 1862	6			34,000 00	2,040 00
				41,000 00	2,460 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWS.					
State of Florida	7			$37,000 00	$2,590 00
Kansas	7			28,500 00	1,995 00
Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			9,400 00	564 00
United States 5-20's, act March 3, 1865	6			6,800 00	408 00
United States 5-20's	6			17,400 00	1,044 00
				160,100 00	10,261 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
MENOMONEES.					
State of Kentucky	5			$77,000 00	$3,850 00
Missouri	6			9,000 00	540 00
Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States loan of 1862	6			57,000 00	3,420 00
	....			162,000 00	8,760 00
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Missouri	6			$10,000 00	$600 00
Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
Virginia	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			6,300 00	378 00
	....			20,300 00	1,208 00
POTTAWATOMIES, (EDUCATION.)					
State of Indiana	5			$67,000 00	$3,350 00
Missouri	6			5,000 00	300 00
United States loan of 1862	6			94,100 00	5,646 00
	....			166,100 00	9,296 00
POTTAWATOMIES, (MILLS.)					
United States loan of 1862	6			$50,100 00	$3,006 00
SENECAS.					
State of Kentucky	5			$5,000 00	$250 00
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
State of Kentucky	5			$5,000 00	$250 00
Missouri	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			400 00	24 00
United States loan of 10-40's	5			1,000 00	50 00
United States 5-20's, act March 3, 1865	6			6,761 12	405 67
	....			16,161 12	909 67
STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.					
United States loan of 1862	6			$6,000 00	$360 00
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.					
United States 5-20's, act March 3, 1865	6			$7,000 00	$420 00
TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECAS.					
United States loan of 1862	6			$86,950 00	$5,217 00
OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BŒUF.					
United States 5-20's, act March 3, 1865	6			$12,350 00	$741 00

No. 103 C.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

No. 3.—*Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount abstracted.
State of Arkansas	6	$90,000 00	.....
Florida	7	132,000 00	.....
Georgia	6	3,500 00	.....
Indiana	5	69,000 00	*$1,000 00
Kansas	7	46,100 00	.....
Kentucky	5	94,000 00	.....
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	.....
Maryland	6	14,499 74	.....
Missouri	6	105,000 00	50,000 00
North Carolina	6	205,000 00	21,000 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	.....
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	.....
Do	5½	66,666 66	.....
Do	6	616,000 00	12,000 00
Virginia	6	896,800 00	.....
United States loan of 1862	6	762,550 00	.....
United States loan of 10-40's	5	32,200 00	.....
United States 5-20's, act March 3, 1865	6	68,700 00	.....
United States 5-20's, coupon	6	43,800 00	.....
United States loan of 1865	6	104,100 00	.....
United States issue to Union Pacific railway, eastern division	6	280,000 00	.....
	.....	3,976,916 40	84,000 00

* Bond in the hands of Hon. G. N. Fitch.

No. 104.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 1, 1868.

SIR: On the 1st of November, 1867, I submitted to honorable Charles E. Mix, then Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a statement of the financial transactions in Indian trust lands occurring during the year prior to November 1, 1867.

I have now the honor to submit a report relative to the same class of accounts during the interim of November 1, 1867, and 1st of November, 1868, which report is based upon the records and trust land accounts of the Indian office.

WINNEBAGO LAND ACCOUNT.

The last regular sale of Winnebago trust land occurred on the 15th of March, 1867, when 29,629.40 acres were awarded to bidders, and payment received for 16,144.69 acres prior to November 1, 1867. One award of 160 acres had been forfeited.

Number of acres on which partial payment had been made at that date	13,204.71	
One award in suspense	120.00	
		13,324.71
Number of acres on which final payment has been received during the year ending November 1, 1868, including one award which was in suspense November 1, 1867		10,938.24
Number of acres remaining November 1, 1868, on which partial payments have been received		2,386.47

The number of acres remaining unawarded at the sale of March 15, 1867, was		3,669.95
Number of acres awarded and forfeited		160.00
Number of acres subject to sale November 1, 1868		3,829.95
Avails of 10,938.24 acres on which final payment has been received during the year ending November 1, 1868		$22,252 39
Amount deposited in the treasury of the United States	$22,157 54	
Winnebago certificates of indebtedness and interest on same, surrendered in payment for land	94 85	
		22,252 39
The Winnebago certificates of indebtedness outstanding November 1, 1867, exclusive of interest due on same, amounted to		$2,637 30
Amount of principal since paid	$79 15	79 15
Amount of interest paid on same	15 70	
Amount paid for certificate and interest	94 85	
Amount of unredeemed principal		2,558 15

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has sold 1,276.40 acres of Winnebago Indian lands under the directions of that office, during the interim of October 1, 1867, and September 30, 1868, for which there was received $3,201 90.

The Winnebago lands sold by the General Land Office were sold under the act of February 23, 1863.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has also sold

SIOUX INDIAN LANDS.

These lands were sold under the act of March 3, 1863.

Number of acres sold during the interim of October 1, 1867, and September 30, 1868, 76,256 84. Amount received for the same, $150,017 31.

KANSAS LAND ACCOUNT.

There has been no change in this account since the date of the last annual report, the sale of these lands having been suspended by the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in consideration of a treaty made with the Kansas Indians on the 13th of February, 1867, under the provisions of which, if the said treaty be hereafter approved by the United States Senate, and confirmed by the President, the government will assume the liabilities of said Indians, and pay them for the land, now held in trust for their benefit.

Total number of acres unsold November 1, 1868, 128,853.31.

Total amount of the principal Kansas certificates unredeemed November 1, 1868, $118,597 12.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI LAND ACCOUNT.

There has been no regular sale of this class of trust land during the past year. Suspended cases in two instances of purchasers at last sale have been reviewed by the department and decision rendered favorable to the purchasers.

Number of acres of land included in the above cases, 402.59; amount of currency received for the same, $528 64; number of acres unsold November 1, 1868, 6,360.24.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI LAND ACCOUNT.

Since the date of the last annual report, a treaty concluded with these Indians, February 18, 1867, was ratified by the Senate, with amendments July 25, 1868. Under the provisions of this treaty the sale of this class of trust land is virtually transferred to the supervision of the General Land Office. Provision is also made to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the tribe, represented by scrip issued under the provisions of previous treaties, and the interest thereon, out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands ceeded in said treaty.

Certificates of indebtedness outstanding November 1, 1868, as follows:

Traders' scrip (principal)	$13,106 76
Stevens's scrip (principal)	13,467 83
Amount of outstanding certificates	26,574 59

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE LAND ACCOUNT.

No sales of these lands have occurred during the year; number of acres remaining unsold November 1, 1868, 2,815.84.

OTTAWA INDIAN RESERVATION.

Twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven and twenty seven hundredths of an acre of this reservation have been sold by agents of the Interior Department. The sales having been commenced in June, 1864.

Prior to April 1, 1867, the special agent who had charge of the sale had received as partial payment on lands sold by him, $45,022 10.

Under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, Agent Wiley was instructed by office letter of September 16, 1867, to receive the final payments on the sales made by the former special agent.

Amount received and transmitted to the department by Agent Wiley, as final payments, and covered into the treasury of the United States as per certificate of deposit, dated February 11, 1868, $6,618 18.

Since the date of the last annual report, the balance of the reservation, containing 7,857.68 acres, has been sold, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, to the Ottawa university of Kansas, the trustees of the university having filed a bond dated December 3, 1867, for the payment of the appraised value of said lands within one year from the date of said bond.

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWS, TEN SECTION NATIONAL RESERVATION.

Disposed of under the provisions of 13th article of the treaty made with them May 30, 1854.

The number of acres originally in the reservation was	6,395.98
Number of acres allotted to Felix Larrimer and Anthony Shields in 1864	321.55
Total	6,074.43

Number of acres sold to purchasers under contract with the chiefs of said Indians and carried into effect by order of the President, April 11, 1868, 5,312.82. Number of acres unsold November 1, 1868, 761.61.

The members of the tribe have proposed to purchase the greater portion of the balance of the unsold land, which they desire to pay for from their distributive share of the proceeds of the balance of the reservation.

The avails of 5,312.82 acres, including interest on deferred payments, amounting to $22,338 14, have been deposited in the treasury to the credit of the proper fund.

POTTAWATOMIES LAND ACCOUNT.

Under the provisions of an amendment made by the Senate to the second article of a treaty concluded with the Pottawatomies February 27, 1867, the Secretary of the Interior issued a certificate of purchase of 339,248.57 acres to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company at one dollar per acre, the same company having previously filed its bond in double the aggregate amount of purchase to pay for said lands within five years from date of purchase.

CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

Under the provisions of the 17th article of a treaty and the amendments thereto made between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, proclaimed August 11, 1866, a contract was entered into by Secretary Harlan with the American Emigrant Company, stipulating for the sale to the said company of Cherokee neutral lands in the State of Kansas containing 800,000 acres, more or less, partially on long credit, at $1 per acre, subject to the limitations and restrictions of the 17th article of said treaty as amended. As stipulated in said contract a first payment of $25,000 was made by said company August 30, 1866, date of execution of said contract.

Secretary Browning regarding the above contract of sale as not being in conformity with said treaty and amendments thereto, and the Attorney General, to whom the question was submitted, sustaining the views of Secretary Browning, a supplemental article to the treaty of July 19, 1866 was concluded on the 27th of April, 1868, between the United States and the Cherokee nation, and ratified June 10, 1868. Under the provisions of the supplemental article, the American Emigrant Company assigned, for a consideration, all its right and title in said lands to James F. Joy, the said Joy assuming all the obligations of said company under their contract modified as provided in the supplemental article of the 29th of April.

The total number of acres contained in the whole area of the Cherokee neutral lands is.....		799,614.72
Amount occupied by $50-improvement settlers, 17th article treaty	7,291.03	
Occupied by pre-emption claimants, 17th article treaty	146,052.07	
Occupied by Indian settlers, 19th article treaty	6,071.93	
Area of unoccupied lands sold to Mr. Joy under his contract....., ...	640,199.69	
		799,614.72
Number of acres reported for patent to James F. Joy, October 13, 1868.....		108,169.70

For further information in relation to the Cherokee neutral lands, I submit a general synopsis of the areas and valuations of the land taken from the report of the commissioners appointed to make the appraisement. As regards the correctness of this synopsis it may be well to state that owing to the voluminous character of the appraisers' report, and its having been so recently transmitted to this office, sufficient time has not elapsed to make a thorough examination of the same. I also submit a consolidated statement presenting in a more concise manner the trust land accounts than is reported as above in detail, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Clerk in charge of Indian Trust Funds.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Consolidated report of Indian trust lands, November 1, 1868.

Names of tribes for whose benefit lands are held in trust.	Treaty under provisions of which lands are sold.	Date of sale.	Number of acres unsold November 1, 1867.	Number of acres on which final payment has been made since November 1, 1867.	Number of acres unsold November 1, 1868.	Amount of certificates unredeemed November 1, 1867.	Certificates redeemed since November 1, 1867.	Amount of interest allowed on certificates redeemed since November 1, 1867.	Certificates unredeemed November 1, 1868.	Avails of sales.
Kansas	Mar. 16, 1863	June, 1865	$128,853 31	.....	$128,853 31	$118,597 12	.....	.....	$118,597 12	.....
Winnebagoes	April 15, 1859	Mar. 15, 1867	3,829 95	$10,938 24	3,829 95	2,637 30	$79 15	$15 70	2,558 15	*$94 85 †22,157 54
Sac and Fox of Missouri	Mar. 26, 1863	.....	6,762 83	402 59	6,360 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	†528 64
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,574 59	.....	.....	26,574 59	.....
Chippewa and Munsee	July 4, 1866	.....	2,815 84	.....	2,815 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			142,261 93	11,340 83	141,859 34	147,809 01	79 15	15 70	147,729 86	22,781 03
Indian land sold under the direction of the General Land Office.										
Winnebagoes	Act Feb. 23, 1863.	Interim of Oct. 1, 1867, and Sept. 30, '68.	.....	$1,276 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,201 90
Sioux	Act Mar. 3, 1863.	Interim of Oct. 1, 1867, and Sept. 30, '68.	.....	76,256 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,017 31
			.....	77,533 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,219 21

* Certificates. † Cash.

Consolidated report of Indian trust lands, November 1, 1868—Continued.

Tribes.	Treaty.	Number of acres in reservation.	Number of acres disposed of prior to November 1, 1867.	Number of acres on which final payment has been made since November 1, 1867.	Number of acres disposed of since November 1, 1867.	Number of acres remaining unsold November 1, 1868.	Avails of sales received as first payment prior to November 1, 1867.	Avails of sales received since November 1, 1867.	Balance due on lands sold since November 1, 1868.
Ottawa Indian reservation	July 28, 1862	30,134 95	22,277 27	22,277 27	7,857 88	.....	*$45,022 10	$6,618 18	$13,792 22
Pottawatomies	Amendment to 2d article treaty of Feb. 27, 1867.	.....	.....	.....	339,248 57	.....	.....	.....	339,248 57
Cherokee neutral	Supplemental article of April 27, 1868, to treaty of July 19, 1866.	779,614 72	.....	.....	640,199 69	159,415 03	.....	150,000 00	490,199 69
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	6,395 98	†321 55	.....	5,312 82	761 61	.....	22,338 14	.....
				22,277 27	992,618 96	160,176 64	45,022 10	178,956 32	843,230 48

* $30,603 49 of the amount in the hands of special agent to be accounted for under his bond on final settlement of his accounts. † Allotted lands.

General synopsis of the areas and valuations, Cherokee neutral lands.

	Acres.
Total area of Cherokee neutral lands by the government survey, Commissioner's "Tablet" and "General Synopsis"	799,614.72
Total area of occupied lands as shown by "Tract Book" and "Tablet"	159,415.03
Total area of unoccupied lands as shown by "Tract Book" and "Tablet"	640,199.69
Total area occupied by $50-improvement settlers, 17th article	7,291.03
Total area occupied by pre-emption claimants, 17th article amendment	146,052.07
Total area occupied by Indian settlers under 19th article	6,071.93
Total area as shown above	799,614.72
Total value of Cherokee neutral lands as reported by the commissioners of appraisal	$1,200,665 99½
Total value of occupied lands	307,997 68½
Total value of lands occupied by $50-improvement claimants	14,634 36½
Total value of lands occupied by pre-emption claimants	280,076 55½
Total value of land occupied by Indian settlers	13,286 76½
Total value of unoccupied lands	892,668 30½
Total value as shown above	1,200,665 99½
Average valuation of the whole tract, per acre	$1 50½, nearly.
Average valuation of occupied lands	1 93½, nearly.
Average valuation of unoccupied lands	1 39½+
Average valuation of lands occupied by $50-improvement settlers under 17th article	2 00½—
Average valuation of lands occupied by pre-emption settlers under amendment to 17th article	1 91½—
Average valuation of lands occupied and reserved by Indian settlers, under 19th article	2 18½+
	Acres.
Total area of timber land on said tract	84,848.00
Total area of prairie land on said tract	714,766.72
Total area, as shown above	799,614.72

IMPROVEMENTS.

	Acres.
Total area of improved lands	28,379.00
Total value of improvements	$590,905 00

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under stipulations of treaties, &c.*

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Assinaboines	Twenty instalments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended at the discretion of the President in such articles, goods, and provisions as he may from time to time determine, $10,000 of which may be expended in the purchase of stock animals, &c., &c.	.....	Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 18, 1866; eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $30,000.	.....	$540,000 00	.....	.....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Twenty instalments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, $5,000 of which to be expended in stock animals, &c.	.....	Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 27, 1866; eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $40,000 each.	.....	720,000 00	.....	.....
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty instalments provided to be expended under 10th article treaty October 21, 1867.	.....	Laws not published; twenty-nine instalments unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	.....	870,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Purchase of clothing	.....	Laws not published; 10th article treaty October 21, 1867.	$26,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	For construction of buildings for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	.....	Laws not published; 4th article treaty October 21, 1867; estimated $2,000 each house.	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	For erection of steam circular saw-mill, with grist-mill and shingle machine attached.	.....	Laws not published; 4th article treaty October 21, 1867.	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller and engineer, physician, and teacher.	.....	Laws not published; 14th article treaty October 21, 1867.	7,700 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	For construction of school-house or mission building and dwelling-house for Tosh-e-wa, (or Silver Brooch.)	.....	Laws not published; 4th and 15th article treaty October 21, 1867.	5,750 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who shall grow the most valuable crops.	.....	Laws not published; 15th article treaty October 21, 1867; three instalments unappropriated, at $500 each.	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
Do	For transportation of goods, &c	.....	Laws not published	7,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette valley.	Five instalments of the 3d series of annuity for beneficial objects.	Vol. 10, page 1144..	2d article treaty Jan. 22, 1855; one instalment to be appropriated.	.....	6,500 00	.....	.....

Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty instalments provided to be expended under 10th article treaty October 28, 1867.	.....	Laws not published; twenty-nine instalments unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	.....	580,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For the purchase of clothing.....	.....	Laws not published; 10th article treaty October 28, 1867.	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For the construction of five buildings for carpenters, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer; for erection of steam circular saw-mill, with grist-mill and shingle machine attached; and for construction of school-house or mission building.	.....	Laws not published; 4th article treaty October 28, 1867.	23,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Three instalments to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who may grow the most valuable crop.	.....	Laws not published; 14th article treaty October 28, 1867; three instalments to be appropriated, at $500 each.	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
Chasta, Scoton, and Umpquas.	$2,000 annually for fifteen years.....	Vol. 10, page 1122..	3d article treaty Nov. 18, 1854; one instalment yet due.	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Support of schools and farmer fifteen years.....	Vol. 10, page 1123..	Same treaty, 5th article; estimated for schools, $1,200; farmer, $1,000; one appropriation due.	.....	2,200 00	.....	.....
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.	For this amount to be placed to the credit of the educational fund of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river.	Vol. 14, page 657...	4th article treaty October 18, 1860.	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Twenty instalments in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education.	Vol. 10, page 1111..	4th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; six instalments unappropriated, estimated at $19,000.	.....	114,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, and for iron and steel.	.....do.....	5th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; six instalments unappropriated, estimated at $6,360 each.	.....	38,160 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for the seventh smith, &c...	.....do.....	Eight instalments unappropriated, at $1,060 each.	.....	8,480 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For support of a smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 11, page 1112, and vol. 14, page 766.	12th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854, and 3d article treaty April 7, 1866; estimated at $1,800 per annum.	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For insurance, transportation, &c., of annuities and provisions.	.....	Estimated at $5,762 63 per annum.	5,762 63	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas, Bois Forte band.	Twenty instalments for support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, &c.	Vol. 14, page 766...	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; seventeen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each.	.....	25,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for the support of schools, and for the instruction of the Indians in farming and purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	.....do.....	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; seventeen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,600 each.	.....	27,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments of annuity in money, goods, and other articles in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	.....do.....	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; annuity, $3,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, $1,000; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	.....	187,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For transportation, &c., of annuity goods	.....do.....	6th article treaty April 7, 1866....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....

No. 104—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amounts held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, and tobacco; 4th article treaty October 4, 1842; 8th article treaty September 30, 1854; and 3d article treaty May 7, 1864.*	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111. * Page 86, sec. 3.	Ten instalments of the second series, at $9,000 01; eight instalments to be appropriated.	.....	$72,000 08	.....	.....
Do	Two farmers, two carpenters, two smiths and assistants, iron and steel; same article and treaty.	.....do.....	Ten instalments of the second series, at $1,400; eight instalments unappropriated.	.....	11,200 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments in money, of $20,000 each...	Vol. 10, page 1167..	3d article treaty February 22, 1855; six unexpended.	.....	120,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty-six instalments of $1,000 each, to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi.	.....do.....	3d article treaty August 2, 1847; and 5th article treaty March 19, 1867; four instalments unappropriated.	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Ten instalments for support of schools, in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assist them to become self-sustaining, support of physician, and purchase of medicine.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty March 19, 1867; nine instalments unappropriated, at $11,500.	.....	103,500 00	.....	.....
Do	For insurance, transportation, &c., of annuities and provisions.	.....	Laws not published; 6th article treaty March 19, 1867.	$5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	Money, $10,666 66; goods, $8,000, and purposes of utility, $4,000; 3d article treaty February 22, 1855.	Vol. 10, page 1168..	Thirty instalments; sixteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $22,666 66.	.....	362,666 53	.....	.....
Do	For purposes of education; same article and treaty.	.....do.....	Twenty instalments of $3,000 each; six instalments yet due.	.....	18,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For support of smiths' shops; same article and treaty.	.....do.....	Fifteen instalments of $2,120 each; one yet due.	.....	2,120 00	.....	.....
Do	For engineer at Leech lake; same article and treaty.	.....do.....	Ten instalments of $600 each; one unappropriated.	.....	600 00	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.	Ten instalments of $1,500 each, to furnish said Indians with oxen, log chains, &c., 5th article treaty May 7, 1864.	Vol. 13, page 694...	Five instalments unappropriated..	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....

Do	Support of two carpenters, two blacksmiths, four farm laborers, and one physician, ten years.	do	Estimated at $7,700 per annum; five instalments to be appropriated.		38,500 00		
Do	This amount to be applied for the support of a saw-mill, as long as the President may deem necessary.	do	6th article treaty May 7, 1864; annual appropriation.	1,000 00			
Do	Pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, not more than five persons, to attend annuity payments to the Indians, &c.	do	7th article treaty May 7, 1864	650 00			
Do	For pay of female teachers employed on the reservation.	Vol. 13, page 695	13th article treaty May 7, 1864	1,000 00			
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas.	$10,000 as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red lake band, and $5,000 to the Pembina band, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 13, pages 668 and 689.	3d article treaty October 2, 1863, and 2d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; annual appropriation required.	15,000 00			
Do	Fifteen instalments of $12,000 each, for the purpose of supplying them with gilling twine, cotton maitre, linsey, blankets, sheeting, &c.	Vol. 13, pages 689 and 690.	3d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; estimated for Red Lake band, $8,000; Pembina band, $4,000; ten instalments unappropriated.		120,000 00		
Do	One blacksmith, one physician, &c., one miller, one farmer, $3,900; iron and steel and other articles, $500; carpentering, &c., $1,000.	Vol. 13, page 690	4th article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; fifteen instalments; ten unappropriated, at $6,400 each. *		64,000 00		
Do	To defray the expenses of a board of visitors, not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of said Chippewa Indians.	Vol. 13, page 668	6th article treaty October 2, 1863; fifteen instalments of $390 each; ten unappropriated.		3,900 00		
Do	For insurance and transportation of annuity goods, &c., and material for building mill, &c.	...	Estimated at $10,000 per annum	10,000 00			
Chickasaws	For permanent annuity in goods	Vol. 1, page 619	Act of February 25, 1799; $3,000 per year.			$3,000 00	
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 99 and 614, and vol. 11, pages 213 and 236.	2d article treaty November 16, 1805, $3,000; 13th article treaty October 18, 1820, $600; 2d article treaty Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.			9,600 00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	Vol. 7, page 212	6th article treaty October 18, 1820; and 9th article treaty January 20, 1825, say $920.			920 00	
Do	Interest on $390,257 92, articles 10 and 13, treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 11, pages 613 and 614.	Five per cent. for educational purposes.			19,512 89	$390,257 80
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon.	For beneficial objects at the discretion of the President; 2d article treaty June 25, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 964	Five instalments of $6,000 each, of the second series; one unappropriated.		6,000 00		
Do	For farmers, blacksmith, and wagon and plough maker for the term of fifteen years.	Vol. 12, page 965	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; six instalments unappropriated, estimated at $3,500 each.		21,000 00		
Do	For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school teacher, twenty years.	do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; 11 instalments unappropriated, estimated at $5,600 each.		61,600 00		
Do	Salary of head chief of the confederated bands, twenty years.	do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.		5,500 00		

* Pamphlet copy laws, 2d session 38th Congress.

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amounts held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 36, 69, and 287: vol. 11, page 700.	4th article treaty August 7, 1790, $1,500; 2d article treaty June 16, 1802, $3,000; 4th article treaty January 24, 1826, $20,000.			$24,500 00	$490,000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	Vol. 7, page 287.	8th article treaty January 24, 1826, say $1,110.			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Vol. 7, p. 287; and vol. 11, page 700.	8th article treaty January 24, 1826, say $600.			600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance during the pleasure of the President	Vol. 7, pages 287 and 419.	5th article treaty February 14, 1833, and 8th article treaty January 24, 1826.	$4,710 00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 700.	Five per centum for education.			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $775,168 held in trust; 3d article treaty June 14, 1866.	Vol. 14, page 786.	Five per centum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.			38,758 40	775,168 00
Do	For transportation of such articles as may be purchased for the Creek nation.		3d article treaty June 14, 1866	5,000 00			
Crows	Twenty instalments for pay of nineteen half-breeds, in goods or money, at the discretion of the President, $50 each.		Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 16, 1866, eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $950 each.		$17,100 00		
Do	This amount to be paid Pierre Chien, in consideration of the friendship and services rendered by him to the Crow Indians.		Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 16, 1866.	200 00			
Do	For construction of warehouse or storeroom, $2,500; agency building, $3,000; residence for physician, $3,000; five buildings for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, $10,000; school-room, or mission building, $2,500; and erection of steam circular-saw mill, with grist mill and shingle mill attached, $8,000		Laws not published; estimated at $29,000.	29,000 00			

Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.		Laws not published; estimated at $6,600.	6,600 00			
Delawares	Life annuity to chiefs		Private act to supplementary treaty September 24, 1829, to treaty October 3, 1818.	100 00			
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	For $150,000, under the direction of the President, in twenty instalments.	Vol. 12, page 928.	6th article treaty January 22, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated.		82,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments or an agricultural school and teacher; 14th article treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 929.	Eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $3,000 each.		33,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for smith and carpenter shops and tools, 14th article treaty January 22, 1855.	do	Eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.		5,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	do	Eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $4,600 each.		50,600 00		
Flatheads and other confederat'd tribes.	Five instalments of the 3d series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 976.	4th article treaty July 16, 1855; five instalments unappropriated.		20,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural board and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c., and for the employment of suitable instructors therefor.	Vol. 12, page 977.	5th article treaty July 16, 1855, agricult'l and indust l school, &c., $300, pay of instructors $1,800; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $2,100 each.		22,100 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one gunsmith, one tinsmith, carpenter and joiner, and wagon and plough-maker, $7,400; and keeping in repair blacksmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough-maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor, $500.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $7,900 each.		86,900 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair flouring and saw mill and supplying the necessary fixtures.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.		5,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of physician $1,400, and keeping in repair hospital and furnishing the necessary medicines, $300.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,700 each.		18,700 00		
Do	For keeping in repair the buildings of employés, &c., for twenty years.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $300 each.		3,300 00		
Do	For $500 per annum, for twenty years, for each of the head chiefs; 5th article treaty July 16, 1855.	do	Eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each.		16,500 00		
Do	For insurance and transportation of annuity, goods, and provisions.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855.	11,920 41			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance of $157,500	Vol. 10, page 1071	9th article treaty May 7, 1854.			2,875 00	57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 9, page 842	2d article treaty January, 1846			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $100,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 10, page 1079	2d article treaty May 18, 1854			5,000 00	100,000 00
Do	Gradual payment on $200,000	do	2d article treaty May 18, 1854; $173,000 heretofore appropriated; due.		27,000 00		
Klamaths and Modocs.	Five instalments of $2,000, to be applied under the direction of the President.		2d article treaty October 14, 1864; two instalments unappropriated.		16,000 00		

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Kalmaths and Modocs—Continued.	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and buildings for blacksmiths, carpenter, wagon and plough maker, manual labor school, and hospital for twenty years.	.....	4th article treaty October 14, 1864; eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,000 each.	.....	$18,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For purchase of tools and materials for saw and flouring mill, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plough maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual labor school.	.....	4th article treaty October 14, 1864; twenty instalments of $1,500 each; seventeen unappropriated.	.....	25,500 00	.....	.....
Do	For pay of superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plough maker, fifteen years.	.....	5th article treaty October 14, 1864; twelve instalments of $6,000 each unappropriated.	.....	72,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For pay of physician, miller, and two school teachers for twenty years.	.....	5th article treaty October 14, 1864; seventeen instalments of $3,600 each unappropriated.	.....	61,200 00	.....	.....
Makahs	Four instalments of $30,000 for beneficial objects under the direction of the President, (being the fourth series.)	Vol. 12, page 940...	5th article treaty January 31, 1855; one instalment of $1,500 each unappropriated.	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Vol. 12, page 941...	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; eleven instalments of $2,500 each unappropriated.	.....	27,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for smith, carpenter shops, and tools.	....do.....	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each unappropriated.	.....	5,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer and physician.	....do.....	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; eleven instalments of $4,600 each unappropriated.	.....	50,600 00	.....	.....
Menomonees	Pay of miller for fifteen years.....	Vol. 10, page 1065..	3d article treaty May 12, 1854; two instalments of $600 each unappropriated.	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Fifteen instalments to pay $942,686 for cession of lands.	....do.....	4th article treaty May 12, 1854, and Senate amendment thereto; twelve instalments of $16,179 06 each unappropriated.	.....	194,148 72	.....	.....

Miamies of Kansas..	Permanent provision for smith's shop, &c., and miller.	Vol. 7, pages 191 and 194; vol. 10, page 1095.	5th article treaty October 6, 1818; 5th article treaty October 23, 1834, and 4th article treaty June 5, 1854; say $940 for shop and $600 for miller.	.....	.....	$1,540 00	$10,800 00
Do.....	Twenty instalments upon $200,000; 3d article treaty June 5, 1854.	Vol. 10, page 1094..	$150,000 of said sum payable in twenty instalments of $7,500 each; eleven unappropriated.	.....	$2,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on $50,000 at 5 per centum.....	....do.....	3d article treaty June 5, 1854.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	50,000 00
Miamies of Indiana..	Interest on $221,257 86, in trust	Vol. 10, page 1099..	Senate amendment to 4th article treaty June 5, 1854.	.....	.....	11,062 89	221,257 86
Miamies of Eel river.	Permanent annuities.....	Vol. 7, pages 51, 91, 146, and 116.	4th article treaty 1795; 3d article treaty 1805, and 3d article treaty September, 1809; aggregate.	.....	.....	1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels.....	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and furnishing suitable persons to attend the same for a period of ten years.	Vol. 12, page 981...	2d article treaty December 21, 1855; one instalment of $1,500 unappropriated.	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of teacher to manual labor school, and for subsistence of pupils and necessary supplies.	....do.....	2d article treaty December 21, 1855; amount necessary during the pleasure of the President.	$3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings, making furniture, &c., for ten years.	Vol. 12, page 982...	2d article treaty December 21, 1855; one instalment of $2,000 unappropriated.	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Ind's.	For payment of $32,500 in graduated payments...	Vol. 10, page 1133..	4th article treaty December 26, 1854; still unappropriated.	.....	5,250 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., twenty years.	Vol. 10, page 1134..	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; six instalments of $6,700 each unappropriated.	.....	40,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor.	....do.....	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; six instalments of $1,500 each unappropriated.	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....
Navajoes.....	For such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, for 8,000 Navajo Indians, not exceeding $5 per Indian, and for seeds, farming implements, work cattle, and other stock for 1,400 families.	.....	Laws not published; 7th and 8th articles treaty June 1, 1868. Estimated for articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, $40,000; and for seeds, farming implements, work cattle, &c., $140,000.	180,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For surveying the Navajo Indian reservation.....	.....	Laws not published; 5th article treaty June 1, 1868; estimated at $36,220.	36,220 00	.....	.....	.....
Nez Percés.....	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 958...	4th article treaty June 11, 1855; one instalment of $8,000, unappropriated.	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for support of two schools, &c., and pay of one superintendent teaching and two teachers.	Vol. 12, page 959...	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $3,700 each, unappropriated.	.....	40,700 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for one superintendent farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $9,400 each, unappropriated.	.....	103,400 00	.....	.....

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Nez Percés—Cont'd.	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill and providing the necessary tools.	Vol. 12, page 959..	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	.....	$5, 500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for pay of physician and keeping in repair hospital and furnishing necessary medicines, &c.	.....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $1,700 each, unappropriated.	.....	18, 700 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair building for employés.	.....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $300 each, unappropriated.	.....	3, 300 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for salary of head chief.	.....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	.....	5, 500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair the blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and providing necessary tools therefor.	.....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	.....	5, 500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Four instalments to enable the Indians to remove and locate upon the reservation to be expended in ploughing land and fencing lots.	Vol. 14, page 649...	4th article treaty June 9, 1863; one instalment of $20,000, each, unappropriated.	.....	20, 000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Sixteen instalments for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing school and boarding houses with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	.....do	4th article treaty June 9, 1863: thirteen instalments of $3,000 each, unappropriated.	.....	39, 000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For salary of two subordinate chiefs	Vol. 14, page 650...	5th article treaty June 9, 1863	$1, 000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Fifteen instalments for repair of houses, mills, shops, &c., and providing necessary furniture, tools, &c.	.....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1863; thirteen instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.	.....	32, 500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers.	.....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1863	7, 600 00	.....	.....	.....
Omahas.....	Fifteen instalments, being the third series in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1044..	4th article treaty March 16, 1854; fourteen instalments of $20,000 each, unappropriated.	.....	280, 000 00	.....	.....

Do	Ten instalments for pay of engineer and assistant, miller and assistant, farmer, and blacksmith and assistant, and keeping in repair grist and saw mills, support of blacksmith shop, and furnishing tools for the same.	Vol. 10, page 1044, and vol. 14, page 668.	8th article treaty March 16, 1854, and 3d article treaty March 6, 1865; estimated: engineer and assistant, $1,800; miller and assistant, $1,200; farmer, $900; blacksmith and assistant, $1,200; keeping in repair grist and saw mills and support of blacksmith shop, $600; seven instalments of $5,700 each, unappropriated.		39,900 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120 at 5 per centum, for educational purposes.	Vol. 7, page 242	Senate resolution January 19, 1838, and 6th article treaty January 2, 1825.			$3,456 00	$69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000 at 5 per centum, to be paid semi-annually in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Vol. 14, page 687	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865			15,000 00	300 000 00
Do	For transportation goods, provisions, &c	do	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865	3,500 00			
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.	Four equal annual instalments in coin of the sum of $206,000, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of $306,000.	Vol. 11, page 624	2d article treaty July 31, 1855; three instalments of $51,500 each, unappropriated, to be distributed per capita in the usual manner of paying annuities.		154,500 00		
Do	For interest on $103,000 at 5 per centum, being the balance of $206,000.	Vol. 12, page 694	2d article treaty July 31, 1855			5,150 00	103,000 00
Ottoes and Missourias.	Fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1039	4th article treaty March 15, 1854; fourteen instalments of $9,000 each, unappropriated.		126,000 00		
Pawnees	For annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary for them.	Vol. 11, page 729	2d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857			30,000 00	
Do	For the support of two manual-labor schools during the pleasure of the President, and pay of two teachers.	Vol. 11, page 730	3d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857	11,200 00			
Do	For purchase of iron, steel, and other necessaries for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be tinsmith and gunsmith, and compensation of two strikers or apprentices.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; estimated: for iron, steel, &c., $500; for two blacksmiths, $1,200, and two strikers, &c., $480.	2,180 00			
Do	For farming utensils and stock during the pleasure of the President, and pay of farmer.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; estimated at $1,800.	1,800 00			
Do	For pay of miller and engineer, at the discretion of the President.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; estimated at $1,800.	1,800 00			
Do	For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mills.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; estimated at $800.	800 00			
Poncas	Ten instalments of the second series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 12, page 997	2d article treaty March 12, 1858; five instalments of $10,000 each, unappropriated.		50,000 00		
Do	This amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.	Vol. 12, page 998	2d article treaty March 12, 1858	7,500 00			
Pottawatomies	Life annuities to chiefs	Vol. 7, pages 379 and 433.	3d article treaty October 20, 1832, $200, and 3d article treaty September 26, 1837, $700.	900 00			

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies—Continued.	Permanent annuity in money	Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, 320, and 855.	4th article treaty 1795, $724 77; 3d article treaty 1809, $362 39; 3d article treaty 1818, 1,811 93; treaty 1828, $1,449 54; 2d article treaty July, 1829, $11,596 33; 10th article treaty June, 1846, $217 43.	.....	.....	$16,162 39	$323,247 80
Do	Education during the pleasure of Congress	Vol. 7, pages 296, 312, and 401.	3d article treaty October 16, 1826, 2d article treaty September 20, 1828, and 4th article treaty October 27, 1832, $5,000.	$5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Permanent provisions for three smiths	Vol. 7, pages 296, 312, and 321.	2d article treaty September 20, 1828, and 3d article treaty October 16, 1826.	2,042 94	.....	.....	.....
Do	Permanent provisions for furnishing salt	Vol. 7, page 320	2d article treaty July 29, 1829, estimated at $317 09.	317 09	.....	.....	.....
Do	Interest on $466,027 48, at 5 per centum	Vol. 9, page 854	7th article treaty June 5 and 17, 1846.	.....	.....	23,301 37	466,027 48
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 106	2d article treaty November 17, 1807	.....	.....	400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	Provision for education and for smith and farmer and smith's shop, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 426	3d article treaty May 13, 1833, $1,000 per year for education, and $1,660 for smith, farmer, &c., $2,660.	2,660 00	.....	.....	.....
Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes.	For $25,000, being the fourth series, to be expended for beneficial objects under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 972	4th article treaty July 1, 1855; one instalment of $1,300 unappropriated.	.....	$1,300 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for support of agricultural and industrial school, and for the employment of suitable instructors.	Vol. 12, page 973	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; eleven instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.	.....	27,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop and tools.	....do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	.....	5,500 00	.....	.....

Do	Twenty instalments for employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Vol. 12, page 973	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; eleven instalments of $4,600 each, unappropriated.		50,600 00		
Rogue Rivers	Sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock.	Vol. 10, page 1019	3d article treaty September 10, 1853; one instalment of $2,500, unappropriated.		2,500 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 85	3d article treaty Nov. 3, 1804			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000 at 5 per centum.	Vol. 7, page 541	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 596	2d article treaty Oct. 11, 1842			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400 at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 543	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837			7,870 00	157,400 00
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000 per 8th art. treaty Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 702	$25,000 annuities			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 14, page 757	3d article treaty March 21, 1866, for support of schools, &c.			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 161, 179	4th art. treaty Sept. 29, 1817, $500; 4th art. treaty Sept. 17, 1817, $500.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provisions for smith and smith's shops and miller during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 349	4th article treaty Feb. 28, 1831, say $1,660	1,660 00			
Senecas of N. York	Permanent annuities	Vol. 4, page 442	Act Feb. 19, 1841, $6,000			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 9, page 35	Act June 27, 1846, $3,750			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on $43,050 transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States treasury.	Vol. 9, page 35	Act June 27, 1846, $2,152 50			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 119	4th article treaty Sept. 17, 1818			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provisions for the support of smith and smith's shop during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 352	4th article treaty July 20, 1831	1,060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuities for education	Vol. 7, pages 51, 100, and vol. 10, page 1056.	4th article treaty Aug. 3, 1795; 3d article treaty May 10, 1854; and 4th article treaty Sept. 29, 1817.			3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 10, page 1056	3d article treaty May 10, 1854			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones, eastern bands.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, to be applied under the direction of the President.	*Pages 15, 717	5th article treaty July 2, 1863; fifteen instalments unappropriated.		150,000 00		
Shoshones, Goship bands.	Twenty instalments of $1,000 each, to be applied under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, page 682	7th article treaty Oct. 7, 1863; fifteen instalments unappropriated.		15,000 00		
Shoshones, northwestern bands.	Twenty instalments of $5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, page 663	3d article treaty July 30, 1863; fifteen instalments unappropriated.		75,000 00		
Shoshones, western bands.	Twenty instalments of $5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	*Page 557	7th article treaty Oct. 1, 1863; fifteen instalments unappropriated.		75,000 00		
Sioux of Dakota, Blackfeet band.	Twenty instalments of $7,000 each, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 728	4th art. treaty Oct. 19, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.		119,000 00		
Lower Brulé band	Twenty instalments of $6,000 each, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 700	4th art. treaty Oct. 14, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.		102,000 00		
Do	Five instalments of $2,500 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 700	6th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; three instalments unapproprid.		7,500 00		
Do	For pay of farmer, support of one blacksmith, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the shop.	Vol. 14, page 700	6th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; estimated at $2,500.	2,500 00			
Do	For pay of engineer, sawyer, and employés, and keeping in repair saw-mill and purchase of tools therefor.		Estimated at $3,740.	3,740 00			

Pamphlet copy Laws thirty-eighth Congress 2d session, p. 15, 1717.

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated. explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Minneconjou band...	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 696...	4th article treaty Oct. 10, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	.....	$170,000 00	.....	.....
Onk-pah-pah band..	Twenty instalments of $9,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 740...	4th article treaty Oct. 20, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	.....	153,000 00	.....	.....
O'Gallalla band.....	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 748...	4th article treaty Oct. 28, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	.....	170,000 00	.....	.....
Sans Arc band.....	Twenty instalments of $8,400 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 732...	4th article treaty Oct. 20, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	.....	142,800 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Five instalments of $950 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and for improvements.	Vol. 14, page 732...	5th article treaty Oct. 20, 1865; three instalments unappropriated.	.....	2,850 00	.....	.....
Two Kettles band...	Twenty instalments of $6,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 724...	4th article treaty Oct. 19, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	.....	102,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Five instalments of $2,825 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements.	Vol. 14, page 724...	5th article treaty Oct. 19, 1865; three instalments unappropriated.	.....	8,475 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of farmer, support of one blacksmith, furnishing tools, iron, and steel, and other articles necessary for the shop.	Vol. 14, page 724...	6th article treaty Oct. 19, 1865; for farmer $1,000: support of one blacksmith, &c., $1,500.	$2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of engineer, sawyer, and employés, keeping in repair saw-mill and purchase of tools therefor.	.....	Estimated at $3,740.	3,740 00	.....	.....	.....
Upper Yanctonnai band.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 744...	4th article treaty October 28, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	.....	170,000 00	.....	.....
Yanctonnai band ...	Twenty instalments of $10,500 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 736...	4th article treaty October 20, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	.....	178,500 00	.....	.....

Do	Five instalments of $2,875 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements.	....do	5th article treaty October 20, 1865; three instalments unappropriated.		8,625 00		
Do	For pay of farmer, support of one blacksmith, furnishing tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the shop.	....do	5th article treaty October 20, 1865; for farmer, $1,000; for one blacksmith, &c., $1,500.	2,500 00			
Sioux of Dakota	For transportation and delivering articles purchased for the several bands of Sioux Indians.		Amount required	20,000 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Vol. 7, page 46	6th article treaty November 11, 1794.			$4,500 00	$90,000 00
Skiallams	Four instalments on $60,000, being fourth series, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 934	5th article treaty January 26, 1855; one instalment unappropriated.		3,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers.	....do	11th article treaty October 26, 1855; eleven instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.		27,500 00		
Do	Twenty years' employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Vol. 12, page 935	11th article treaty October 26, 1855; eleven instalments of $4,600 each, unappropriated.		50,600 00		
Tabequache band of Utahs.	Ten instalments of $20,000 each	Vol. 13, page 675	8th article treaty October 7, 1863, (goods, $10,000; provisions, $10,000;) five instalments unappropriated.		100,000 00		
Do	For purchase of iron, steel, and tools for blacksmith shop, and pay of blacksmith and assistant.	....do	10th article treaty October 7, 1863; iron and steel, $220; blacksmith and assistant, $1,100.	1,320 00			
Do	For insurance, transportation, &c., of goods, provisions, and stock.			5,000 00			
Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.	Five instalments of the third series of annuities for beneficial objects under the direction of the President.	Vol. 10, page 1126	3d article treaty November 29, 1854; one instalment unappropriated.		1,700 00		
Do	Support of teachers, &c., twenty years	Vol. 10, page 1127	6th article treaty November 29, 1854; six instalments of $1,450 each, unappropriated.		8,700 00		
Do	Support of physician fifteen years	....do	6th article treaty November 29, 1854; one instalment unappropriated.		2,000 00		
Umpquas Cow Creek band.	Twenty instalments of $550 each	Vol. 10, page 1027	3d article treaty September 19, 1853; five instalments unappropriated.		2,750 00		
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	Five instalments of the second series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 946	2d article treaty June 9, 1855; one instalment unappropriated.		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school teachers, one physician, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, and one carpenter and joiner.	Vol. 12, page 947	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $11,200 each, unappropriated.		123,200 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for mill fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	....do	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $3,000 each, unappropriated.		33,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments of $1,500 each, for the head chiefs of these bands, ($1,500 each.)	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated.		16,500 00		

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes—Continued.	Twenty instalments for salary of son of Pio-pio-mox-mox.	Vol. 12, page 947...	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $100 each, unappropriated.	.....	$1,100 00	.....	.....
Winnebagoes.....	For interest on $1,000 000 at five per centum	Vol. 7, page 546, and Vol. 12 page 628.	4th article treaty November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment July 17, 1862.	.....	.....	$50,000 00	$1,000,000 00
Do.....	Thirty instalments of interest on $85,000.....	Vol. 9, page 879....	4th article treaty October 13, 1846; eight instalments of $4,250 each, unappropriated.	.....	34,000 00	.....	.....
Wall-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians.	Five instalments of $2,000 each, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 14, page 684...	7th article treaty August 12, 1865; three instalments unappropriated.	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....
Yakamas.....	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 953...	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; one instalment unappropriated.	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in repair, providing books, stationery, and furniture.	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	.....	5,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of teaching and two teachers.	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $3,200 each, unappropriated.	.....	35,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker.	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $11,400 each, unappropriated.	.....	125,400 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing medicines, &c., and pay of physician.	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $1,700 each, unappropriated. (physician, $1,400; hospital, &c., $300.)	.....	18,700 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	.....	5,500 00	.....	.....

Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $300 each, unappropriated.		3,300 00		
Do	For salary of head chief for twenty years	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		5,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		5,500 00		
Yancton tribe of Sioux,	Ten instalments of $40,000 each, of the second series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 11, page 744	4th article treaty April 19, 1858, ten instalments due.		400,000 00		
	Total			538,233 07	8,846,725 33	396,321 44	7,056,029 94

No. 105.—*Statement showing the population of various Indian tribes by superintendencies.*

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
Washington.			
Yakama	Yakamas, Klikitats, &c	3,400	
Quinaielts	Quinaielts, Quillehutes, Queets, Hohs, &c	650	
Skallams	Skallams, &c	600	
Skokomish	Skokomish, Tonanda, &c	400	
Makahs	Makahs	685	
Puyallups	Puyallups, Nisquillis, &c	550	
Colville	Colville, Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles	3,000	
			9,285
California.			
Round Valley	Pitt River Wylackies, &c	975	
Hoopa Valley	Various bands	725	
Smith River	Humboldt Wylackies	374	
Tule River	Owen River and Tule River	551	
Mission Indians	Various bands	*3,300	
Coahuilas		*4,000	
King's River and other bands		*14,900	
			25,225
Arizona.			
Papagos	Papagos, Pimas, Maricopas, &c	12,000	
River tribes	Apaches, Yumas, Mohaves, Hualipais, &c	19,570	
			31,570
Oregon.			
Umatilla Reserve	Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, &c	847	
Warm Spring Reserve	Wacoes Deschutes	975	
Grand Ronde Reserve	Fifteen tribes	*1,407	
Alsea	Cooses, Umpquas	*525	
Siletz	Fourteen bands and tribes	*2,288	
Klamath Snakes	Klamath, Modoc, and four bands of Snakes	*4,000	
Tribes not under supervision of any agent.		*900	
			10,942
Utah.			
Eastern Shoshones	Utahs and Utes	2,000	
Northwestern Shoshones	do	1,800	
Western Shoshones	do	2,000	
Goship and Weber Utes	do	1,750	
Utahs	do	15,300	
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, &c	do	2,400	
			25,250
Nevada.			
Bannacks	Pi-Utes	*1,500	
Shoshones	do	*2,000	
Pi-Utes	do	*4,200	
Washoes	do	*500	
			8,200
New Mexico.			
Bosque Redondo	Navajoes at reservation and Navajoes at large	8,000	
Cimarron	Maquache Utes	1,418	
Abiquiu	Jicarilla Apaches	878	
Pueblos	Pueblos	*7,000	
Mescalero Apaches	Mescalero Apaches	*750	
	Captives held in peonage	*2,000	
			20,036
Colorado.			
Denver	Grand River and Uintah Utes	2,500	
Conejos	Tabequache Utes	2,500	
			5,000
Dakota.			
Yancton	Yancton Sioux	2,500	
Ponca	Poncas	979	
Upper Missouri Sioux	Lower Brulés	1,600	
	Lower Yanctonais	2,250	
	Two Kettle Sioux	750	
	Blackfeet	1,200	
	Minneconjous	3,060	
	Uncpapas	3,000	
	Ogallallas	3,000	
	Upper Yanctonais	2,400	
	Sans Arc	720	
	Wahpeton Sioux, &c	1,637	
Fort Berthold	Arickarees	*1,500	
	Gros Ventres	*400	
	Mandans	*400	
	Assinaboines	*2,640	
	Sissetons and other Sioux	*3,500	
			31,534
Montana.			
Flatheads	Flatheads	500	
	Upper Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays	1,500	
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	2,980	
	Piegans	4,200	
	Bloods	2,380	
	Gros Ventres	3,000	

* Report of 1867.

No. 105.—*Statement showing the population of various Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
Montana—Continued.			
	River Crows	2,500	
	Mountain Crows	2,500	
Northern.			19,560
Winnebago	Winnebagoes	1,512	
Omaha	Omahas	1,002	
Ottoe	Ottoes and Missourias	471	
Pawnee	Pawnees	2,831	
Great Nemaha	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	89	
	Iowas	246	
Upper Platte	Brulé and Ogallallah Sioux	*7,885	
	Cheyennes	*1,800	
	Arapahoes	*750	
	Santee Sioux	*1,340	
Central.			17,995
Pottawatomies	Pottawatomies	1,995	
Sacs and Foxes	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	693	
Chippewas and Munsees	Chippewas and Christian	84	
Osage River Agency Indians	Miamies, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas	284	
Shawnees	Shawnees	649	
Delawares	Delawares	*1,052	
Neosho	Osages	3,490	
	Quapaws	281	
	Senecas and Shawnees	205	
	Senecas	101	
Kansas	Kansas or Kaws	539	
Kickapoos	Kickapoos	269	
Ottowas	Ottowas	*200	
Kiowas and Comanches	Kiowas and Comanches	*4,000	
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, &c	Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches	*3,600	
Southern.			17,428
Creek	Creeks	*12,294	
Cherokee	Cherokees	*14,000	
Choctaw and Chickasaw	Choctaws	*12,500	
	Chickasaws	*4,500	
	Seminoles	1,950	
Wichita	Wichitas	280	
	Keechies	123	
	Wacoes	135	
	Tawaccaras	157	
	Caddoes and Ionies	480	
	Shawnees	650	
	Delawares	76	
	Other Indians belonging to some of these tribes not at their agencies.	1,000	
			48,145
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.			
Green Bay	Stockbridges and Munsees	400	
	Oneidas	1,218	
	Menomonees	1,418	
			3,036
Chippewas of the Mississippi	Mississippi bands	2,166	
	Pillager and Winnebagoshish	1,899	
	Red Lake bands	1,183	
	Pembina bands	931	
			6,179
Chippewas of Lake Superior	Various bands	.....	*4,500
Wandering bands in Iowa	Sacs and Foxes	.....	*264
Wandering bands in Wisconsin	Winnebagoes	*700	
	Pottawatomies	*650	
			1,350
Mackinac	Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,060	
	Ottawas and Chippewas	5,252	
	Chippewas of Saginaw	1,555	
	Pottawatomies of Huron	232	
			8,099
New York	Cattaraugus	*1,374	
	Cayugas	*159	
	Onondagas with Senacas	*143	
	Allegany	*897	
	Tonawandas	*581	
	Tuscaroras	*367	
	Oneidas	*192	
	Oneidas with Onondagas	*98	
	Onondagas	*325	
			4,136
Grand total		.....	298,528

* Report of 1867.

No. 106.—*Copies of statistics of education, &c., of the different Indian tribes*, 1868.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Northern superintendency.														
Winnebagoes	700	812	1,512	$24,860	2	Winnebago agency	175	70	1	1				Rev. Jas. Wilson, Presbyterian.
Omahas	480	522	1,002	60,000	1		30	30	1	1	O. S. Presbyterian			
Ottoes and Missourias	237	234	471	3,000										
Pawnees	1,218	1,613	2,831	75,000	2	Pawnee reserve	39	26	1	2	Episcopal			
Sac and Foxes of Missouri	40	42	82	3,000										
Iowas	121	125	246	10,500	1	Gt. Nemaha agency	37	33	1					Rev. Blackburn, Methodist.
Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux			7,885											
Cheyennes			1,800											Rev. John P. Williamson, E. R. Pond, Mrs. Sarah J. Hopkins, Presbyterian.
Arapahoes			750											
Santee Sioux	597	797	1,376	20,400	2		166	114	3	3	A. B. C. F. M	$1,400	$50	Saml. D. Hinman, Mrs. Mary E. Hinman, Miss Emily J. West, W. H. H. Ross, Prot. Episc'l.
Total	3,393	4,138	17,955	196,760	8		447	273	7	7		1,400	50	
Central superintendency.														
Pottowatomies	1,002	993	1,995	$219,000	2	St. Mary's	137	93	5	7	Catholic and Baptist mission.			
Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi	318	375	693	29,800	1	Sac and Fox agency	10	3		1				
Chippewas and Munsees	32	52	84											
Osage River Agency Indians	98	186	284	37,150	1	Miamiville	18	10	1					
Shawnees	320	329	649	832,197	1	Shawnee mission	39	31	1					
Delawares			1,052											
Osages	1,874	1,616	3,490	34,445	1	Kansas	35	36	2	2	Catholic			3 Catholic missionaries.
Quapaws	140	141	281	15,000	1	do	10	1						
Senecas and Shawnees	101	104	205	11,000										
Senecas	46	55	101	7,000										

Kansas	275	264	539	8,000	1		48	33						
Kickapoos ‡	144	125	269	31,489	1	Near Kennebec, in charge of gov't.	13	8	1					
Ottowas †			200											
Kiowas and Comanches†			4,000											
Arapahoes †			2,800											
Apaches †			800											
Total	4,350	4,240	17,422	1,225,081	8		415	205	10	10				
Creeks	5,908	6,095	12,003	$1,200,000	27	Common schools...	300	340	10	17				
					2	Mission schools....	45	15	2	4	Presbyterian and Methodist.	$2,000	$6,000	
Cherokees §			14,000		32	Common schools...	734	720	16	16				
Choctaws †			12,500											
Chickasaws †			4,500											
Seminoles	900	1,000	1,950	50,000	4	Seminole reservat'n	60	57	2	2	Presbyterian			Rev. I. R. Ramsey, Presbyterian.
Wichitas	127	153	280											
Keechies	56	67	123											
Wacoes	61	74	135											
Towaccaras	72	85	157											
Caddoes and Ionies	216	264	480											
Shawnees	307	343	650											
Delawares	34	42	76											
Indians belonging to some of these tribes and not at their agencies †			1,000											
Total			46,854	1,250,000	65		1,139	1,117	30	39		2,000	6,000	
New Mexico superintendency.														
Navajo			8,000	$35,931										
Mouache Utes	239	311	540	18,135										
Jicarilla Apaches	441	437	878	16,965										
Capote Utes			373											
Wemenuche Utes			508											
Pueblos †			7,000											
Mescalero Apaches and Mimbres †			750											
Captives in peonage †			2,000											
Total			20,049	71,031										
Colorado superintendency.														
Tabequache Utes † / Grand River Uintah Utes †	2,500	2,500	5,000											

* This school is in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church. † Report of 1867. ‡ This school is supported by funds of the tribe. § Average attendance over one-half.

No. 106.—*Copies of statistics of education, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Dakota superintendency.														
Lower Brulé Sioux*	800	800	1,600											
Lower Yanctonais Sioux*	1,125	1,125	2,250											
Two-Kettle Sioux*	375	375	750											
Blackfeet Sioux*	600	600	1,200											
Minneconjou Sioux*	1,530	1,530	3,060											
Sans Arc Sioux*	360	366	720											
Upper Yanctonais Sioux*	1,200	1,200	2,400											
Ponca Sioux*	490	487	977											
Onepapas Sioux*	1,500	1,500	3,000											
Ogallalla Sioux*	1,500	1,500	3,000											
Yancton Sioux*	1,204	1,296	2,500											
Wahpeton and Sisseton Sioux†			1,637											
Arickarees‡			1,500											
Gros Ventres‡			400											
Mandans†			400											
Assinaboines‡			2,640											
Total			31,534											
Idaho superintendency.														
Nez Percés‡			3,000											
Cœur de Alenes‡			700											
Boise and Bruneau Shoshones‡			400											
Kammas and Prairie Shoshones‡			2,000											
Total			6,100											
Montana superintendency.														
Flatheads			300											
Upper Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenays, Blackfeet			1,500											
			2,980											

Piegans			4,200										
Bloods			2,380										
Gros Ventres			3,000										
Crows, River and Mountain			5,000										
Total			19,560										
Washington superintendency.													
Yakamas	1,400	2,000	3,400	$200	2	Fort Simcoe	20	15	1	1	Methodist	200	J. H. Wilbur, M. E. ch.
Quinaielts	75	85	160	3,000		Quinaielt agency	16	4	1	1	....do		
Queets	40	45	85	1,000									
Hohs	40	45	85	1,000									
Quillehutes	160	160	320	5,000									
Sklallams	400	200	600	53,000	1	} Skokoma reserve	16	4	1				
Tonanda	50	50	100	7,500	1	}	3						
Chemakum	100		100	10,000									
Skokomish	100	100	200	25,000									
Makahs	340	345	685	46,000									
Puyallups			550	6,000									
Colville, Spokane, Pend d'Oreilles‡			3,000										
Total	2,705	3,030	9,285	157,700	4		55	23	3	2		200	
California superintendency.													
Round Valley	464	511	975										
Hoopa Valley	375	350	725		1	Hoopa valley	13		1	1	Congregational	Unk'n	
Smith River§	174	200	374	1,500									
Tule River‖	245	306	551	1,225	1	Agent's residence		25		1			
Mission Indians‡			3,300										
Coahuilas‡			4,400										
King's River‡			14,900										
Total	1,258	1,369	25,225	2,725	2		13	25	1	2			
Oregon superintendency.													
Umatilla	363	484	847	212,000	1		11	15	2				
Warm Springs reserve	426	549	975	86,242	1		18	9	1				
Grand Ronde reserve‡	709	698	1,407										
Alsea agency‡			525										
Siletz agency‡	1,078	1,210	2,288										
Klamath, Snakes, &c.‡			4,000										
Tribes not under the supervision of any agency.			900										
Total			10,942	298,242	2		29	24	3				

* Estimated. † No teacher or missionaries among these Indians. ‡ Report of 1867. § No school at the agency. ‖ School for six months.

No. 106.—*Copies of statistics of education, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Utah superintendency.														
Eastern Shoshones			2,000											
Northwestern Shoshones			1,800											
Western Shoshones			2,000											
Goship and Weber Utes			1,750											
Utahs			15,300											
Mixed Shoshones and Bannacks			2,400											
Total			25,250											
Nevada superintendency.														
Bannacks*			1,500											
Shoshones*			2,000											
Pi-Utes*			4,200											
Washoes*			500											
Total			8,200											
Arizona superintendency.														
Pakagos	3,000	3,000	6,000											
Pima	1,938	1,976	3,914											
Maricopa	192	171	363											
Tame Apaches	32	45	77											
Yumas			2,000											
Yavapais			2,000											
Mohaves			4,000											
Hualapais			1,500											
Apaches*			10,000											
Total			29,854											

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.														
New York agency.														
Cattaraugus*			1,374											
Cayugas with Senecas*			159											
Onondagas with Senecas*			143											
Alleghany*			897											
Tonawanda*			581											
Tuscaroras*			367											
Oneidas*			192											
Oneidas with Onondagas			98											
Onondagas			325											
Total			4,136											
Michigan agency.														
Ottowas and Chippewas	2,482	2,770	5,252	$402,287	1	Sugar Island	15	8	....	1	Methodist	$400	$95	1. Rev. P. Marksman, Meth.†
					1	Eagle Town	24	20	....	1	Catholic	.....	53	1. Name unknown, Cath.
					1	Grove Hill	10	10	....	1	Presbyterian	800	72	1. Rev. P. Dougherty, Pres.
					1	Onaunmawneercev'le	14	14	....	1	Congregational	416	35	1. Rev. G. N. Smith, Cong'l.
					1	Bear River	21	16	1	....	Presbyterian	180	.....	1. Rev. A. Porter, Pres.
					1	Little Traverse	10	5	....	1	Catholic	.....	.....	1. Rev. S. Zorn, Cath.†
					1	Middle Village	23	5	....	1	....do	.....	.....	1. Rev. N. L. Ziffreth, Cath.
					1	Cross Village	84	72	1	....	....do	.....	.....	1. Rev. J. B. Wercamp, Cath.
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	757	798	1,555	57,728	1	Saganing	22	11	....	1	Methodist	30	6	1. Rev. W. Holt, Meth.
					1	Mission	29	23	....	1	....do	.....	.....	1. Rev. D. Hall, Meth.
					1	Neb. E. Sing	21	15	....	1	....do	400	44	1. Rev. —— Sheldon, Meth.
					1	Meissler's	10	5	1	....	....do	.....	.....	1. Rev. E. G. H. Meissler, M.†
					1	L'Anse bay, W. side	29	43	....	1	Catholic	200	100	1. Rev. G. Yerhost, Cath.
Chippewas of Lake Superior	509	551	1,060	7,400	1	L'Anse bay, E. side	22	6	1	....	Methodist	600	150	1. Rev. Y. Blaker, Meth.
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawattomies.	117	115	232	10,000	1	Silver Creek	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,865	4,234	8,099	477,315	15	.....	334	253	4	10	.....	3,026	555	.....
Green Bay agency.														
Stockbridges and Munsees	.....	.....	400	3,000	1	Reserve	12	13	1	....	Presbyterian	.....	.....	1. Rev. Jer'h. Slingerland.
Oneidas	594	621	1,218	75,000	2	....do	111	117	2	....	{ Prot. Episcopal	.....	.....	1. Rev. E. Goodnough.
											{ Methodist	.....	.....	1. Rev. J. Howd.
Menomonees	650	768	1,418	25,000	2	....do	60	48	....	2	Catholic	.....	.....	1. Father Cajetam.
Total	1,244	1,389	3,036	103,000	5	.....	183	178	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Lake Superior.														
Various bands‡	.....	.....	4,500	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Report of 1867. † This school closed. ‡ No report for 1868.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for 1868 of the different tribes of Indians in connection with the United States.*

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley rais'd.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Northern superintendency.																					
Winnebagoes	*200	600	250	19	.....	3,000	$4,500	16,000	$8,00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omahas	†205,000	900	.....	20	30	100	125	20,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	$1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoes and Missourias	.....	425	175	5	.....	(‡)	.....	4,200	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(‡)	.....	(‡)	.....	.....	.....
Pawnees	*450	1,000	165	8	3	900	1,350	(‡)	.....	.....	.....	400	$240	.....	.....	(‡)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Foxes of Missouri	†16,000	25	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	300	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowas	†16,000	500	.....	7	16	.....	.....	3,000	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee Sioux	.....	320	20	.....	65	.....	.....	6,000	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Platte Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	3,780	610	62	114	4,000	5,975	49,500	35,750	.....	.....	400	240	.....	.....	1,150	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central superintendency.																					
Pottawatomies	.....	2,000	.....	12	546	4,000	6,000	60,000	40,000	.....	.....	4,000	2,000	.....	.....	8,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Foxes of Mississippi	.....	300	.....	§60	65	.....	.....	8,000	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas and Munsees	.....	246	.....	7	17	.....	.....	3,750	1,500	.....	.....	450	135	.....	.....	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage river agency Indians	.....	1,600	.....	18	17	510	1,020	13,100	6,550	.....	.....	1,250	500	.....	.....	135	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnees	.....	2,259	.....	61	71	5,933	11,866	51,218	25,609	.....	.....	2,868	860	.....	.....	3,312	1,987	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	235	.....	§137	5	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoos	†2,850	1,135	153	3	44	633	1,135	5,900	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowas and Comanches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osages	†4,380	400	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quapaws	†96,000	300	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senecas and Shawnees	†60,000	300	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,980	5,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senecas	†67,000	250	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,270	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	9,025	313	298	765	11,076	20,021	156,518	94,409	.....	.....	8,568	3,495	.....	.....	13,137	11,812	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern superintendency.																					
Creeks	.....	6,000	.....	50	3,500	.....	.....	130,000	130,000	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	2,000	3,500	500	$500	.....	.....
Cherokees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Seminoles	†200,000	2,000	4	.....	550	150	300	12,500	12,500	.....	.....	500	250	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	2,000	$500	.....	.....
Wichitas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keechies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wacoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tawaccaras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caddoes and Ionies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnees	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delawares	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	8,090	4	50	4,050	150	300	142,500	142,500	.....	.....	1,500	1,250	.....	.....	5,000	6,500	2,500	1,000	.....	.....
New Mexico superintendency.																					
Navajoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mouache Utes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla Apaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wemenuche Utes, Capote Utes	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero Apaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado superintendency. ‖																					
Tabequache Utes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand River Uintah Utes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota superintendency.																					
Lower Brulé Sioux	.....	150	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	750	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Yanctonai Sioux‡	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two Kettle Sioux‡	.....	100	.....	13	3	.....	.....	500	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneconjou	.....	50	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oncpapas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogallallas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Yanctonais	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sans Arcs	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poncas	†57,600	550	40	4	12	150	225	11,000	16,500	.....	.....	150	150	.....	.....	50	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yanctons	†400,000	1,200	.....	6	50	.....	.....	3,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisseton and Warpeton Sioux	.....	287	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2,263	5,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	667	1,500	200	100	.....	.....
Arickarees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gros Ventres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mandans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	2,427	40	23	73	150	225	17,986	34,590	.....	.....	150	150	.....	.....	717	1,575	200	100	.....	.....

* Square miles. † Acres. ‡ Destroyed by grasshoppers. § Stone. ‖ No report.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for 1868 of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley rais'd.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.*
*Idaho superintendency.**																					
Nez Percés																					
Cœur d'Alenes																					
Boise and Bruneau Shoshones																					
Kammas & Prairie Shoshones																					
Total																					
*Montana superintendency.**																					
Flatheads																					
Upper Pend d'Oreilles																					
Kootenays																					
Total																					
Washington superintend'cy.																					
Yakamas		2,200	100	75	40	20,000	20,000	4,000	4,000			3,000	2,000			10,000	5,000	10,000	2,500		
Skokomish, Sklallam, Chimakum, Tonanda		90	6			20	20		25			90				10,000	5,000	100			
Makah		40	30	8	75											7,000	3,500	20	20		
Colville																					
Puyallups		200		2	3	600	600					300	300	25	25	6,000	3,000	300	150		
Total		2,530	136	85	118	20,620	20,620	4,025	4,000			3,390	2,300	25	25	33,000	16,500	10,420	2,670		
California superintendency.																					
Round Valley	*4,500		1,350	9	16	7,140	6,426	8,000	6,000			2,500	1,250	2,025	1,519	10,000	5,000	1,500	750		
Hoopa Valley	§1,100	750		7	17	6,500	9,750	500	750			1,600	2,000	50	100	2,000	4,000				
Smith River	‡1,387	280		54	2	1,500	1,500	25	50			5,000	1,650			5,000	2,000	200	300		
Tule River	*2,080	350		12	15	200	1,800	400	300	38	29			1,280	960	30	45	50	37		
Mission Indians																					

Coahuilas																				
King's River																				
Total		1,380	1,350	82	50	17,140	19,476	8,925	7,100	36	27	9,100	4,900	3,355	2,570	17,030	11,045	1,750	1,087		
Oregon superintendency.																				
Warm Springs Reserve		565	50	35	27	14,604	18,255	1,048	1,834			990	1,485			1,260	945	480	367		
Umatilla Reserve		1,370	60	2	24	8,500	8,500	1,600	1,600			2,700	2,700			3,100	3,100		3,000		
Alsea Reserve		165	45	54	51	500	362					1 300	250			23,500		8,600			
*Grand Ronde Reserve																					
*Siletz Reserve																					
*Klamath																					
Total		2,100	155	91	102	23,604	27,117	2,648	3,434			4,990	4,435			27,860	4,045	9,080	3,367		
Utah superintendency.																				
East'n Shoshones and Bannocks.																				
Western Shoshones																				
Northwestern Shoshones																				
Weber Utes																				
Goships		132	110			1,700	5,100	1,000	1,500							1,000	1,000	1,000	500		
Pah Utes																					
Uinta Utes																					
Yampah Utes																					
Fish Utes																					
Total		132	110			1,700	5,100									1,000	1,000	1,000	500		
*Nevada superintendency.**																				
Bannocks																				
Shoshones																				
Pi-Utes																				
Washoes																				
Total																				
Arizona superintendency.																				
Pimo Papagos, Tame Apaches.		8,400				46,500	52,800	16,600	19,800												
Mohaves																					
Yumas		600	50	§1		300	670	500	1,000												
Hualapais																					
Total		9,000	50	1		46,800	53,470	17,100	20,800												

* Acres. † No report for 1868. ‡ Acres leased. § Adobe.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1868 *of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley rais'd.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
*New York agency.**																					
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alleghany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuscarora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan indepen't agencies.																					
Chippewas of Lake Superior	.....	575	.....	2	93	.....	.....	900	$1,800	.....	.....	120	$72	.....	.....	9,500	$9,500	550	$550	2,000	$4,000
Ottawas and Chippewas	.....	7,374	.....	161	484	2,686	$5,496	28,662	28,662	350	$350	3,840	1,290	.....	.....	77,436	60,408	797	404	.....	.....
Chippewas of Saginaw and others.	.....	1,952	.....	47	140	1,183	3,991	6,144	6,144	.....	.....	25	125	.....	.....	6,628	6,628	1,676	754	1	2
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.	.....	650	.....	5	41	1,020	2,550	420	2,814	.....	.....	310	155	.....	.....	1,520	912	80	32	.....	.....
Pottawatomies of Huron	.....	100	.....	1	7	110	275	300	210	.....	.....	100	50	.....	.....	300	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	10,651	.....	216	765	4,999	12,312	40,626	39,630	350	350	4,620	2,322	.....	.....	93,384	77,628	3,103	1,740	2,001	4,002
Green Bay indepen't agency.																					
Menomonees	†230,400	500	75	150	125	300	600	3,000	3,000	500	625	200	150	710	$1,420	1,000	750	400	125	.....	.....
Stockbridges and Munsees	†46,080	170	.....	1	31	100	200	500	500	50	62	500	375	.....	.....	650	487	50	15	.....	.....
Oneidas	†65,000	3,522	.....	50	110	5,673	10,778	11,535	12,688	287	358	6,468	3,880	.....	.....	3,205	3,205	290	88	.....	.....
Total	.....	4,192	75	201	266	873	11,578	15,035	16,188	837	1,045	7,168	4,405	710	1,420	4,855	4,442	740	228	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.																					
Chippewas of the Mississippi	3,200	250	40	.....	25	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	4,000
Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoshish.	400	375	10	.....	12	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	4,000	.....	.....	2,000	8,000
Red Lake and Pembina Indians.	5,000	225	10	.....	25	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,600	850	60	.....	62	.....	.....	10,500	10,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	8,000	1,000	500	3,000	12,000

Sacs and Foxes of Iowa.																							
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa	.....	60	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1,000	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Wisconsin special agency.**																							
Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No report for 1868. † Acres.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1868 *of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Furs sold.	Lumber sawed.	Other produce—remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Value of	Feet of	
Northern superintendency.																	
Winnebagoes	1,000	$3,000	400	$16,000	318	$6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	
Omahas	1,200	5,000	500	25,000	200	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4,000	60,000	
Otoes and Missourias	275	1,100	307	2,200	6	450	20	80	.....	.....	500	$175	.....	.....	3,000	50,000	
Pawnees	75	525	1,000	50,000	6	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	20,000	
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	30	80	48	2,400	90	1,350	7	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	
Iowas	100	400	80	4,000	90	1,350	250	1,000	75	$225	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	
Santee Sioux	550	4,400	159	15,900	158	4,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	
Upper Platte Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	These Indians have no reservation, no fixed residence, and trade at distant points, so that no value can be fixed on this trade.
Total	3,220	14,505	2,494	115,500	868	15,850	277	1,100	75	225	500	175	.....	.....	9,850	230,000	
Central superintendency.																	
Pottawatomies	2,000	8,000	2,400	96,000	2,500	55,000	1,500	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	1,000	Vegetables, $5,000.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	50	200	800	24,000	100	2,000	100	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	Garden vegetables less than last year.
Chippewas and Munsees	55	220	50	2,500	70	1,400	130	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Osage river agency Indians	340	1,020	232	11,600	180	1,800	217	1,085	5	20	150	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shawnees	55	220	50	2,500	70	1,400	130	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kansas	.....	.....	150	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	Garden vegetables, $100.
Kickapoo	470	2,350	259	12,950	140	4,350	644	1,288	80	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sorghum, 720 gallons, $360.
Ottawas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kiowas and Comanches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1868 *of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce—remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Arapahoes																	
Osages	75	$750	9,000	$180,000	50	$1,600	50	$250							$2,500		
Quapaws	30	240	215	4,300	6	120	30	150									
Senecas and Shawnees	30	240	92	2,760	54	1,080	179	895									
Senecas	35	280	44	1,320	28	560	83	415									
Total	3,140	13,520	13,290	323,930	3,208	69,310	3,063	9,663	85	$180	150	$30			6,050	1,000	
Southern superintendency.																	
Creeks	3,000	15,000	3,500	52,500	25,000	250,000	20,000	40,000	800	1,600					10,000		
Cherokees																	
Choctaws																	
Chickasaws																	
Seminoles	500	1,500	2,000	25,000	5,000	25,000	2,000	4,000	100	300							
Wichitas			350	7,000	45	450											
Keechies			200	4,000	22	220											
Wacoes			140	2,800	20	200											
Towaccaras			175	3,500	22	220											
Caddoes and Ionies			570	11,400	25	450											
Shawnees			900	18,000	250	2,500	100	300									
Delawares			130	2,600	15	150											
Total	3,500	16,500	7,965	126,800	30,399	279,190	22,100	44,300	900	1,900					10,000		
New Mexico superintendency.																	
Navajo*			1,550	31,000					†940	1,880							20 mules, valued at $1,000.
Mouache Utes			279	18,135											1,000		1,025 goats, valued at $2,050.
Jicarilla Apaches			261	16,965											2,000		
Wómenutch Utes Capote Utes									†300	750					960		
Pueblos																	Raised but few vegetables; sowed some wheat which was destroyed by grasshoppers.
Mescalero Apaches																	
Total			2,000	66,100					1,240	2,630					3,000		

Colorado superintendency.																	
Tabequache Utes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No return.
Grand River Uinta Utes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dakota superintendency.																	
Lower Brulé Sioux	60	720	300	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....		
Lower Yanctonai Sioux	.....	.....	375	37,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	10,000	Crop damaged by grasshoppers.	
Two Kettle Sioux	300	3,600	125	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....		
Minneconjoux	25	300	500	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....		
Oncapas	.....	.....	500	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....		
Ogallallas	.....	.....	500	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....		
Upper Yanctonias	.....	.....	400	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....		
Sans Arcs	.....	.....	120	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....		
Poncas	100	400	150	7,500	30	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	30,000		
Yanctons	650	3,900	300	15,000	300	12,000	50	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	70,000		
Sisseton and Warpeton Sioux	1,000	7,500	350	14,000	13	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	385	.....	.....	.....		
Arickarees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Gross Ventres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Mandans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total	2,135	16,420	3,620	318,500	343	14,800	50	250	.....	.....	1,300	385	.....	41,000	110,000		
Idaho superintendency.																	
Nez Percés	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.	
Cœur d'Alenes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Boise and Bruneau Shoshones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Kammas & Prairie Shoshones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Montana superintendency.																	
Flatheads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report for 1868.	
Upper Pend d'Oreilles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Kootenays	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Washington superintendency																	
Yakamas	200	2,000	1,100	165,000	1,600	20,000	200	1,000	100	400	.....	.....	1,000	$1,000	1,000	163,114	
Skokomish, Sklallam, Chimakum, Tonanda	90	900	75	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	350	1,000	.....	
Makah	8	240	1	100	15	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	20 tons fish, $5,000.
Colville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Puyallups	100	1,000	200	10,000	75	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	3,000	.....	
Total	398	3,140	1,376	179,600	1,690	26,000	200	1,000	100	400	.....	.....	1,600	1,350	13,000	163,114	

* The Navajoes were removed to their reservations too late to plant this year. † These sheep were taken from the Navajoes, and have been mostly consumed for food.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1868 *of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce, remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
California superintendency.																	
Round Valley	320	$2,560	29	$1,450	457	$11,425	234	$1,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Beans, 20 bushels.
Hoopa Valley	225	4,500	31	3,100	125	3,750	216	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Peas, 1,060 bushels.
Smith River	80	1,000	33	2,500	83	2,000	146	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Onions, 30 bushels.
Tule River	75	750	56	2,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dried fruit, $325; other vegetables, $6,000.
Mission Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report for 1868.
Cahuillas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
King's River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	700	8,810	149	9,490	665	17,175	696	2,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
*Oregon superintendency.**																	
Warm Springs Reserve	.....	.....	1,948	58,590	350	8,800	122	488	2	$6	.....	.....	.....	$200	.....	5,700	Peas, 128 bushels; 4 canoes, $160.
Umatilla Reserve	135	3,375	8,550	171,000	610	15,250	135	675	21	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	
Alsea Reserve	59	.....	97	2,640	20	.....	35	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	995	$2,300	.....	86 canoes, $860.
Grand Ronde Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report for 1868.
Siletz Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Klamath	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	194	3,375	10,595	232,230	980	24,050	292	1,258	23	90	.....	.....	.....	1,195	2,300	23,700	
Utah superintendency.																	
East'n Shoshones and Bannocks.																	
Western Shoshones																	
Northwestern Shoshones																	
Weber Utes	40	1,000	†2,451	73,530	171	6,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 goats, $200; 600 bush. carrots, $300; 600 bush. beets, $300; garden vegetables, $850.
Goships																	
Pah Utes																	
Uintah Utes																	
Yumpah Utes																	
Fish Utes																	
Total	40	1,000	2,451	73,530	171	6,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Nevada superintendency.																	
Bannocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report for 1868.
Shoshones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pi-Utes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Washoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Arizona superintendency.																	
Pimo Papagos, Tame Apaches.	.....	.....	4,989	138,560	2,033	41,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 bushels beans, $6,000; pumpkins, $1,200.
Mohaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yumas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hualapais	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	4,989	138,560	2,033	41,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New York agency.																	
Cattaraugus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report for 1868.
Allegheny	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Towanda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tuscarora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Onondaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Michigan indepen't agencies.																	
Chippewas of Lake Superior	100	3,000	20	2,000	50	2,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,000	$4,680	2,300	18,400	21,000	.....	
Ottawas and Chippewas	1,010	11,813	693	35,304	382	17,619	2,062	11,797	.....	.....	308,913	37,067	2,306	19,868	17,346	.....	73 bushels beans, $46.
Chippewas of Saginaw and others.	502	7,670	343	23,280	92	3,784	213	2,100	.....	.....	32,365	3,885	647	2,410	3,888	355,500	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.	30	360	49	3,430	129	2,580	94	474	12	30	2,500	450	.....	.....	7,550	2,000	
Pottawatomies of Huron	10	120	12	840	6	120	10	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	
Total	1,652	22,963	1,117	64,854	659	26,258	2,379	14,431	12	30	382,778	46,082	5,253	40,678	74,434	357,500	
Green Bay indepen't agency.																	
Menomonees	500	5,000	127	5,080	155	6,975	100	700	.....	.....	100,000	12,500	.....	.....	6,000	300,000	
Stockbridges and Munsees	40	500	25	1,000	40	1,800	50	250	.....	.....	1,750	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oneidas	397	5,955	291	14,550	573	22,920	777	3,885	248	744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	937	11,455	443	20,630	768	31,695	927	4,535	248	744	101,750	1,469	.....	.....	6,000	300,000	

* Oats, hay, and corn raised by government is fed to government stock.

† Ponies.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1868 *of the different tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce—remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Chippewas of the Mississippi.																	
Chippewas of the Mississippi	250	$1,200	40	$4,000	50	$4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	$1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Blueberries and cranberries, $1,500.
Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoshish.	25	200	40	4,000	40	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Blueberries and cranberries, $1,000.
Red Lake and Pembina Indians.	25	200	150	15,000	1,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	300	1,600	230	23,000	1,090	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa.																	
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa	.....	.....	261	11,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700	540	.....	.....	$1,497	.....	
Wisconsin special agency.																	
Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report for 1868.

APPENDIX No. 1.

WASHINGTON CITY, *December* 11, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Indian peace commission at a meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, on the 9th day of October last. These resolutions constitute the report of said commission, which I was directed, on their behalf, to submit to you.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
President of the Indian Peace Commission.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, *October* 9, 1868.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States:*

At a meeting of the Indian peace commission held this day the following resolutions, embodying the views of the commission, were adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That this commission recommend to the President of the United States and Congress that full provisions be at once made to feed, clothe, and protect all Indians of the Crow, Blackfeet, Piegan, Gros Ventres, Sioux, Ponca, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche nations of Indians, who now have located or may hereafter locate permanently on their respective agricultural reservations.

Resolved, That the treaties of said tribes with United States, whether ratified or not, should be considered to be and remain in full force as to all Indians of such tribes as now have or may hereafter have their homes upon the agricultural reservations described in their respective treaties, and no others.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this commission the time has come when the government should cease to recognize the Indian tribes as "domestic dependent nations," except so far as it may be required to recognize them as such by existing treaties, and by treaties made but not yet ratified; that hereafter all Indians should be considered and held to be individually subject to the laws of the United States, except where and while it is otherwise provided in said treaties, and that they should be entitled to the same protection from said laws as other persons owing allegiance to the government enjoy.

Resolved, That the recent outrages and depredations committed by the Indians of the plains justify the government in abrogating those clauses of the treaties made in October, 1867, at Medicine Lodge creek, which secure to them the right to roam and hunt outside their reservations; that all said Indians should be requested to remove at once to said reservations and remain within them, except that after peace shall have been restored, hunting parties may be permitted to cross their boundaries with written authority from their agent or superintendent. And

Resolved further, That military force should be used to compel the removal into said reservations of all such Indians as may refuse to go, after due notice has been given to them that provision has been made to feed and protect them within the same.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this commission the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of War.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
President of the Indian Peace Commission.

Attest: A. S. H. WHITE, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX No. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 4, 1868.

DEAR SIR: The despatches of yesterday, published in the papers, of an engagement a few days ago between a detachment of United States troops and a camp of Cheyenne Indians, near the Washita river, Indian Territory, give me apprehensions of a serious and protracted war as the consequence. I believe that attack by the army upon a detached village of Cheyenne Indians, numbering 53 lodges, and the killing of a dozen of the 53 warriors, attended with a loss of 25 or 30 soldiers, will result in the union of all the Indians south of the 40th degree north latitude and west of Kansas and the eastern portion of the Indian territory, (not even excepting the Utes, who for many years have been at war with the plains Indians and at peace with the whites,) in a war against the army and the people on the border, unless this war policy is immediately abandoned and your department enabled to give positive and sufficient guarantees of protection and a faithful fulfilment of all treaty stipulations entered into with the different tribes.

This must be done at once, or there will be a war in the west of such fearful magnitude, extending, as it undoubtedly will, through the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah, along the frontier of Texas and Kansas, an area of over half a million of square miles, as to require an immense army and vast expense to protect the exposed settlements and routes of travel.

I have no hesitancy in expressing my convictions, (as I did to the commission at its last meeting,) that the present conflict grew out of a delay in carrying out a treaty agreement with the Cheyenne Indians, could easily have been avoided, is unnecessary and dishonorable to all connected with it; moreover, that it was not only for the interest of the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, under the then existing circumstances, to make war, but an absolute necessity for them as their only means of self-preservation and safety.

I am firmly of opinion now, as at the time of adjournment, that the peace commission committed a fatal error in adjourning *sine die* without another effort for peace; but that has passed, and it only remains to consider the present state of Indian affairs, and if possible secure such action as may be necessary to ward off the Indian war that now threatens the country. If the commission of a crime by two Cheyennes, or 200 Cheyennes as some assert, a crime which the Indians themselves condemned and were ready to punish the perpetrators, should, through the stupid and criminal blundering of military officers, culminate in the confederation of five powerful tribes in war, what must be the result of an attack upon a small detached camp of men, women and children, who were evidently moving south to avoid contact with the troops—an attack that notifies the Indians of a determination on the part of the army to exterminate them?

I have been among these same Indians frequently since 1861. At that time I was ordered in command of troops to Fort Wise, since called Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory—the agency of all the tribes now at war; have had much to do with them. I know, and every one knows that has had any personal experience with and knowledge of these Indians, that they will keep the peace if they can; that they were never the first to go to war, and were never the first to violate the terms of their treaties, making no concession to the clamor raised against the Indian, no compromises with the conspiracy that contemplates the commission of an infamous crime in the destruction of that unfortunate people merely for speculating and political ends. I assert that they appreciate and will imitate honorable warfare. We complain of their atrocities, (which cannot be justified or even excused,) forgetting that our own people have for generations—for centuries—committed as cruel and disgusting barbarities upon the Indians, giving them as the weaker party the advantage of a plea of doing all they do "only in retaliation." We repeat the fatal error of underrating their capacity for a protracted and successful guerilla warfare, and persist in pursuing and punishing the innocent instead of the guilty. More intent in attacking the villages containing the women and children than the active war parties, which, of course is considered by the Indians not a war against a single tribe in punishment for real or fancied outrages, but a war for the extermination of their race can they by any known powers of reasoning come to any other conclusion from what has happened to them during the last four years? can they from the treatment of their ancestors for the last 300 years?

The Cheyennes cannot forget the assassination and mutilation of 120 of their men, women and children at Sand creek in 1864, while in the employ and under the protection of the government. They cannot fail to remember their acceptance of an invitation in the spring of 1867, to come in to Fort Larned, Kansas, with their families, to confer with a prominent officer of the army, and the advantage taken of their confidence to destroy their village and force them to war.

The other tribes are not so stupid as not to understand all these things, to comprehend their intent, and apprehend their import. To them it is a proclamation of a determination on the part of the whites to exterminate them all, men, women and children. I will not insult the intelligence of any man by asking what he would do under like circumstances; we all know what he should do, and the Indian is not wanting in courage, manly spirit and common sense.

The practice of holding an entire race responsible for the alleged criminal acts of a few must be speedily abandoned or an alarming state of wars will continue to exist on the western border, involving the death of hundreds, if not thousands, of enterprising, industrious and deserving pioneers who have settled there in fancied security, depending upon this government for peace and safety, yet they find proceedings tolerated that exposes them to the greatest peril, for it is the policy of the Indians in war to strike their enemy at the weakest point.

The border settlers deserve better treatment and should not be sacrificed to a spirit of aggression on the part of some, and a desire on the part of many to make money, men ever ready (and too often successful) to provoke an Indian war merely to gratify this ruling passion.

During the summer of 1865, after the Sand creek massacre, and during the continuance of a war that followed as a consequence of that cowardly and infamous atrocity, Congress saw the necessity of a radical change in the administration of Indian affairs, and delegated a committee of their own numbers, including the then President *pro tem.* of the Senate, to pro-

ceed at once to the Indian country, ascertain the cause of troubles, and suggest a remedy. These distinguished gentlemen faithfully performed the work assigned them; reported as the cause of Indian wars the fact that the Indian was an outlaw and the remedy a very simple one, viz: the extension of the law over the Indian country. To secure this they prepared an act which passed the Senate by a considerable majority, but it was afterwards defeated in the House. This committee had no difficulty in conferring with the then hostile tribe. The Cheyennes heard of their coming and stood ready to meet and did meet them in council, where an agreement of peace was made and faithfully adhered to by the Indians until the burning of their village two years after.

In 1867 war again existed on the plains, attended with a fearful loss of life, a serious interference with settlement and travel, and an immense expense of treasure. The Indian peace commission was created by act of Congress approved by the President on the 20th July; this commission was sent out to meet the hostile Indians, which was easily done council with them was held, hostilities on their part stayed, and terms of settlement agreed upon, after which the commission reported to Congress not only the cause of Indian wars, but suggested the remedy. The ban of outlawry must be removed from the Indian, the protection of law extended over him, civilization, education, liberty and a permanent home guaranteed to him and his forever. Unfortunately for the country and the peace of the plains these recommendations have not yet been acted upon.

Both the congressional committee and the Indian peace commission have accumulated a mass of evidence in reference to the more recent outbreaks, and in every case the fault was with the whites instead of the Indians; consequently the latter cannot justly be censured for their resistance; certainly not if we concede to them the common rights of humanity, that of self-preservation. The commissioners, and all who will carefully examine the record, must of necessity conclude that the Indians are no obstacle in the way of a permanent and honorable peace. Peace can be and made retained at any time when, as a condition, justice, protection, and good faith can be promised and guaranteed. Until that is done, we can expect nothing but war, massacre, and destruction of property.

I would suggest that you call the attention of the President and Secretary of the Interior to this subject, and urge the immediate and unconditional abandonment of the present war policy; the disbandment of all the volunteers now in the Indian country waging war; the control of the army as a national police force to preserve the peace on the plains, protecting without partiality all parties, white men and Indians; restrain the officers from proclaiming war against any of the tribes; then send your agents to bring in the Indians to their reservations; there protect them from attack and outrage, and secure the just fulfilment of all treaties with them. When that is done, there will be no trouble to induce the Indians themselves to arrest, try, and punish those of their own number who deserve punishment. Of course, this can only be done upon a good and sufficient guarantee, one which the Indians themselves will be satisfied with as efficient and permanent.

Failing to accomplish this, insist, if war is to be carried on, it shall at least be in accordance with the rules of civilized nations, so far as to respect and protect prisoners and non-combatants, care of the sick and wounded, burial of the dead, and a due regard for flags of truce, which is not now done, whatever may be asserted to the contrary. I am confi-

dent the Indians will go as far in the performance of these observances as the whites.

It will be necessary to urge upon Congress the necessity of speedy legislation to extend the protection and penalties of civil law over the Indian country, as recommended, not only by a committee of their own members and the peace commission, but the early Presidents, commencing with Washington.

They should set apart and dedicate forever to the exclusive use, occupation, benefit, and ownership of the Indians, five territorial reservations, under a separate and distinct form of government, one south of the State of Kansas, one north of the State of Nebraska, as advised by the peace commission in their report of January last, one in the mountains from a portion of the Territories of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, as recommended by the same commission in the proceedings of their last meeting in Chicago, and two on the Pacific slope of the Rocky mountains. Within these Territories all the Indians can be collected, and steps taken for their civilization, prosperity, and happiness, and eventually citizenship of the republic, with all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of other citizens. Every sentiment of national honor, justice, humanity, peace, and public safety dictates such a course as the only true solution of this Indian question.

It is not necessary that I should say anything to you in answer to the oft-repeated assertion that the efforts of the Indian peace commission have proven a failure, for you know that as far as the commission itself is concerned, its mission and its labors have been pre-eminently successful; for wherever the commission has been enabled to carry out its plans, and fulfil its promises, its efforts for peace and settlement of these Indian troubles have succeeded, and that none of the Indians have disappointed them. Unfortunately, the delay of Congress in making its appropriations, and the haste of some of the military officers in the Indian country, has involved the army in a war with the Indians who met the commission in council last year at Medicine Lodge creek. These same Indians remained at peace nearly a year, and then were compelled to go to war in self-preservation. The Indians the peace commission met during the present year—the different tribes and bands of the Sioux nation, the Navajoes, the Crows and Snakes, and those with whom Superintendent Cullen treated, numbering in the aggregate from 75,000 to 100,000—are at peace, and carrying out the plans and purposes of the peace commission. This has been accomplished simply for the reason that the commission were enabled within a few months to carry out in a measure their part of the contract. This fact should be clearly presented as evidence of the capacity of the peace commission to accomplish what they have undertaken; also explain the reason of an adjournment *sine die*, instead of making another effort for peace, (which as given to me,) was on account of their inability, for the want of means, to do what had been promised the 5,000 or 6,000 Indians now on the war-path, and urge upon Congress the necessity of providing them, in order to secure peace.

I believe it possible for the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes now on the war-path to form such combinations with other tribes as to be able to put from 15,000 to 20,000 warriors in the field against the army of the United States; therefore every consideration of patriotism, public safety, and prudence, demands immediate and decisive action upon this subject.

I append, as a part of this communication, copy of a letter from Colonel

Edward W. Wynkoop, agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, upon the subject of the present conflict, received by me while in Chicago, and there laid before the Indian peace commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. TAPPAN,
Indian Peace Commissioner.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
President of the Indian Peace Commission,
and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 5, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of Sunday, and regret that it is impossible for me to furnish you with the details you require, for the reason that I have not my letter-book with me. My opinion is, in regard to the present Indian war, that the same could have been prevented, had the government continued to keep up the supply of subsistence that had been furnished to them during the spring and early summer. They had gradually got weaned from their old habits to that extent that they depended upon the provisions which I issued to them, and consequently it was not necessary for them to scatter out in little bands all over the country for the purpose of finding game, thereby running risks of coming in contact with white men, and also being subjected to temptations when hungry; but soon after the supplies were stopped. Had I been allowed to issue the arms and ammunition to them at the time promised, they would have been contented, from the fact of their having the means to procure game. But the failure of the government to fulfil its promises in the latter respect naturally incensed some of the wilder spirits among them, and consequently the outrages committed upon the Saline. Immediately upon hearing of the said outrages, I, anxious to have the guilty punished, and by that means save those of the different tribes who did not deserve punishment, saw two of the chiefs of the Cheyennes, viz. Medicine Arrow and Little Rock, and demanded that they deliver up the perpetrators of the aforementioned outrages, which they promised positively should be done; but before a sufficient time had elapsed for them to fulfil their promises, the troops were in the field, and the Indians in flight. The Kiowa and Comanche Indians up to the present have been at peace, but I have no doubt they will soon join the Cheyennes, and thus create a general Indian war. My reasons for believing that the Comanches and Kiowas will, this late in the season, engage in this struggle, are that I do not see how they can possibly do otherwise, in consequence of their having been instructed some months since to assemble on the Arkansas for the purpose of waiting to see their agent and receive their annuities. They have been waiting for months in a state of destitution, and no agent or goods had made their appearance up to the latter part of last month; they are then told, without seeing their agent or receiving their goods, to leave and go south immediately, to travel right through the country where are troops in pursuit of hostile Indians, and with whom it would be impossible to tell a Kiowa from a Cheyenne. The consequence will be that all the tribes of the upper Arkansas will before long be engaged in hostilities.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel S. F. TAPPAN.

APPENDIX No. 3.

OFFICE OF LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY,
November 1, 1868.

SIR: Following the requirements of the Indian department, I respectfully submit this my first annual report relative to the affairs of this agency.

The lateness of the season at the time of taking charge of this agency, together with unusual demands upon my time, occasioned by the loss by fire at Marquette, Michigan, of a portion of the annuity goods, to which may be added delay on account of continuous and severe storms

upon the lake, have contributed to make the duties of the agency more arduous, and one attended with more than usual expense.

This season's pay-roll, taken for the purpose of distributing annuities to the Indians in fulfilment of treaty stipulations, shows that this agency contains a population of 5,050 souls, as follows:

Lac De Flambeau bands	660
Lac Courte Oreille bands	867
Bad River bands	646
Red Cliffe bands	926
Fond du Lac bands	469
Grand Portage bands	419
Bois Fort bands	1,063
Total	5,060

A residence in the country for a period of 15 years, during which time I have watched the progress of the Indians in civilized life, convinces me that their social and moral condition meets with no very radical change. The well-meant efforts of missionaries and teachers, and others interested in their welfare, produce no very marked results. The idea of progression has not the significance which it has when applied to intelligent whites; though, considering their limited advantages, their deficiencies ought not to be too severely criticised.

The proximity of most of the Indians within this agency to the whites (some of whom are unscrupulous in their dealings with the Indians) renders it remarkable that the conduct of the Indians is as creditable as it is. Indeed, any advancement in civilized life under circumstances like these is highly commendable to them. With but few exceptions, the Indians have conducted themselves in a very becoming manner in their intercourse with the whites, and where depredations have been known, the same have been traced either to a few reckless Indians who act upon grounds of malice, or in other instances to a want of caution in neglecting to put out fires when they may have camped outside of their reservations. I am gratified to state that the heads of the nation show an anxiety to have those Indians who are offenders against the peace of the whites brought to justice. The heaviest loss sustained among the whites of which I am cognizant, and which appears to be chargeable to one or other of the causes named, is the loss by fire of the barn and contents owned by Francis McElroy, esq., the particulars of which will be separately reported upon, as per instructions from your office, and the claim of Frederick Borgess, esq., for depredations by Indians of the Lac de Flambeau bands, amounting to less than $100, which, by oversight, failed to receive the attention which the case demands. It is unquestionably the duty of the government to hold the Indians strictly responsible for losses sustained by the whites chargeable to the causes I have named; otherwise the government must require the Indians to remain upon their reservations, or the whites will be driven to the necessity of protecting their property by force.

The several reservations within this agency being remote from each other precludes the possibility of bringing the mass of the Indians under the direct supervision of the agent, so far as his personal influence is concerned. However, my means of approaching the Indians in council, and of holding their confidence, is largely attributable to the almost universal assurance they had in my predecessor, General L. E. Webb, whose untiring efforts in their behalf added much to their comfort. I may also

add, that amid the perplexities attendant upon the life of government employés among the Indians, most of those employed within this agency show a desire to fill their position in good faith to the government as well as to the Indians.

There are three schools now being taught by the government within this agency, though reports for the third quarter of the present year have been received only from two of these, viz., from the school taught at Red Cliffe and from the school taught at Bad river. The two reports named show that the whole number of pupils taught was 92. The school taught at Grand Portage will number some 30 to 40 scholars. Not having had time to visit these schools in person, I am unable to form an intelligent opinion as to the proficiency made. It will be my endeavor hereafter to visit these schools as often as practicable, and to adopt the plan introduced by my predecessor in office of encouraging regular attendance by giving prizes to those most punctual.

Permission having been given by your department for the erection of a Catholic church on the Bad river reservation, very great energy has been shown by the Rev. John Chebal, in charge of the interests of that denomination, and through the contributions of members of his church a very attractive and well-proportioned building, constructed of hewn logs 26 by 40 feet square, is nearly completed, and will be the place of their worship the coming season.

The number of communicants of this church will not vary much from 150, and I am informed that of the Indians within this agency about 1,100 are Catholics.

It affords me great pleasure to chronicle the deep interest taken by Rev. Mr. Chebal in all matters of interest to the "red man," whether temporal or spiritual, and particularly to make mention of the wholesome influence exerted by him in restraining the use of intoxicating drinks among this people. Nor can there be too much credit given to the Rev. L. H. Wheeler and his most estimable lady, lately in charge of the Protestant Mission at Bad river, under the control of the A. B. C. F. M. Society, for their zealous adherence to their missionary work for a period of 26 years. This society having almost entirely withdrawn its support, and with a view to the education of their children, these servants of God have removed to the lower portion of this State, leaving behind them liberal evidences of their industry, and in the hearts of both Indians and whites universal regret at their departure.

Under the present condition of affairs on this reservation, I deem it for the best interest of the Indians that both the "mission property" and also the landed claim of Erwin Leihy, esq., which embraces a valuable water power, and saw mill with a capacity to furnish these Indians with lumber, be purchased by the government, and thus place all the territory within the lines of the reservation under the control of the agency. Without this these tracts of land are liable to pass into the possession of individuals objectionable to both the Indians and the agent.

In reporting upon the interest taken by the Indians within this agency in the cultivation of the soil, production &c. I am left to depend chiefly upon compilations from farm reports.

The area embraced in the several reservations within this agency will not vary much from 536,840 acres, of which about 100 acres are cultivated at government expense, and 115 acres by the Indians. My estimate of the various productions the present year, which embraces the returns from the government farms, is as follows:

Hay cut, 500 tons; potatoes raised, 2,200 bushels; turnips raised, 50 bushels; corn raised, 575 bushels; rice gathered, 1,500 bushels; sugar

made, 107,270 pounds. In addition thereto there is raised quite a quantity of various garden vegetables. I may also add, as a very important item to the Indians, their receipts for furs caught by them of not less than $25,000. All of which indicates a good degree of industry, and that fair returns crowned their efforts, though the past season has not been as favorable for crops as usual, owing to heavy and cold rains about the time of planting. There was also a scarcity of potatoes to be had for seed. Your attention is particularly called to the condition of the Fond du Lac bands, whose reservation being inland deprives them of the opportunity of catching fish; nor does the region afford game for their subsistence. I was credibly informed while there making the fall payment that there were several cases of actual starvation among this band the past winter. The cause of humanity demands that their neccessities should be provided for. There being no suitable road over which to transport the annuity goods to the reservation, the annual payment was made the present season, as heretofore, at the village of Fond du Lac, on St. Louis river, about 15 miles distant from their reservation. I regret to say that on my arrival there I found quite a number of the Indians under the influence of liquor, which not only greatly impeded the work of making payment, but results also in impoverishing the Indians. These evils can only be controlled by the completion of the road referred to, so that the annuity goods can be delivered and payment made on the reservation, as per treaty stipulation. I therefore earnestly recommend an appropriation adequate to open this road, which I think would not exceed $1,500.

The Bois Fort Indians received their annual payment at Grand Portage, on the north shore of Lake Superior, on the 8th of October.

Their first determination was to pay no attention to my notice to them fixing upon Grand Portage as the point where their annuities would be paid to them, claiming that, as per treaty stipulations, they were to be paid at Nett lake. They, however, met me at the time and place fixed upon, and apparently in good faith accepted my explanation to them of the treaty of 1866, wherein it states that their payments are to be made on their reservation "if found practicable."

Unless the traders interfere I anticipate in future no difficulty in getting them to come to the lake shore to receive their annuities. Up to the time of our leaving, the Indians showed no evidence of the presence of liquor there.

The last payment made by me was made at Bad river, Wisconsin, October 26, where I paid the Bad River, Red Cliffe, Yellow Lake, and Lac Courte Oreille bands.

With the exception of jealousies existing among the chiefs of the Lac Courte Oreille bands, growing out of the unsettled condition of their reservation lines, this payment was made in a way giving general satisfaction. It is evident that the boundaries of that reservation are not well known to the Indians, though they claim they know them well.

Thus, by a portion of the chiefs, the whites are regarded as trespassers upon their reservation, while another portion think otherwise, and uphold the whites in cutting and removing timber therefrom. This difference of opinion has led to very bitter feeling among the Indians, and also endangers the lives and property of the whites.

As I intend to refer to this subject in connection with some others in a special letter to your department I will omit further reference thereto in this report other than to press upon you the necessity of having the lines of this reservation definitely fixed, and that immediately. There is also a lack of understanding with the Lac de Flambeau Indians in

regard to the boundaries of their reservation, which, I trust, will be adjusted without serious difficulty.

Upon assuming the duties of this agency I recommended that the saw-mill on the Red Cliff reservation be put in order, and that the Indians be furnished with lumber from that mill; but as no allowance was made me for this purpose, I subsequently called your attention to the plan of leasing the mill on terms so as to supply the Indians with the lumber they require without any outlay to the government; but as the terms proposed by the party referred to were not acceptable to the department, I have done nothing with the mill. Scarcely a day passes without my being applied to by the Indians for lumber and shingles. With suitable encouragement to build, the Indians within this agency would consume 100,000 to 150,000 feet of lumber annually, with a proportionate amount of shingles. It is useless to talk with them of progression in civilization while withholding all substantial aid. The mill property referred to is fast depreciating in value for want of attention, it being a kind of property which is better to be in use than to be idle; and were it in use, more or less of the Indians would thereby find employment on their reservation. I therefore earnestly recommend either that the property be leased upon terms just toward the government and the lessee, or that means for placing the mill in order, and running the same, be placed at the control of the agent. My estimate made for this purpose was $1,500.

In the performance of my duties thus far my difficulties have been lightened by the effort made by my interpreter, Joseph Gurnoe, esq., toward harmonizing disaffections among the Indians, as well as in his faithful translations. In conclusion I will refer to a desire almost universally expressed by the chiefs in council, at the several payments I have made of being permitted to visit Washington the present winter in order to present their difficulties to you in person, and also to seek the payment of a large amount claimed as arrearages due them under existing treaties, amounting, as they think, to some $60,000 or $80,000.

They certainly need all the aid which can be given them, whether received under treaty stipulations or otherwise; and I deem it but just that they be permitted to visit Washington the present winter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASAPH WHITTLESEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron—ANDREW JOHNSON, *President of the United States.*
President—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, M. A.
Secretary—WILLIAM STICKNEY, Esq.
Treasurer—GEORGE W. RIGGS, Jr., Esq.
Directors—Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON, Hon. RUFUS P. SPALDING, Hon. N. BOYDEN, Hon. AMOS KENDALL, Hon. BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., DAVID A. HALL, Esq., JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Esq., HENRY D. COOKE, Esq.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, M. A., *President, Professor of Moral and Political Science.*
SAMUEL PORTER, M. A., *Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.*
Rev. LEWELLYN PRATT, M. A., *Professor of Natural Science.*
EDWARD A. FAY, M. A., *Professor of History and Ancient Languages.*
JAMES M. SPENCER, B. A., *Professor of Mathematics.*
Rev. WILLIAM W. TURNER, M. A., *Lecturer on Natural History.*
Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON, *LL. D., Lecturer on Astronomy.*
PETER BAUMGRAS, *Instructor in Art.*
J. B. CUNDIFF, *Instructor of Penmanship.*

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

President—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, M. A.
Instructors—JAMES DENISON, M. A., MELVILLE BALLARD, B. S., MARY T. G. GORDON.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Family Supervisor—WILLIAM L. GALLAUDET.
Attending Physician—NATHAN S. LINCOLN, M. D.
Matron—Miss ANNA A. PRATT.
Assistant Matron—Mrs. ELIZABETH L. DENISON.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE
INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Washington, October 26, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1868.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the first day of July, 1867, numbered	88
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1868	22
Since admitted,	12
Under instruction since July 1, 1867, males, 93; females, 29; total	122

Of these, nine have been dismissed, one has been expelled, and one has died.

The number of United States beneficiaries is 56; paying pupils, 12; supported by the State of Maryland, 35; supported by the city of Baltimore, 19.

THE HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

We have to record, with devout thankfulness to Almighty God, another year of general health throughout the institution. No epidemic disease has prevailed, and the cases of sickness have, with a single exception, been of a mild character and have yielded readily to treatment.

We are, however, called upon to record the death, after a brief illness, of one of our number, Mr. Anthony J. Kull, of Wisconsin, a promising member of our collegiate department.

The high estimation in which Mr. Kull was held by his instructors will appear from the following minute from the records of the faculty.

Mr. Anthony J. Kull entered the preparatory class of the National Deaf-Mute College in the month of September, 1866. He came hither highly recommended by the principal of the Wisconsin institution, where he had finished a course of seven years.

Here he at once enlisted the interest and affection of both teachers and companions, by his simple, genial, and truthful character. Laboring under disadvantages arising from deficient training, especially in the structure and use of the English language, by force of will and sincere love of study he mastered steadily the difficulties of his course, and was developing all the true characteristics of successful scholarship. He was possessed eminently of that spirit essential to the entrance into the kingdom of knowledge, as well as the kingdom of grace—the spirit of "a little child"—and the truth ever found him attentive and receptive.

At the end of a single year in the preparatory department he passed the examination required for admission to the college, and entered the Freshman class. During the two terms he remained in that class his course was marked by the same perseverance and earnestness, and he ranked as second in scholarship. He had a strong and healthy organization, and gave promise of a long, progressive, and useful life. He had had no experience of sickness, and in his muscular form there was no indication that disease could stop him in the midst of his college course and bring him to the grave. On Monday, April 13, he was unwell, but apparently suffering temporarily from some imprudence, and no apprehension was felt that he was dangerously ill. The next day the disturbance continued, and the physician found interception of the bowels of such a character as to render his recovery doubtful. During Wednesday there was some hope that he might recover. He passed a quiet and comfortable night, and on Thursday morning seemed better; but at 10 o'clock his strength yielded to the progress of the disease and death came.

That morning, in conversation with President Gallaudet, he was informed of his condition, and the possibility that he might not recover; but, while he disclaimed all merits of his own and all fitness to meet death, he expressed himself as not afraid to die, and willing to trust himself to the Saviour who had died for him.

During his first year he joined the company of students who met for prayers Sunday evenings, and has borne an efficient part in sustaining those meetings. By this he understood

that he made a public avowal of his love to Christ, and his determination to lead a Christian life, and his whole career was consistent with that avowal. He was an earnest student of the Bible, and a reverential attendant upon all religious services; a truthful and pure companion, an obedient and conscientious student, and apparently a sincere Christian.

As a faculty we record most cheerful testimony to his exemplary character; heartfelt sorrow over his early death; sympathy for his parents and friends in their bereavement; and assurance that for him to die is gain.

The following resolutions were passed by the students:

Whereas, God, in his infinite love and wisdom, has removed by death our beloved friend and companion, Anthony J. Kull; therefore,

Resolved, That his integrity of character and nobleness of heart have endeared him to us in all his relations as a class-mate and friend, and that our grief at the loss of one so universally respected and loved will prompt us to cherish his memory with great affection.

Resolved, That we extend our warmest sympathy to the bereaved friends of our comrade, while we rejoice in his firm hope of a blessed immortality.

Resolved, That we wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the National Deaf-Mute Gazette for publication, and to the family of the deceased.

CHANGES IN CORPS OF OFFICERS.

In March last, Mr. William L. Gallaudet, of New York city, was appointed to fill the position of family supervisor. Mr. Gallaudet brought with him a knowledge of the language of the deaf-mutes acquired in early life, and has proved himself in other respects well qualified to perform the duties he has been called to assume.

At the close of the summer term, our matron, Miss Sarah A. Bliss, finding her health somewhat impaired by her labors here, and fearing a still further undermining of her strength if she remained, resigned her position. She was faithful and untiring in the performance of her duty, and the necessity for her retirement was a matter of much regret among officers and pupils.

Miss Anna A. Pratt, our former efficient assistant matron, has been appointed matron, and entered upon the performance of her duties the 1st of August last.

Mrs. E. L. Denison, who has for some time been a successful teacher of a class in the primary department, has been appointed assistant matron, and we have reason to believe that with the assistance of these ladies, the domestic affairs of the institution will be conducted to our entire satisfaction.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The progress of this department has been satisfactory, and has been marked by no unusual event, save the withdrawal of the beneficiaries of the city of Baltimore, who are, by the action of the city council, to be taught hereafter in an institution recently opened in Frederick City, Maryland. A number of Maryland beneficiaries have also been withdrawn by their parents and placed in the new institution.

The effect of these removals is to reduce the number in our primary department about fifty.

The legislative provision for the support of beneficiaries from Maryland remains, however, unchanged, and new pupils may be received hereafter, as heretofore, from any part of the State, on proper application through the county commissioners, or mayor and city council of Baltimore, to the governor.

The reduction of numbers just alluded to, attended, as it is, by a considerable abatement of our revenue, has led us to postpone the introduction of articulation, as proposed in our last report, until our next academic year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PRINCIPALS.

It is, however, a source of satisfaction to us to be able to state that the recommendations of our last report relating to the instruction of the deaf and dumb in articulation and reading from the lips are likely to find support in a majority of the established institutions of the country at an early day.

In the month of May last a national conference of principals of institutions for the deaf and dumb was held in this city, to which every principal in the United States was invited. Of the 22 institutions then in operation 14 were represented, within whose walls are assembled more than 2,000 pupils from 22 States of the Union, constituting four-fifths of the deaf and dumb now under instruction in the country. So important a meeting of teachers of deaf-mutes has never before been convened, and its decisions may justly be taken as the judgment of the profession in this country at the present time. After full discussion and mature deliberation the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this conference it is the duty of all institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, to provide adequate means for imparting instruction in articulation and lip reading to such of their pupils as may be able to engage with profit in exercises of this nature.

Resolved, That while in our judgment it is desirable to give semi-mutes and semi-deaf children every facility for retaining and improving any power of articulate speech they may possess, it is not profitable, except in promising cases, discovered after fair experiment, to carry congenital mutes through a course of instruction in articulation.

Resolved, That to attain success in this department of instruction, an added force of instructors will be necessary, and this conference hereby recommends to boards of directors of institutions for the deaf and dumb that speedy measures be taken to provide the funds needed for the prosecution of this work.

A comparison of these resolutions with the recommendations of our last report (1 and 3 on page 54) will show how nearly a coincidence of views has been reached. In several of the larger institutions of the country measures have been promptly taken to carry into effect the resolutions of the conference, and the hope may, we think, be reasonably indulged that at no distant day the deaf-mute institutions of America will combine in their course of instruction the desirable features of the conflicting systems of Heinicke and de l'Epée, justly retaining the position they have long held in the front rank of such establishments throughout the world.

The conference of principals had before it many subjects of great interest to the profession, which were brought forward in able papers. These essays, together with the debates, resolutions, and other proceedings, are submitted as an appendix to this report, and will, it is believed, be read with profit and pleasure by all who have to do in any way with the care or instruction of deaf-mutes. One subject discussed, relating to the work of our own institution, demands special notice in this report since it bears directly on a question in reference to which opposite opinions have been entertained in certain quarters. The collegiate work we have undertaken here since 1864, being without precedent in the annals of educational effort, naturally engendered doubts in the minds of some as to its desirableness and practicability. There were teachers even of deaf-mutes, not to speak of others less familiar with the capabilities of this class of persons, who expressed the opinion that a college was hardly needed for those who had the life-long disability of deafness to contend with. It is, therefore, a matter of no small satisfaction to us that the assembled principals, after free examination of the daily workings of the college, and after full discussion in their conference on the subject of col-

legiate education for the deaf and dumb, saw fit unanimously to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this conference does hereby give its hearty approval to the work of the National Deaf-Mute College, regarding it as an institution essential to the completion of the national system of deaf-mute education.

Resolved, That an increase at an early day of the number of free State students now authorized by Congress is called for by every consideration of justice and expediency; and our senators and representatives are hereby requested to make such amendments in the law of March 2, 1867 as may secure to the deaf and dumb of the States equal privileges in the college; and the attention of Congress is respectfully directed to the fact that immense portions of the national domain have been appropriated for the endowment of universities and colleges for hearing and speaking youth, in the advantages of which deaf-mutes cannot participate; hence in the judgment of this conference it is most fitting and proper that a college for this class of persons shut out until recently from the benefits of collegiate education, should be perfected and maintained on a liberal scale by the national government.

These we would respectfully commend to your consideration and to the notice of Congress as expressing from a body of men representing every section of the land, and competent above others to judge in the matter, an opinion certainly entitled to great weight in determining the action of the government with regard to our institution hereafter.

GENERAL RELATIONS OF THE INSTITUTION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

It may perhaps be not improper in this report to refer briefly to the relations now sustained by the institution to the government and the country at large, since by successive acts during the past four years Congress has materially changed the character of the institution and widened the scope of its operations. The effect of this legislation has been explained from time to time in our reports, but as the changes produced have been gradual it is proper that the results as finally attained should be distinctly understood. As you are well aware, the primary object in the establishment of this institution was to provide instruction for the deaf and dumb and the blind of the District of Columbia.

Shortly after the opening of the institution in 1857 a law amendatory to the organic act was passed by Congress making full provision for the accomplishment of this object, and admitting, without charge, the children of men in the military or naval service of the United States, on the same conditions as those prescribed for residents of the District of Columbia.

For six years the institution continued its operations within the limits above indicated, when the question arose whether we should be satisfied with carrying our pupils through an elementary course of instruction as had been done in the State institutions, or go further and endeavor to conduct such of them as were qualified through a high school and collegiate course.

Our organic act placed no restrictions upon us as to the period of pupilage of the beneficiaries of the government; it also allowed us to receive and instruct deaf-mutes from the States and Territories of the United States on terms to be agreed upon by ourselves. [See act of February 16, 1857.] We needed nothing for the legal organization of a college save the authority to confer degrees.

This lack was supplied by Congress in the passage of an act, approved April 8, 1864, authorizing us to grant such degrees and diplomas as are usually conferred in colleges.

Shortly after the passage of the above act we decided to establish a collegiate department, and succeeded in so doing in September, 1864.

For a detailed account of the organization and inauguration of the

college, together with the considerations which urged us thereto, we would refer to our seventh annual report. And for further information as to the progress of this branch of our institution we would direct attention to the eighth, ninth, and tenth reports, which have been submitted to your department.

Each year that has passed since the opening of the college we have taken pains to inform the government, through our reports, of the development and needs of the work we are carrying forward; and at each returning session Congress has accorded its approval by making the appropriations for which we asked.

In March, 1867, Congress provided for the free admission of ten students into our college from any of the States and Territories of the United States. The number was shortly filled up, and in July last was increased to twenty-five, and this latter number is now likewise full.

Appropriations have been made for buildings, for lands, for books, for illustrative apparatus, and for the salaries of professors and teachers. Students other than the United States beneficiaries have been admitted on the payment, by themselves or their friends, of the cost of maintenance. Mutes from the District have also entered the college until, from a beginning with five students in 1864, our numbers in this department have risen to forty during the past year. And these represent the States of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and Missouri.

That such an institution had its origin in the midst of exhausting civil war, that appropriations have been liberally made for its support and development during a period when the demands upon the public treasury have been heavy beyond precedent in times of peace, that it stands out the first of its kind in the world, reflects lasting honor upon our government.

That this action of Congress in providing collegiate education for the deaf-mutes of the country is but a deed of equitable benevolence to a worthy, intelligent and large class in the community, will appear on a fair consideration of the closing paragraph of the second resolution. For none will deny that a government which has appropriated many millions of acres of public lands for the endowment of colleges and universities which will, in every quarter of the country through all coming time, dispense the blessings of scientific and literary culture to hearing and speaking youth, must, to be even consistent with itself, make some similar provision for the deaf; while a due regard to the disabilities under which the latter labor in the emulations of life, would to most minds present an appeal for more liberal assistance during the dependent and formative years of youth.

But it has been urged that the States should do this work in their respective institutions, and that the government should not be charged with the expense.

To this objection we would present, in reply, the question whether the hundred or hundred and fifty mute youth in the country deserving and needing a collegiate education (and the number will not probably be greater than this at any one time during the present century) could be as well or more cheaply taught in thirty different establishments, under an equal or greater number of instructors as in one well organized college with a corps of six or eight professors. And again the question will be pertinent whether the disintegration of all our colleges and the scattering of the fragments among the district schools of the country would tend to the advancement of public education or public economy.

And will the States economize when they tax themselves a hundred thousand dollars per annum for the purpose of half doing a work which the general government can do well at a cost to the people of less than half this sum?

As bearing on the importance of a collegiate education to those deaf-mutes who are capable of profiting thereby, we would direct especial attention to our ninth report, (Appendix C,) and in particular to a paper read before the conference of principals, which will be found in the proceedings appended hereto, entitled "The College."

THE COLLEGE.

We take pleasure in reporting a more marked advancement in this branch of our institution during the past year than in any preceding period of equal length.

The following schedule of studies will indicate the range of instruction afforded, and we feel justified in claiming that our students make as creditable attainments in their respective years as the average of hearing and speaking youth.

STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY CLASS.

Arithmetic, English Grammar, Physical Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, and Botany, Algebra to quadratic equations, Latin.

STUDIES OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

Algebra, (completed,) Geometry, Latin, Greek, English Composition, Book-keeping.*

STUDIES OF THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Spherical and Solid Geometry, Conic Sections, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, and Surveying. Latin, Greek,* French, Chemistry, English Philology, History.

STUDIES OF THE JUNIOR CLASS.

Mechanics, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, German, Latin, Rhetoric, Greek,* History of Civilization.

STUDIES OF THE SENIOR CLASS.

Anatomy and Physiology, Zoology, Logic, Mental Philosophy, Political Science, and Constitution, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, English Literature, Æsthetics.

Instruction in Art is also given to those who desire it.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS.

In our last report we asked an appropriation of $48,000 to be made available in the first quarter of 1868, that we might prepare for occupancy this year a section of the main central building, then standing one story high.

Action was, however, deferred on the appropriation until the closing day of the session, so that when it passed, July 27, the season for building operations was too far advanced to admit of the completion of any portion of the building in time for the opening of our fall term in September.

We have therefore determined to defer the resumption of the work on

* Optional studies.

this building until next spring, taking advantage of the winter months for the preparation of material, cutting of stone and such other preliminary work as may enable us to press forward in March with as great rapidity as is consistent with substantial construction.

The president's dwelling-house alluded to in our last report as being under roof is now nearly completed and will be habitable in the course of a few weeks.

The completion of the main central building, which we hope to effect during 1869, will leave only the college extension indicated on the plans submitted in our ninth report to be constructed, and the buildings needed for the accommodation of all departments of the institution will be provided. An extension of the shop, and other dwelling-houses for the professors, may in future years be required, but the cost of these will be small compared with the expenditures of the last, the present, or the next year.

We may therefore point to a time in the near future when our demands on the public treasury will be limited to a provision for current expenses and repairs.

Attention has been called in Congress and by yourself to the fact that the title to real estate purchased and buildings erected out of appropriations made by the general government should be vested in the United States and not in an incorporated body.

The law of July 27, 1868, restricts us from disposing of any real estate, except as authorized by special act of Congress, and would seem to furnish a sufficient guarantee of the proper disposition of the property we have acquired by virtue of the bounty of the government. But lest there should still be objections raised in Congress or elsewhere to the propriety of the appropriations we shall need to complete our buildings, we desire to record our entire willingness that the title to all property purchased with the public funds should be vested in the United States. And we hold ourselves ready, if Congress shall so desire, to make over the title to all property we have heretofore acquired in the manner above indicated, provided only it shall be agreed that the property shall be held sacred to the purposes for which it has heretofore been set apart.

THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

for the year ending June 30, 1868, will appear from the following detailed statements.

I.—*Support of the institution.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old accounts	$1,368 07
Received from treasury United States	24,873 34
State of Maryland for support of pupils	6,156 00
city of Baltimore for support of pupils	2,750 00
board and tuition	1,155 50
scholarships	1,350 00
students for books, &c	288 79
pupils for clothing	41 60
damage to grounds by cattle	10 00
work done in shop	91 12
loan First National Bank	4,000 00
sale of old barn and house	450 00
sale of pigs	70 00
balance	1,064 85
	43,669 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for salaries and wages	$17,117 53
medical attendance and dentist's services	795 50
medicine and chemicals	238 90
fuel and light	1,793 21
oats and grain	467 71
blacksmithing	110 76
two carriages	700 00
carriage repairs and harness	328 03
freight	134 41
queensware	114 81
hardware	92 35
tuition refunded	28 88
clothing and dry goods	240 80
carriage hire	57 50
funeral expenses	114 67
paint, glass, &c	192 50
silver plating	21 85
travelling expenses	1,295 76
butter and eggs	3,163 52
household expenses, vegetables, &c	1,715 48
books, stationary and printing	732 54
repairs on buildings	818 00
groceries	3,408 73
bread	2,513 84
meats	5,634 71
milk	949 07
furniture and household articles	566 21
kitchen utensils and repairing	88 55
shoes and repairing	163 45
whitewashing	70 00
	43,669 27

II.—*Erection of buildings.*

RECEIPTS.

Received from appropriation	$54,675 00
balance due the president	1,971 95
	56,646 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance from last account	$32 83
Paid James G. Naylor on contracts	44,650 50
A. R. Shepherd & Bros., for completing gas works and laying mains	3,104 03
A. R. Shepherd & Bros., for plumbing	2,512 30
for building materials and hardware	1,685 44
E. S. Friedrich, for services as supervising architect	1,430 33
Vaux, Withers & Co., for preparing plans and specifications	1,500 00
for furniture	1,210 52
for wages and labor	520 50
	56,646 95

III.—*Increased supply of Potomac water.*

RECEIPTS.

Received from appropriation	$5,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid A. R. Shepherd & Bros. for laying a 4-inch pipe from the junction of Third street east, and M street north, to the buildings of the institution	$3,148 90
A. R. Shepherd & Bros. for running pipes and placing fixtures in buildings	716 20
Balance due the United States July 1, 1868	1,134 90
	5,000 00

IV.—*Enlargement and improvement of grounds.*

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old accounts	$3,783 24
Received from appropriation	7,500 00
Balance due the president	179 55
	11,462 79

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Mrs. Catharine Pearson for land purchased March 27, 1867	$9,000 00
for fencing	156 25
for grading	863 97
for draining	779 40
for paving and curbing	347 12
for gardener's wages	316 05
	11,462 79

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

1. For the support of the institution, including $1,000 for books and illustrative apparatus, $31,500.

2. For continuing the work on the buildings in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, $66,000.

3. For continuing the work on the enclosure and improvement of the grounds of the institution, $4,000.

The amount asked for the support of the institution is $3,500 in excess of the appropriations for last year, and $1,500 greater than the amount required for the present year, the increase being to provide for a corresponding increase in the number of our United States beneficiaries.

The second appropriation is needed to complete the main central building, referred to earlier in this report. The importance of the speedy completion of this building will be apparent on an inspection of the works as they now stand, and an examination into the crowded condition of nearly every available portion of the occupied buildings.

Especially in the domestic department is the need of more room most plainly evident.

The kitchen, laundry and dining-rooms now in use are utterly insufficient for a proper fulfilment of the functions they are made to perform, and are wholly temporary and provisional, their proper location being in the building now in process of construction, and which the appropriation asked for is designed to complete.

The third estimate is needed for the purposes indicated, and its appropriation will conduce to the safety of our property, to the comfort and health of our inmates by providing suitable walks for exercise, and to the productiveness of the grounds set apart for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

During the summer just closed the products from our cultivated grounds have been more valuable than in any previous year, heavy crops of hay, corn and vegetables having been secured, all of which have gone to lessen the expense of maintaining the institution. The labor of pupils has been largely employed in the field and garden, and may be made still more available when our grounds shall have been fully improved.

We are under the necessity of submitting a further estimate to meet a deficiency which will arise during the present fiscal year. The estimate submitted by us and by you for the support of the institution during the present year was for $25,000. Approved of by the Senate and by the Committee on Appropriations of the House, it was opposed in the House in the following language:

"And now, sir, the Senate have put in this sum of $25,000 for expenses &c., for the coming year. I have submitted an amendment to reduce the amount to $12,500. In 1866 there were twenty-two pupils, and we gave them $12,500; I propose to give them the same amount for this year; it is to pay the teachers for this institution, and for the education of the twenty-five pupils whom we undertake to educate."

A reference to the records of the institution will reveal the fact that in 1866 there were twenty-seven United States beneficiaries in the institution, and the amount provided by Congress for the support of the institution was $15,937 50, while last year the number of United States pupils had risen to forty-one, and the amount appropriated was $20,434 14. For the present year, from the action of Congress itself in the act of July 27, 1868, and by the regular accessions from the District of Columbia, our number will be increased to upwards of sixty.

We sincerely regret that so grave a misapprehension of facts should have existed, for in the hurry of closing legislation, when no opportunity was offered us of correcting the errors, the amendment proposed became a law, leaving us without the means of fulfilling the tasks which Congress by its own legislation had imposed upon us. We cannot think otherwise, however, than that those who sustained the amendment will clearly see the justice of a deficiency to meet the exigencies of the case and be prompt to allow the needed appropriation.

The number of sixty government pupils for whose support and instruction we are called upon to provide the present year would, by the scale of allowances proposed in the amendment, call for an expenditure of $35,000. We, however, estimate that by the exercise of rigid economy we shall be able to meet the current burdens of the year with $30,000.

Twelve thousand five hundred dollars having been appropriated, the sum of $17,500 will be needed to meet the expenses of the year ending June 30, 1869. The following estimate is therefore submitted:

For the support of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1869, $17.500.

In view of all the considerations above recited, and in the hope that they may commend themselves to you and to Congress, we respectfully recommend that appropriations be asked at the approaching session of Congress in accordance with the estimates submitted in this report.

By order of the board of directors:

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

In the college.

RESIDENT GRADUATE.

Mellville Ballard, B. S.	Maine.

SENIORS.

John B. Hotchkiss	Connecticut.	Joseph G. Parkinson	Vermont.
James H. Logan	Pennsylvania.		

JUNIORS.

William L. Bird	Connecticut.	Robert Patterson	Pennsylvani
Samuel T. Greene	Maine	Louis C. Tuck	Massachuset
Louis A. Houghton	New York.		

SOPHOMORES.

Philip S. Engelhardt	Wisconsin.	† George W. McAtee	Maryland.
* Anthony J. Kull	Wisconsin.		

* Deceased. † Expelled.

FRESHMEN.

James E. Beller	New York.	Thomas A. Jones	Wisconsin.
David H. Carroll	Ohio.	William B. Lathrop	Georgia.
Cyrus Chambers	Iowa.	John N. Lowry	Michigan.
John Donnell	Wisconsin.	Robert McGregor	Ohio.
Amos G. Draper	Illinois.	Frederick L. de B. Reid	New York.
Charles B. Hibbard	Michigan.	John W. Scott	Pennsylvania
William L. Hill	Massachusetts.		

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Robert W. Branch	North Carolina.	Isaac Kaufmann	Dist. Columbi
Edward L. Chapin	Dist. Columbia.	Marcus H. Kerr	Michigan.
Julius C. Dargan	South Carolina.	Jacob H. Knoedler	Pennsylvania.
Ransom A. Goodell	Michigan.	William J. Nelson	New York.
Robert M. Henderson	Pennsylvan ia.	John Quinn	Dist. Columbi
John C. Hummer	Iowa.	David S. Rogers	South Carolin
William S. Johnson	Georgia.	Charles G. Rooks	Michigan.

In the primary department.

FEMALES.

Justina Bevan	Maryland.	Mary E. McDonald	Dist. Columbi
Melinda Blair	Maryland.	Virginia A. Patterson	U. S. Army.
Sarah B. Blair	Maryland.	Jane Pimes	Maryland.
Marietta Chambers	Fortress Monroe.	Hestor M. Porter	Maryland.
Elizabeth Feldpusch	Maryland.	Sarah E. Preston	Maryland.
Mary Feldpusch	Maryland.	Georgiana Pritchard	Maryland.
Grace A. Freeman	Maryland.	Amelia Riveaux	Dist. Columbi
Sarah A. Gourley	Maryland.	Josephine Sardo	Dist. Columbi
Catharine Haldy	Maryland.	Florinda C. Snyder	Dist. Columbi
Mary M. Ijams	Dist. Columbia.	Catharine T. Steigelman	Maryland.
Amanda M. Karnes	Maryland.	Grace Webster	Maryland.
Lydia Lightner	Maryland.	Sarah J. Wells	Maryland.
Caroline Mades	Dist. Columbia.	Sophia R. Weller	Dist. Columb
Elizabeth McCormick	Maryland.	Sarah A. E. Williams	Dist. Columb
Lydia A. Mitchell	Maryland.		

MALES.

H. F. Achy	Maryland.	Edward Humphrey	Dist. Columbia.
J. O. Amoss	Maryland.	R. Plummer Ijams	Dist. Columbia.
Joseph Barnes	Dist. Columbia.	Edward Jennings	Maryland.
James D. Bitzer	Maryland.	David Kennedy	Maryland.
Julius W. Bissett	Maryland.	John Kennedy	Maryland.
David Blair	Maryland.	Frank M. Maslin	Maryland.
Arthur D. Bryant	Dist. Columbia.	Charles Mathæi	Maryland.
John E. Bull	Maryland.	G. E. Messenburg	Maryland.
Edward T. Burns	Dist. Columbia.	William H. Myers	Dist. Columbia.
Edward Carter	Dist. Columbia.	William McElroy	Maryland.
Edmund Clark	Dist. Columbia.	James McBride	Dist. Columbia.
John Carlisle	Maryland.	James H. Mooney	Maryland.
James E. Colleberry	Maryland.	William Moriarty	Dist. Columbia.
William A. Connolly	Dist. Columbia.	Henry O. Nicol	U. S. Army.
Henry Dahl	Maryland.	James H. Purvis	Dist. Columbia.
Charles Dashiell	Maryland.	George Rommal	Maryland.
William F. Deeble	Dist. Columbia.	George F. Rodenmayer	Maryland.
John W. Dechard	Dist. Columbia.	Charles Schillinger	Maryland.
Alexander W. Dennis	Dist. Columbia.	Aaron B. Showman	Maryland.
Peter Duffy	Maryland.	Thomas J. Sprague	Maryland.
Lewis C. Easterday	Maryland.	Charles W. Stevenson	Maryland.
Frederick Eisenmann	U. S. Army.	Henry Trieschmann, jr.	Maryland.
Robert Ehlert	Maryland.	John C. Wagner	Dist. Columbia.
John P. Fitzpatrick	Maryland.	Henry C. Wentz	Maryland.
Abram Frantz	Pennsylvania.	Louis Whittington	Dist. Columbia.
Thomas Hagerty	Dist. Columbia.	William Wirrlein	Maryland.
Thomas Hays	Maryland.	Samuel Wisner	Maryland.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into two terms, the first beginning on the second Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the last Wednesday in June to the second Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and at Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other times, unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses except clothing.

VII. The government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the army or navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education.

VIII. The State of Maryland provides for the education in this institution of deaf-mutes whose parents are in poor circumstances, when the applicants are under twenty-one years of age, have been residents of the State for two years prior to the date of application, and are of good mental capacity.

Persons in Maryland desiring to secure the benefit of the provisions above referred to are requested to address the president of the institution.

IX. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

X. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION

OF THE

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

Officers of the Government Hospital for the Insane for the year endin June 30, 1868.

VISITORS.

1. Rev. PHINEAS D. GURLEY, D. D., *President of the Board.*
2. JOSEPH HENRY, LLD.
3. RICHARD WALLACH, Esq.
4. HENRY ADDISON, Esq.
5. WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.
6. GEORGE S. GIDEON, Esq.
7. WALTER S. COX, Esq.
8. PHINEAS J. HORWITZ, M. D., U. S. N.
9. JOSEPH K. BARNES, M. D., U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D., *Superintendent and ex officio Secretar of the Board of Visitors.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
St. Elizabeth, D. C., October 26, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with a requirement of section second of the act of March 3, 1855, providing for the organization and management of this hospital, the Board of Visitors have the honor to submit a statement of the operations of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1868, as reported by the superintendent.

The number of patients under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1867, was:

From the army, white males	101		
From the army, colored males	5		
From the army, white males, (discharged)	8		
From the army, white female	1		
		115	
From the navy, white males	14		
From the navy, colored males	2		
		16	
			131
From civil life, white males	49		
From civil life, white females	78		
		127	
From civil life, colored males	4		
From civil life, colored females	13		
		17	
			144
From the quartermasters' department, colored male			1
From the Soldiers' Home, white male			1
Rebel prisoners, white male			3
Males, 188; females, 92; total			280

The number of patients admitted during the year ending June 30, 1868, was:

From the army, white males	41		
From the army, colored male	1		
From the army, white males, (discharged)	18		
From the army, colored male, (discharged)	1		
		61	
From the navy, white males	7		
From the navy, white male, (discharged)	1		
		8	
			69
From civil life, white males	42		
From civil life, white females	26		
		68	
From civil life, colored males	7		
From civil life, colored females	7		
		14	
			82
From the Soldiers' Home, white male			1
Males, 119; females, 33; total			152

Three persons were readmitted, each once, in the course of the year; consequently there were three less persons than cases under treatment.

The whole number of patients under treatment in the course of the years 1867–'68 was:

From the army, white males	142		
From the army, colored males	6		
From the army, white males, (discharged)	26		
From the army, colored male, (discharged)	1		
From the army, white female	1		
		176	
From the navy, white males	21		
From the navy, white male, (discharged)	1		
From the navy, colored males	2		
		24	
			200
From civil life, white males	91		
From civil life, white females	104		
		195	
From civil life, colored males	11		
From civil life, colored females	20		
		31	
			226
From the quartermasters' department, colored males			1
From the Soldiers' Home, white males			2
From late rebel prisoners, white males			3
Males, 307; females, 125; total			432

The number of the patients discharged in the course of the year was:

Recovered, from the army, white males	19		
Recovered, from the army, white males, (discharged)	2		
		21	
Recovered, from the navy, white males	3		
Recovered, from the navy, colored males	1		
		4	
		25	
Recovered, from civil life, white males	21		
Recovered, from civil life, white females	12		
		33	
Recovered, from civil life, colored males	2		
Recovered, from civil life, colored females	3		
		5	
		38	
			63
Improved, from the army, white males		2	
Improved, from the navy, white males		1	
		3	
Improved, from civil life, white males		3	
Improved, from civil life, white females		2	
		5	
			8
Unimproved, from civil life, white males		4	
Unimproved, from civil life, white females		1	
			5
Males, 58; females, 18; total			76

The number of patients who died in the course of the year was:

From the army, white males	5		
From the army, white male, (discharged)	1		
		6	
From the navy, white male	1		
			7
From civil life, white males	14		
From civil life, white females	3		
		17	
From civil life, colored male	1		
From civil life, colored females	2		
		3	
			20
Males, 22; females, 5; total			27

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1868, was:

From the army, white males	116		
From the army, colored males	6		
From the army, white males, (discharged)	23		
From the army, colored male, (discharged)	1		
From the army, white female	1		
		147	
From the navy, white males	16		
From the navy, white male, (discharged)	1		
From the navy, colored male	1		
		18	
			165
From civil life, white males	49		
From civil life, white females	86		
		135	
From civil life, colored males	8		
From civil life, colored females	15		
		23	
			158
From quartermasters' department, colored male			1
From Soldier's Home, white males			2
Rebel prisoners, white males			3
Males, 227; females, 102; total			329

A tabular statement of the physical and mental condition and duration of the disease at the time of death of those who died in the course of the year.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, without complicative or supervenient disease before death	5
Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, with phthisis	6
Chronic with epilepsy	3
Ditto with dysentery	2

Ditto with pneumonia	2
Ditto with apoplexy	1
Ditto with pulmonary congestion	1
Ditto with diarrhœa	1
Maniacal exhaustion	3
Phthisis	1
Suicide	1
Typhomania	1
Total	27

MENTAL CONDITION.

Acute mania	4
Chronic mania	6
Acute melancholia	1
Acute dementia	1
Chronic dementia	13
Chronic dementia of imbeciles	2
	27

DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE.

One month	3
Three months	1
Six months	2
One year	1
Two years	7
Three years	2
Four years	1
Five years	3
Nine years	2
Ten years	2
Twelve years	1
Thirteen years	1
Forty years	1
	27

As nearly as could be ascertained the persons admitted during the year had been insane at the time of admission—

One to three months, from the army, white males	11	
One to three months, from the army, white males, (discharged)	2	
One to three months, from the navy, white males	3	
One to three months, from civil life, white males	23	
One to three months, from civil life, white females	15	
One to three months, from civil life, colored males	2	
One to three months, from civil life, colored females	2	
		58
Three to six months, from the army, white males	14	
Three to six months, from the army, colored male	1	
Three to six months, from the army, colored male, (discharged)	1	
Three to six months, from the navy, white males	3	
Three to six months, from civil life, white males	5	

Three to six months, from civil life, white females	4	
Three to six months, from civil life, colored male	1	
Three to six months, from civil life, colored female	1	
		30
One year from the army, white males	7	
One year, from the army, white males, (discharged)	3	
One year, from civil life, white males	4	
One year, from civil life, white female	1	
One year, from civil life, colored male	1	
One year, from civil life, colored female	1	
		17
Two years, from the army, white males	5	
Two years, from the army, white males, (discharged)	4	
Two years, from the navy, white males	1	
Two years, from the navy, white males (discharged)	1	
Two years, from civil life, white males	2	
Two years, from civil life, colored female	1	
Two years, from the Soldiers' Home, white male	1	
		15
Three years, from the army, white males	4	
Three years, from the army, white males, (discharged)	5	
Three years, from civil life, white males	2	
Three years, from civil life, white female	1	
Three years, from civil life, colored female	1	
		13
Four years, from the army, white males, (discharged)	2	
Four years, from civil life, white male	1	
Four years, from civil life, white female	1	
		4
Five years, from the army, white males, (discharged)	2	
Five years, from civil life, white males	2	
		4
Six years, from the army, white males	1	
Six years, from civil life, white female	1	
		2
Seven years, from civil life, colored female		1
Eight years, from civil life, white female		1
Ten years, from civil life, white male	1	
Ten years, from civil life, colored male	1	
		2
Twelve years, from civil life, white male	1	
Twelve years, from civil life, white female	1	
		2
Twenty-five years, from civil life, white female	1	
Twenty-five years, from civil life, colored male	1	
		2
Forty years, from civil life, colored male		1
		152

Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 2,464 persons treated since the opening of the institution became insane.

Under 10 years	31
Between 10 and 15 years	21
Between 15 and 20 years	158

Between 20 and 25 years	529
Between 25 and 30 years	620
Between 30 and 35 years	457
Between 35 and 40 years	279
Between 40 and 45 years	140
Between 45 and 50 years	79
Between 50 and 60 years	73
Between 60 and 70 years	37
Between 70 and 80 years	16
Unknown	24
Total	2,464

Table showing the nativity, as far as it could be ascertained, of the 2,464 persons treated.

NATIVE-BORN.		FOREIGN-BORN.	
District of Columbia	213	Ireland	581
New York	173	Germany	381
Pennsylvania	143	England	57
Maryland	136	France	35
Virginia	121	Canada	18
Massachusetts	62	Scotland	11
Ohio	60	Italy	11
Maine	29	Norway	6
Illinois	25	Denmark	6
New Hampshire	22	Sweden	6
Kentucky	18	Poland	6
New Jersey	16	Switzerland	5
Indiana	16	Russia	5
Connecticut	15	Wales	3
Michigan	15	Spain	3
Wisconsin	13	Holland	2
Vermont	13	Portugal	2
Missouri	13	Nova Scotia	2
Tennessee	13	Hungary	2
Rhode Island	11	Austria	2
North Carolina	5	Buenos Ayres	1
Delaware	3	Costa Rica	1
Iowa	3	Sicily	1
Alabama	2	Belgium	1
Louisiana	2	Mexico	1
Georgia	1	British America	1
Mississippi	1	Malta	1
Arkansas	1		
South Carolina	1		
Colorado	1		
Florida	1		
Choctaw Nation	1		

Foreign-born	1,145
Native-born	1,149
Unknown	170
Total	2,464

Table showing the form of disease under which the cases received since the institution was opened labored at the time of admission.

MANIA.		
Acute simple	1,019	
Acute epileptic	25	
Acute paralytic	7	
Acute homicidal	10	
Acute hysterical	4	
Acute puerperal	9	
Acute suicidal	14	
Acute erotic	2	
Acute febrile	38	
Acute periodical	46	
Acute dipsoic	61	
Acute cataleptic	5	
Acute kleptoic	1	
Typhomania, (Bell's disease)	2	
		1,243
Chronic simple	209	
Chronic epileptic	11	
Chronic paralytic	7	
Chronic puerperal	5	
Chronic periodical	31	
Chronic cataleptic	1	
Chronic dipsoic	9	
Chronic dipsoic and epileptic	1	
Chronic suicidal	3	
Chronic homicidal	4	
Chronic homicidal and epileptic	1	
Chronic hysterical and homicidal	1	
		283
MONOMANIA.		
Acute simple	4	
Chronic simple	14	
		18
MELANCHOLIA.		
Acute simple	123	
Acute suicidal	26	
Acute epileptic	1	
Acute nostalgic	25	
Acute homicidal	2	
		177
Chronic simple	41	
Chronic suicidal	8	
Chronic periodical	1	
		45
DEMENTIA.		
Acute simple	212	
Acute epileptic	11	
Acute paralytic	12	
Acute periodical	2	
Acute suicidal	4	
		241

Chronic simple	359	
Chronic general paralysis	5	
Chronic epileptic	60	
Chronic paralytic	30	
Chronic senile	19	
Chronic dipsoic	7	
Chronic suicidal	5	
Chronic periodical	3	
Chronic epileptic and suicidal	1	
Chronic paralytic and suicidal	1	
Chronic paralytic and epileptic	1	
		491

IMBECILITY.

Chronic simple	6	
Chronic epileptic	1	
		7
Opium eater (chronic)		1
Whole number of cases treated		2,506
Number of re-admissions		42
Number of persons treated		2,464

INDEPENDENT OR PAY PATIENTS.

There were of this class, at the beginning of the year	8 males	9 females	17
Received during the year	19 males	7 females	26
Whole number under treatment	27 males	16 females	43
Discharged during the year	18 males	7 females	25
Remaining at the end of the year	9 males	9 females	18

PUBLIC PATIENTS REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

From the army	147
From the navy	18
From civil life	142
From the quartermasters' department	1
Late rebel prisoners	3
	311
Males	227
Females	102
Total	329

The admisions in the course of this year were 43 more than in the last, and as there were three readmissions in each of the last two years, it follows that there were as many more persons as cases received this year than last.

It is a curious coincidence that the number of admissions of officers and men actually belonging to the army and navy was the same from each branch of the military service this year as last.

Those cases designated as discharged, of whom there were 19 late of

the army and one late of the navy, were admitted under the act of July 13, 1866, and of this class of cases there were 10 more received this year than last.

The admissions from civil life were 82, an increase of 33 in number, or of 67 per cent. on those received the previous year. We are well aware that all special vital movements of small populations, or of large populations for short periods, may be accidental, and therefore limited in duration, but it is thought that the increase in the admissions from civil life is expressive of a rapid increase of insanity in the United States since the close of the late war. All but five of the 82 admissions from civil life were residents of the District of Columbia, whose increase of population during the year under review did not probably exceed 5 per cent. At the time of preparing the annual report for 1864–'65, there appeared to us to have been a marked increase of insanity in the country during the few months that had then elapsed after the close of the war, and we briefly discussed the operation of certain influences which we supposed had checked the development of mental disease during the war, and led to its increase as soon as the war was over. If we were then in any error in relation to the etiology of an increase of mental disease in the United States, it probably consisted in not giving sufficient weight to the influence of the destructive vices contracted by the volunteers while in the military service, and continued in civil life without the conservative restraints of military disipline.

The discharges and deaths in the course of the year were 103. Of these 63 were restored to reason, eight were improved, five were unimproved, and 27 died. The recoveries were 41 per cent. of the admissions, 61 per cent. of the discharges and deaths, and 83 per cent. of the discharges alone. The deaths were 6¼ per cent. of the whole number of cases under treatment, and 26 per cent. of the discharges, including deaths.

By reference to the last and previous annual reports of this hospital, and to the reports of the few other "curative" institutions which receive at the same time every case of mental disease that presents itself, irrespective of its curability or of the necessary fatality, early or remote, of the physical malady that may accompany it, it will be seen that the ratio of recoveries this year is larger, and of the deaths smaller than is usual under similar circumstances. Not only has no epidemic nor local disease affected the inmates of the hospital, but the general tone of health which has prevailed throughout the house has been excellent. Indeed, the prosperity and usefulness of the institution during the year has been, in general, entirely satisfactory to us.

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1868, was 329, and there are 344 in the house at the time of writing this report, or only six less than the maximum number the present buildings were intended to accommodate. It will be necessary, without doubt, to ask the next Congress, at its first session, for the means to extend the wards of the hospital. Perhaps it would have been wise to have done so at this time, but as it is deemed highly important to purchase the land to which allusion will again be made in this report, and to at once complete the wall enclosing the grounds, this estimate, which might not be deemed absolutely necessary at this time, is deferred in favor of grants of which we stand in urgent need.

Some curiosity has been expressed to know why the site of this hospital is called St. Elizabeth, and the institution sometimes styled the St. Elizabeth Hospital, and as that praenomen has come into pretty general use, it may be well to here make a record of the reason of it. This site is part of a tract of 750 acres which has been entitled the St. Elizabeth tract

from the original European settlement of this part of the country. The name appears in all the title deeds of this tract, and of every portion of it, and of the adjacent lands, from that day to this. As none of the proprietors of the other subdivisions of the original patent were in the familiar use of the term as a local designation when a general army hospital was opened on the grounds at the beginning of the late war, it was named the St. Elizabeth Hospital, and it was soon perceived that most of the more intelligent and sensitive of the patients of the parent institution (those under treatment for mental diseases) had fallen into the use of the same name to designate the establishment of which they were inmates, in order to avoid the use, both by themselves and their friends, in speaking and writing, of the word insane, which forms a part of the legal title of the hospital. The natural and innocent sensibility that thus led to the adoption of a familiar name that does not express the special character of the hospital, has often been exhibited by the inmates of most American institutions for the insane, and has been met by such concessions as the circumstances of each case permitted, and it is thought to have been a happy circumstance that gave this establishment a designation of so much beauty and of such sacred association, and that is entirely agreeable to the parties most interested.

Classified abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1868.

EXPENDITURES.

Expended for flour	$13,207 59
Expended for butter and cheese	6,895 37
Expended for meats, including hams	12,996 20
Expended for poultry and eggs	580 55
Expended for fish	1,426 05
Expended for groceries and ice	8,435 65
Expended for potatoes and vegetables	1,693 72
Expended for feed for stock	1,614 20
Expended for farming implements and seeds; also fruit trees, vines, and shrubs	939 88
Expended for stock	1,712 00
Expended for horse and ox shoeing	145 50
Expended for repairs and improvements	7,973 34
Expended for repairs to carriages, harness, &c	579 25
Expended for furniture, glass, china, and hardware	1,918 08
Expended for carpeting	417 69
Expended for boots, shoes, findings, &c	831 31
Expended for bedding	1,906 97
Expended for dry goods	2,576 92
Expended for books, stationery, and printing	496 70
Expended for fuel and lights	4,443 46
Expended for money returned to private patients	586 77
Expended for return of eloped patients	80 79
Expended for freights	457 25
Expended for postage	59 32
Expended for salaries and wages	37,581 33
Expended for medicines, surgical instruments, and liquors	1,577 63
Expended for recreations and amusements	914 61
Expended for steam boiler	1,078 00
Expended for miscellaneous supplies	909 76
	114,035 81

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year due the United States from the superintendent	$2,436 69
Received from the treasury of the United States	80,500 00
Received from private patients for board	5,463 04
Received from miscellaneous articles sold	243 30
Received from "conscience money"	2 50
Balance due the superintendent from the United States	25,390 28
	114,035 81

Had the advance to the superintendent from the treasury of the United States of $25,000 made since June 30, 1868, been made before the 30th of June, a balance of $390 28 due from the United States to the superintendent would have been shown.

We have always endeavored to do all properly in our power in connection with the current economical operations of the hospital, not only to protect the property of the establishment from deterioration, but to increase its value, productiveness, and adaptation to the humane objects of the institution, and we have been able to do more than usual this year under the head of "repairs and improvements." About one-half of the expenditures under that head were made for under-draining, manure, and fencing. The annual repairs necessary to the bedding and furniture of the wards, and to the heating, washing, cooking, lighting, and water-supply fixtures of an institution of this character and magnitude, must always be considerable.

The board of visitors respectfully recommend the appropriation of $90,500 for the support of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1870. This is the amount that has been appropriated by Congress for this purpose each year for five years past. Anything like an exact estimate of the number of government patients the institution will be required to care for in the course of a given year, made upwards of eight months before that year commences, is not very unlikely to prove somewhat erroneous. There were 49 more patients under treatment at the end than there were at the beginning of the year 1867, and 1868. There has been the same ratio of increase since the commencement of the current year, and we see no reason why it is not likely to continue indefinitely and require a corresponding increase of the supplies needed for the maintenance of the house. We have hitherto been able to support an increasing household without asking for larger appropriations for that purpose, partly because of a general reduction of the prices of supplies, small on most articles, but considerable on a few, and partly because the farm and garden have every year yielded more food than they did the previous one; and if Congress at the approaching short session makes the appropriation asked by the superintendent, in his capacity of superintendent of construction, for the purchase of additional lands, it will become available for the use of the institution by the commencement of the next agricultural year, and at once begin to diminish the ratio of the disbursements to the number of patients for two of the most expensive articles of food, (meats and butter,) as well as render it practicable to improve their sanitary quality. We therefore again venture to submit the same estimate for the support of the house that we have repeatedly asked before, with the hope that we shall be able to make it sufficient for the year in question.

It is true that the number of private patients gradually increases, but it is rather rare that they or their friends have the means that enable them to pay much in excess of the actual cost of their food and treatment.

Two changes have recently taken place in the board of visitors of the hospital. In July last the honorable Richard Wallach, after an efficient and useful service of about seven years, resigned the office of visitor, to the regret of the board and of the executive officers of the institution, and Moses Kelly, esq., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On the 30th of September last another vacancy was occasioned by the death of the Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D. Doctor Gurley had been a member of the board from its original organization in 1855, and for 15 months prior to his death was the only original appointee remaining in office. At a special meeting of the board of visitors held in the office of the Surgeon General of the army, on the morning of October 3, 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas God, in his providence, has removed from us by death our much esteemed and highly respected associate the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, D. D., who has been a member of this board from the date of its original organization in 1855, and our presiding officer for the last nine years: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of the Rev. Dr. Gurley the hospital has lost a warm and judicious friend, a wise and prudent counsellor, and a faithful and efficient officer, whose disinterested and ever ready devotion for so many years to the welfare of the suffering insane it becomes us all to remember and to imitate.

Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss of an earnest, wise and experienced associate and guide in the discharge of the important and delicate duties of this board, and that, as individuals, we deeply lament the loss of a sincere friend and an able, upright, and true man, and most useful fellow-citizen.

Resolved, That we express to the stricken wife and children of our lamented companion the sincere sorrow we feel on account of their sad bereavement, and respectfully tender to them our united and heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed on behalf of the board by the chairman and secretary of this meeting, be furnished the family of the late Dr. Gurley, and also to the city papers for publication.

The vacancy in the board caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. Gurley has since been filled by the appointment, by the President, of the Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D.

Four of the original members of the board of visitors have died in office, viz: Benjamin S. Bohrer, M. D., Jacob Gideon, esq., William Whelan, M. D. (chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the United States navy,) and the Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, D. D., one, Robert C. Wood, M. D., (late Assistant Surgeon General of the army,) became ineligible by removing from the District and four, Messrs. Corcoran, Tyler, Miller and Ratcliffe, resigned in 1861.

No changes have taken place in the medical staff of the hospital since the summer of 1865, when the present third assistant was appointed, and the assistant physicians have continued to discharge their responsible duties with marked ability and an earnest devotion to the comfort and welfare of the patients.

The associate chaplains have been faithful in their efforts to minister to the spiritual wants of the whole household of the institution, and their services have been truly acceptable.

The welfare of the patients and the economical administration of the affairs of the hospital are always largely dependent upon the intelligence, integrity, industry and fidelity of the housekeeper, stewards, supervisors, storekeeper and attendants, and we are glad to be able to bear testimony to the zeal and good conduct of the most of these under-officers and employés.

We have continued to receive most of the excellent medicines used in

the hospital from the naval laboratory in Brooklyn, at cost, and large numbers of newspapers from the Interior and State Departments, gratis.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GUNTON,
President of the Board.
C. H. NICHOLS,
Secretary of the Board.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
October 31, 1868.

SIR: One thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven linear feet of the wall enclosing the grounds of the hospital were laid in the year ending with the date of this report, and the expectation now is that the wall will be completed on three sides of the principal grounds (190 acres) by the coming Christmas. The erection of the river wall will then complete the entire work, and the institution will have in the varied soil and exposures, the gardens and meadows, the noble forests and picturesque drives, and in the extensive and beautiful views the grounds command, larger facilities for the secluded, recreative and industrial, sanitary exercise of the sick than, as far as we know, are enjoyed by any other hospital in the world.

The quarrying of stone on a neighboring property by a party of outdoor attendants and patients, and the hauling it to the line of the wall were continued, except the interruption occasioned by the winter, till the beginning of the past summer, when finding that the quarry from which the stone had hitherto been obtained was nearly exhausted, a contract was entered into with the Maryland Free Stone M. & M. Company, to furnish 1,500 perches of rubble Seneca stone which has been delivered, and about three-fourths of it laid in the wall running in a south-easterly direction between the hospital grounds and the lands of the Giesboro' manor. This stone makes a strong and handsome wall at about the same cost as that built of the conglomerate sand-stone quarried and hauled by the hospital.

Another large ward for women, the "Birch" has been finished and the furniture made for it, in the course of the year.

The cottages for the use of the employés of the hospital having families, the coal-house, and other minor improvements authorized by small appropriations, are either completed or well advanced, and have been well and economically executed, and are found quite as useful as was anticipated.

The following estimates for the year 1869–'70 are respectfully submitted:

1. For the completion of the wall enclosing the grounds of the hospital $10,000.

2. For the purchase, by the Secretary of the Interior, for the agricultural and economical purposes of the institution, 148 acres, more or less, of land and the buildings thereon, lying directly east of the present grounds of the hospital and separated from them by the public road, $23,000.

The hauling of the stone, cement, lime, and sand for the wall, and the

grading and excavation for the foundation, have been no inconsiderable items of the cost of the work, and as the stone, lime, and cement for the river wall will be delivered at high tide from boats directly along the line of the wall, the sand obtained from the river shore, and no excavation nor grading required, I think the remainder of the work can be executed for the sum asked, though the length of wall to be built is about one-third greater than has been previously executed for that sum.

The sum asked for the purchase of land is a repetition of an estimate submitted last year for the same object. The failure of Congress to vote it appears to me to have arisen from a disposition to postpone the expenditure, rather than from any disapproval of the purchase; and if the estimate should again receive your approval and be submitted to Congress, I hope it will be appropriated in the usual deficiency bill, in order both that the institution may have the benefit of it, and that parties holding it for the government, at some pecuniary sacrifice, may be relieved at as early a day as practicable. It now appears to me more desirable, if possible, than it did a year ago that the government should acquire this land for the use of the hospital. I regard it as a *sine qua non* both to the full development of the highest capacity of this institution to be useful to its own afflicted inmates, and of its just and dutiful influence in the great cause of the proper sanitary and economical care of the insane, acute, and chronic in the United States. To save printing, I very respectfully refer you to my last annual report (page 16 of the separate edition) for the reasons, in more detail, on which I base my sense of the importance to the interests of the hospital of acquiring this piece of land, and I take the liberty of adding here that a number of gentlemen of large experience in the care of the insane, residing in different parts of the country, having visited the hospital in the course of the past year, and examined the proposed purchase, have expressed a very strong concurrence in my views in relation to the great importance of it.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department occupied about 10 acres of the northwestern part of the hospital grounds, as the site of extensive experimental batteries, from the beginning of the late war till May last, when the numerous guns and appurtenances were removed to the Washington navy yard, and the occupancy of the land by the bureau relinquished. This is a valuable piece of land, which can readily be fertilized by the sewage from the house; and after it is under-drained I anticipate abundant returns from its cultivation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NICHOLS,
Superintendent.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,

FOR

THE YEAR 1868.

CHARLES H. NICHOLS, *President*,
SAMUEL NORMENT, *Vice-President*,
WILLIAM J. MURTAGH, *Treasurer*,
PETER F. BACON,
CHARLES S. ENGLISH, and
MAYORS of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, *ex officio*.
} Board of Police Commissioners.

Secretary of the Board of Police.

THOMAS A. LAZENBY.

Major and Superintendent of Police.

A. C. RICHARDS.

Captain and Inspector of Police.

B. M. REED.

Property clerk of the District.

GEORGE R. HERRICK.

Clerks.

SAMUEL E. ARNOLD, WILLIAM G. BROCK, and THOMAS E. W. FEINOUR.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD, NO. 2 LOUISIANA AV.,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1868.

To the honorable Secretary of the Interior:

The Board of Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia respectfully submit their annual report of the "condition of the police of said District," for the year ending September 30, 1868, prepared by the major and superintendent of the force, at the request of the board, in accordance with the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan Police district of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor," approved August 6, 1861.

THE FORCE.

The regular force, as at present constituted, consists of two hundred and thirty-eight men, as follows, viz:

Major and superintendent	1
Captain and inspector	1
Lieutenants	10
Sergeants	20
Privates, or patrolmen	200
Detectives	6
Total	238

There are also in the employment of the board, under authority of law, the following officers, viz:

Secretary to the board	1
Property clerk	1
Clerks	3
Surgeons	3
Magistrates	8
Messenger	1

The board has also commissioned, as provided by law, eighteen persons as additional privates, to do duty in various localities, at the expense of the parties making application for their appointment.

DISPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

At the central office, with duties extending throughout the entire district, the following officers are assigned, viz:

The major and superintendent	1
The captain and inspector	1
One lieutenant in charge, and six detectives	7
One lieutenant in charge, and eleven sanitary officers	12

For more thorough and perfect police surveillance, the district is divided into eight precincts, to each of which is assigned a lieutenant, sergeants, and privates, as follows, viz:

First precinct.—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 21 privates	25
Second precinct.—1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 12 privates	15
Third precinct.—1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 26 privates	29
Fourth precinct.—1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 23 privates	26
Fifth precinct.—1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 24 privates	27
Sixth precinct.—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 23 privates	27
Seventh precinct.—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 32 privates	36
Eighth precinct.—1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, and 28 privates	32
Total	238

STATION-HOUSES.

The station-houses of the district remain very much in the same condition as at the last annual report, with the exception of the third precinct, (Georgetown.) In this precinct the corporate authorities have

built a very excellent prison, the best arranged and most complete in the district; but the station-house itself is entirely unfit for use. It has no accommodations for the policemen, the want of which detracts seriously from the efficiency of the force assigned to do duty there.

The levy court has also rented a building and fitted it up for police purposes, which is very far in advance of any accommodation heretofore provided by that body; still, it is not such a building as should be furnished for that precinct.

In Washington no changes have taken place, except that the stations in use have become somewhat dilapidated from defects in their original construction, and are much in need of thorough repairs.

There is every reason to believe that the needed repairs will be executed as soon as the councils furnish the mayor with funds to prosecute the required work.

Several of the buildings in use as station-houses are rented from private individuals, and were not built with reference to police purposes.

Such buildings, though affording very good accommodations for the policemen themselves, have only temporarily constructed prison arrangements, which are insecure, cramped, and badly ventilated. In this respect more adequate provisions are imperatively required.

It is hoped that the corporate authorities of Washington will soon be in a condition to take this matter in hand, and build station-houses in precincts not now having buildings for that purpose owned by the corporation, as required by law of Congress.

DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

In the enforcement of discipline and efficiency on the part of the force, charges have been preferred and trials accorded by the board in 242 cases, for violations of the rules and regulations and other offences, resulting as follows, viz:

Dismissed the force, (23 privates)	23
Reduced to the ranks, (1 lieutenant)	1
Reprimanded and fined, (18 privates)	18
Reprimanded, (1 lieutenant and 8 privates)	9
Fined, (38 privates)	38
Dismounted, (1 lieutenant and 1 private)	2
Complaints dismissed	151
Total	242

Three privates have been dropped from the rolls during the year for the reason that they did not give satisfaction during their term of trial.

DETECTIVE CORPS.

But a small portion of the actual labor performed by this corps can be made a matter of record. Much of their time is spent in watching suspicious characters, who arrive and depart at the railroad depots and steamboat landings. Suspicious persons at hotels and all public places must be watched and their true characters ascertained.

When thefts or robberies occur, days and weeks of investigation may take place without any result which can be recorded.

The following statement will show a portion of the operations of these officers during the year, viz:

Number of robberies reported	751
Number of arrests made	458
Amount of property lost or stolen	$55,998 05
Amount of property recovered by the officers	25,727 35
Amount of property turned over to property clerk	2,253 35
Amount of property turned over to owners	23,474 00
Amount of property taken from persons and returned to the same	3,869 00

In addition to the amount of lost or stolen property recovered by the detectives, $4,091 were recovered by precinct officers, and $2,610 were recovered by owners.

Of the $55,998 05, reported above, $5,205 were lost, and not stolen.

POLICE TELEGRAPH.

The superintendent of the police telegraph reports that 16,168 messages have been sent over the wires during the past year, of which a record has been kept in the central office, besides fully an equal number which have passed between different police stations, of which no record has been kept.

Through the agency of this telegraph 163 lost children have been restored to their parents, 92 stray horses have been restored to their owners, and 80 lost cattle, mules, and vehicles have been disposed of in a similar manner.

In cases of fire, riot, or sudden emergencies of any kind, requiring the attention of the police, this telegraph has become almost an indispensable auxiliary, and it is proposed to gradually extend it to the boundaries of the district.

SANITARY COMPANY.

This company has been actively engaged during the past year, and it is gratifying to report that the health of the District has been unusually good.

The usefulness of the sanitary company, organized under the act of Congress approved July 16, 1862, is much more fully appreciated by our citizens than it was during the first year of its operations, and the important objects had in view in its organization are now being pretty thoroughly accomplished.

No pestilential or contagious diseases have come to the notice of the board since their last annual report, except an occasional case of small-pox, and upon investigation these were found to have been introduced from without the District by temporary sojourners here. It is pleasing to note that our citizens are willing to acknowledge the benefits derived from the enforcement of sanitary regulations. Their prompt compliance with the law in most instances shows that they are anxious that a healthful sanitary condition shall prevail.

PUBLIC SEWERS.

Considerable progress has been made during the past two years in constructing sewers in the city of Washington, but the work has been so indifferently executed that in many instances the sewers are caving in, and are fast becoming worthless. It is of great importance that a system

of sewerage be adopted which shall prove adequate to the wants of the increasing population of Washington. Hitherto sewers have been built at immensely great expense to property owners, and when built were found to be insecure and even dangerous to lives and property; nor do these sewers seem to have been constructed upon an extended plan of drainage for the city, but rather with reference to the immediate wants of some particular street or locality. In some portions of Washington sewers have been only partially constructed, and have been left uncovered in many places, thereby emitting foul, disagreeable and unwholesome gases. Particularly is this the case with Tiber creek from Indiana avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, and the Washington canal. That these unsightly and pestiferous channels for filth should be permitted to poison the atmosphere for years unmolested, on the very borders of the pleasure grounds of the national Capitol, and within full view of the Capitol building and our principal streets, is surprising to say the least. There seems to be no prospect of a better state of things until Congress shall take the matter in hand, and under the superintendence of a competent board of engineers cause these improvements to be made; and it would seem no more than right that the general government should assume its proper proportion of the expenses of this work, inasmuch as the property interests of the government are almost if not quite equal to those of private individuals.

UNSAFE AND DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS, MANUFACTORIES, TENEMENT HOUSES, &C.

By an act of Congress approved July 16, 1862, power is given in certain cases to the Board of Police to abate nuisances of the kind above named, but unfortunately there is no penalty prescribed in the above-named act whereby the order of the board can be enforced if the parties responsible refuse to comply, so that in some instances nuisances continue to exist to the detriment of the public health and the safety of life and property.

OPEN LOTS AND DUMPING GROUNDS.

This class of nuisances whenever located within the city limits continue to be the cause of bitter complaints by citizens, and are found to be of much annoyance to the sanitary officers, whose attention is daily called to them by persons living in their immediate vicinity. While these lots are left open to the public they will be used as convenient receptacles for the deposit of garbage and other offensive substances. It is again urged that a law be enacted compelling the owners of such lots and squares of ground to have them properly enclosed.

SOUP-HOUSES.

During the past winter the officers of the sanitary company were principally engaged in assisting benevolent individuals and the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in seeking out and relieving the destitute poor of the District through soup-houses established in each ward of Washington. In this work the sanitary officers were warmly commended by those who witnessed their operations for their energy in the work assigned to them. Through their efforts many famishing families and individuals were relieved, and the lives and health of hundreds of the destitute were undoubtedly saved.

SMALL TENEMENT HOUSES.

The following statement will give some idea of the sanitary work done by the sanitary company in connection with agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in June and July last:

Number of houses cleaned and whitewashed	3,220
families to whom lime was issued and brushes and buckets loaned	3,757
able-bodied adults in such families	6,109
unable to work	321
children under 14 years	6,139
barrels of lime issued	350
brushes used	228

It affords much satisfaction to report that considerable improvement is noticeable in the condition of the small tenement houses occupied by the poorer class of colored people, and that quite a number of these wretched abodes referred to in the last annual report have disappeared from the more thickly populated parts of Washington, and that steps are now being taken by certain benevolent individuals to erect comfortable frame dwellings in the suburbs of Washington to be rented at a low price to this class of people.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

These establishments, which have heretofore been a source of great complaint, have during the year been kept generally in a good condition through the surveillance of the police and an enforcement of the laws applicable thereto. The number of houses of this class has not increased during the past year.

BONE AND FAT BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS AND HIDE AND TALLOW WAREHOUSES.

Several of these sources of unpleasant exhalations are located within the city limits, as stated in the last annual report, and continue to be a cause of much complaint from the residents in their vicinity. Many of these are in the midst of the most densely populated portions of Washington, and surrounded by valuable property. While they remain in such proximity, the persons occupying property there do so at a sacrifice of comfort, and a risk of life and health. It would greatly benefit the city if such establishments were placed outside the city limits.

STEAMBOATS AND FERRY-BOATS.

The steamboats and ferry-boats plying to and from the ports of Washington and Georgetown have been visited and inspected by the sanitary officers during the year, and have been found to be supplied with all the necessary appliances for the safety of life and property. The steam boilers in the several manufactories throughout the District (except in the government departments) have been inspected, and, as far as could be ascertained, were found to be in good condition.

Statistical record of slaughter-houses for the year ending September 30, 1868.

Police precinct.	No. of slaughter-houses.	Condition.		No. of beeves slaughtered.	No. of calves, sheep, &c., slaughtered.	No. of swine slaughtered.	Total.
		Good.	Bad.				
First	7	5	2	900	840	1,320	3,060
Second	39	39	.....	3,429	10,744	12,652	26,825
Third	31	31	.....	4,662	16,405	1,925	22,992
Fourth	5	4	1	940	1,580	1,404	3,924
Fifth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth	1	1	.....	700	500	.....	1,200
Seventh	5	4	1	208	604	7,300	8,112
Eighth	13	13	.....	1,852	9,028	1,740	12,620
Total	101	97	4	12,691	39,701	26,341	78,733

Bone and fat boiling establishments, and hide and tallow warehouses.

Police precinct.	Number.	Bone and fat boiling establishments.	Hide and tallow warehouses.	Condition.	
				Good.	Bad.
First	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second	1	1	.....	1	.....
Third	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth	1	1	.....	1	.....
Fifth	1	1	.....	.....	1
Sixth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seventh	2	2	.....	2	.....
Eighth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	5	.....	4	1

Statistical record of nuisances, &c., for the year ending September 30, 1868.

Number of nuisances reported at central office	11,360
written notices served	3,411
nuisances abated on verbal notice by the sanitary officers	7,949
Total	11,360

Those nuisances for which written notices have been served may be classified as follows, viz:

Number of filthy and leaky privies	770
filthy yards	205
cellars with standing and stagnant water	111
sewers in a filthy condition	16
cellars in a filthy condition	29
stables in a filthy condition	57
slaughter-houses in filthy condition	21
hog pens in filthy condition and contrary to law	

Number of lots in filthy condition	69
gutters in filthy condition	195
houses in filthy condition	28
alleys in filthy condition	311
lots below grade	70
pools of stagnant water	104
hydrants and street-washers leaky, &c	180
buildings in unsafe condition	80
sheds, &c. in unsafe condition	
chimneys and stove-pipes in unsafe condition	53
pavements out of repair	47
improper drains	148
persons throwing slops and garbage in street	125
persons throwing rubbish in street	451
houses without privies	116
obstructions to streets and alleys	65
unlawful privies	31
streets and bridges unsafe	10
	3,411

Number of nuisances abated during the year	11,320
nuisances abated by order of the department	3,371
nuisances abated on verbal notice by officers	7,949
nuisances unabated	40

Those nuisances abated by order of the department may be classified as follows, viz:

Number of filthy and leaky privies	755
filthy yards	205
cellars with standing and stagnant water	111
sewers in filthy condition	16
cellars in filthy condition	29
stables in filthy condition	57
slaughter-houses in filthy condition	21
hog pens in filthy condition	105
lots in filthy condition	69
gutters in filthy condition	195
houses in filthy condition	28
alleys in filthy condition	311
lots below grade	70
pools of stagnant water	104
hydrants and street washers leaky, &c	180
buildings in unsafe condition	70
sheds and fences in unsafe condition	14
chimneys and stove-pipes in unsafe condition	53
pavements out of order	42
improper drains	138
persons throwing garbage in street, &c	125
persons throwing rubbish in street	451
houses without privies	116
obstructions to streets and alleys	65
unlawful privies	31
streets and bridges unsafe	10
Total	3,371

Miscellaneous duty performed by the sanitary company during the year is as follows, viz:

Number of sick and destitute persons sent to hospital	57
friendless persons buried	41
persons buried on orders given on mayor of Washington	435
injured persons assisted	20
lost children restored to parents	9
dead animals removed	1,955

Fines have been imposed in 266 cases, amounting to $1,192 52.

LIQUOR-SELLING LICENSES.

There have been presented for the approval of the board, under the act of Congress of July 23, 1866, 610 licenses to retail intoxicating liquors. Of this number 527 have been approved and 83 have been disapproved.

Of the whole number presented for approval, 531 were for Washington, 68 for Georgetown, and 11 for the county outside the two cities.

Of the number approved 464 were for Washington, 53 for Georgetown, and 10 for the county.

Of the number disapproved, 67 have been in Washington, 15 in Georgetown, and 1 in the county.

The number applying is one less than last year, while the number disapproved is 30 more than last year.

Of persons holding approved licenses, 78 have been arrested during the year for violations of law, of whom 40 have been fined for selling liquor on Sunday, or keeping their bar-rooms open on that day. Similar charges against 27 others have been dismissed by magistrates, generally on technical grounds.

There have also been five fines imposed for keeping open after hours, three for selling to minors and three for selling to soldiers.

The number of arrests of licensed dealers has been about one-third less than last year, while the number of arrests of unlicensed dealers has been largely in excess of the previous year.

Observation and experience teach that fully three-fourths of the arrests made by the police originate either directly or more remotely from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. A wholesome restriction of the sale of liquors is therefore of great importance to the peace and good order of the District, but under present imperfect laws upon the subject it is impossible to prevent a large illicit traffic in spirituous liquors.

It is found very difficult to produce evidence sufficiently positive to convict those charged with violations of law under the rules of evidence which prevail in our courts.

A moral certainty that the law has been violated exists in almost all cases, but ocular proof is difficult to obtain. No good reasons seem to exist why persons who engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors in violation of law should not be placed upon the same footing, as regards police regulations, as bawdy-houses, gambling-houses, &c.

In the last-named cases the major and superintendent of police, upon the complaint of two householders in writing or one police officer stating the grounds of their complaint, may take possession of such places and arrest the offending parties found upon the premises and close up the establishment.

It is recommended that the same authority be extended to places where

intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of law. In this way it is believed that the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors can be in a great measure suppressed.

No class of establishments cause more suffering, destitution, and crime, and none, it would seem, should be subject to more stringent laws and police surveillance.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

The board cannot close this report without again calling the attention of Congress through you to the great number of youths of both sexes who are obtaining a precarious sustenance by begging, stealing, and other vicious practices. Many of these children are parentless, but more, though having parents, have through the promptings of vicious propensities abandoned their homes voluntarily or have been driven into the streets to shift for themselves through the poverty or neglect of their natural guardians. Others are forced to beg and steal by vile and debauched parents or other persons by whom they are controlled, for purposes of gain.

It is not uncommon that bands of mere boys, from 10 to 15 years of age, are discovered, organized for purposes of plunder, who have regular places of meeting and the members are known and recognized by signs and passwords. In some instances it has been discovered that rules exist among these bandits which require of every member who goes forth upon an expedition to return with some article of plunder or suffer such punishment as their regulations prescribe.

Nor are the penalties merely nominal, but have been enforced with rigor and severity.

Youths living in this precarious and abandoned manner are not mere isolated cases, but there are scores of them, and their numbers are being constantly and alarmingly augmented for the reason that no provisions have thus far been made in this District for the reform of juvenile offenders.

Frequently it becomes necessary for magistrates to commit youths of tender years, who have not become wholly abandoned to lives of crime, to the common jail. There they are brought in contact with older, more hardened and desperate criminals, and necessarily become recklessly confirmed in their course of vice.

More frequently, however, magistrates feel it to be their duty to dismiss charges against such offenders simply because no proper provisions have been made for their punishment or reform. In either case these youths are not deterred from future crimes. The first-named become more hardened and reckless in the wicked course they have commenced, while the latter class consider their dismissals but a license to continue their depredations.

Practically therefore the administration of justice in the cases of juvenile criminals has a tendency to strengthen their vicious propensities and encourage them to continue their criminal career.

In view of this condition of our local judicature it is urged in the strongest possible manner that Congress enact such a law as will remedy this lamentable evil. A house of refuge or a reformatory school for juvenile offenders, should be established in this District without delay. As we are now situated we are constantly preparing large numbers of youth for the penitentiary and the gallows.

Is it not unworthy of a Christian and civilized community, even if it is not a positive crime, to thus assist in making victims for our several penal laws of the poor and unfortunate youths of our community? Most of these children would, under proper reformatory influences, become

useful members of society instead of inmates of workhouses and penitentiaries. There seems to be no present prospect of remedying this evil without the interposition of Congress.

Within this jurisdiction are three separate and independent jurisdictions, each having within it its proportion of the class under consideration. It is too much to expect, even if it were practical, that Washington, and Georgetown and the levy court, all embracing a population of less than 150,000, would each provide a separate institution for itself; nor would such a course be advisable.

It would be vastly better to have one well organized reformatory school for the entire District, to be instituted, governed and conducted under such laws as Congress in its wisdom might enact. And it is again urged on behalf of the poor, the outcast and the unfortunate youths of our District, most of whom are driven by hunger and cold or by the vices of those older than themselves, first to beg, and then to steal, and finally to become desperate and hardened criminals, that Congress, which has exclusive jurisdiction here, interpose by its authority and provide that the capital of our country shall no longer be without adequate provisions for the care of its outcast juvenile population.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

In the last annual report the following language was held with refer, ence to the administration of justice in the minor courts of the District and as no change has taken place, these statements and suggestions are again applicable:

> The board cannot but again urge in the strongest possible manner the necessity of a thorough reorganization of the petty courts of this District.
>
> In several instances persons hold commissions as justices of the peace and undertake to discharge the duties incident to that office, who are entirely unfitted for these positions, not only in character and intelligence, but in their personal habits and deportment.
>
> By the 8th section of an act of Congress approved February 22, 1867, entitled "An act to regulate proceedings before justices of the peace in the District of Columbia and for other purposes," any justice of the peace is entitled to issue a special warrant returnable before himself for an assault, an assault and battery, or an affray, and upon a hearing of the charge can impose a fine and costs.
>
> The practical working of this law shows that warrants are issued and parties arrested on the most trivial charges, and the arrested party mulcted in a fine and costs on testimony which would not be entertained for a moment were not the justices under the law allowed to retain costs. Instances are reported when oppressive fines and costs have been imposed upon poor and unfortunate persons for the most trifling offences; others are reported where only costs are imposed and the charge against the accused dismissed. Moreover, a person who commits an assault, or an assault and battery upon another, can under this law go before a magistrate and plead guilty to the charge, and only a fine can be imposed, which must be collected as a civil debt.
>
> It will be readily seen that this being so, an irresponsible person, wirhout property, can go about our streets assaulting whom he pleases, and no punishment can be inflicted, because under this law the fine becomes a civil debt, and the accused has no property upon which a levy can be made for the amount of the fine.

The board would earnestly suggest that to secure a proper administration of justice, this law be speedily amended in these particulars.

ARRESTS.

The total number of arrests made by the force since its organization is 159,593, being an average each year of 22,799. These arrests were made during a series of years as follows:

In 1862	22,207
In 1863	23,912
In 1864	23,545
In 1865	26,478

In 1866	24,542
In 1867	20,075
In 1868	18,834
Total	159,593

From the above statement it will be observed that the number of arrests during the present year is considerably less than for any previous year, and far below the average for each year since the organization of the force. This is a result which should be expected when we consider the great influx of population to our District during the late war, and a gradual settling down into a condition of peace. The primary object of a police force is to prevent crime, and obviate the necessity of arrests, but this object cannot be entirely accomplished, especially when individual police officers are obliged to patrol beats miles in extent, even in the most densely populated parts of our District. Under these circumstances, of course it is impossible for the force to meet the demand of the public by being present at every affray, or ready to pounce upon every thief or burglar the moment he attempts to commit a crime.

The strength and efficiency of a police force remaining the same, the less the number of arrests in a population of a given number, the better the police condition of that community, and the more efficient the police organization in preventing crime.

No. 1.—*Table showing the disposition of the force.*

Precincts.	Major and superintendent.	Captain and inspector.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Detailed.	Vacancies.	Total.
First	.....	.....	1	3	20	1	.....	25
Second	.....	.....	1	2	12	.....	.....	15
Third	.....	.....	1	2	26	.....	.....	29
Fourth	.....	.....	1	2	22	1	.....	26
Fifth	.....	.....	1	2	24	.....	.....	27
Sixth	.....	.....	1	3	23	.....	.....	27
Seventh	.....	.....	1	3	30	2	.....	36
Eighth	.....	.....	1	3	27	1	.....	32
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sanitary	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	12
Detectives	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7
	1	1	10	20	201	5	.....	238

No. 2.—*Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes.*

	Days.
First precinct	624
Second precinct	476
Third precinct	380
Fourth precinct	442
Fifth precinct	886
Sixth precinct	812
Seventh precinct	866
Eighth precinct	1,082
Detectives	17
Sanitary	227
Total	5,812

No. 3.—*Table showing number of arrests in each precinct.*

Precincts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	1,745	739	2,484
Second	1,208	335	1,543
Third	1,470	324	1,794
Fourth	2,081	467	2,548
Fifth	2,384	657	3,041
Sixth	1,970	200	2,170
Seventh	2,450	413	2,863
Eighth	1,130	276	1,406
Sanitary	446	81	527
Detectives	401	57	458
	15,285	3,549	18,834

No. 4.—*Table showing the ages of the males arrested classified.*

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
First	368	646	364	367	1,745
Second	280	400	340	188	1,208
Third	261	515	344	350	1,470
Fourth	377	545	602	557	2,081
Fifth	419	984	513	468	2,384
Sixth	536	623	439	372	1,970
Seventh	558	645	776	471	2,450
Eighth	227	404	268	231	1,130
Sanitary	37	57	129	223	446
Detectives	73	220	66	42	401
	3,136	5,039	3,841	3,269	15,285

No. 5.—*Table showing the ages of the females arrested classified.*

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
First	97	403	154	85	739
Second	59	149	79	48	335
Third	52	113	77	82	324
Fourth	57	125	160	125	467
Fifth	105	387	96	69	657
Sixth	60	57	48	35	200
Seventh	76	114	155	68	413
Eighth	44	107	69	56	276
Sanitary	3	15	30	33	81
Detectives	6	39	8	4	57
	559	1,509	876	605	3,549

No. 6.—*Recapitulation of offences, classified.*

Offences against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adultery	7	3	10
Assault	56	10	66
Assault and battery	939	167	1,106
Assault and battery, with intent to kill	77	1	78
Assault on policemen	2	----	2
Attempt at rape	8	----	8
Abduction	2	1	3
Abandonment	1	2	3
Bigamy	5	1	6
Bastardy	31	----	31
Disorderly conduct	3,533	1,310	4,843
Deserters	51	----	51
Fast riding and driving	72	----	72
Fighting in the streets	327	32	359
Fugitives	59	17	76
Habitual drunkenness	4	----	4
Intoxication	1,770	222	1,992
Intoxication and disorderly	1,700	470	2,170
Insanity	2	3	5
Indecent exposure of the person	147	6	153
Interfering with policemen	11	1	12
Keeping disorderly house	4	7	11
Keeping bawdy-house	1	31	32
Miscellaneous misdemeanors	172	252	424
Murder	8	3	11
Perjury	7	4	11
Rape	7	----	7
Rioting	51	----	51
Resisting officer	20	----	20
Threats of violence	450	179	629
Vagrancy	327	160	487
Witness to murder confined in default of security	14	5	19
Total	9,865	2,887	12,752

No. 7.—*Recapitulation of offences, classified.*

Offendes against property.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arson	1	2	3
Attempt at arson	5	----	5
Attempt at burglary	3	----	3
Attempt to steal	12	2	14
Burglary	37	----	37
Cruelty to animals	19	1	20
Forgery	16	2	18
Fraud	52	6	58
Grand larceny	233	52	285
Gambling	80	----	80
Malicious mischief	61	8	69
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	65	3	68
Passing counterfeit money	8	1	9
Petit larceny	727	224	951
Pickpockets	4	----	4
Robbery	57	4	61
Receiving stolen goods	64	18	82
Suspicion	495	50	545
Selling lottery policies or tickets	11	----	11
Violation of corporation ordinances	3,470	289	3,759
Total	5,420	662	6,082

No. 8.—*Nativity and number of those arrested, classified.*

United States, white	7,233	Wales	1
United States, colored	6,508	Denmark	1
Ireland	3,397	Russia	2
Germany	1,344	East Indies	1
Italy	58	West Indies	1
England	147	Prussia	1
France	52	Mexico	5
Scotland	59	Brazil	1
Canada	12	Turkey	2
Poland	5		
Spain	3	Total	18,834
Sweden	1		

No. 9.—*Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested.*

Artists	13	Fishermen	44
Apprentices	23	Farmers	215
Auctioneers	26	Firemen	24
Actors	22	Grocers	257
Agents	131	Gardeners	60
Architects	7	Gamblers	23
Boatmen	122	Groggery keepers	207
Barbers	99	Gasfitters	59
Barkeepers	72	Hackmen	203
Blacksmiths	126	Hatters	9
Bricklayers	122	Hotelkeepers	26
Brickmakers	50	Hucksters	296
Butchers	289	Housekeepers	1,168
Bakers	88	Hostlers	45
Bookbinders	21	Horse farriers	1
Brewers	33	Harness-makers	33
Billiard-saloon keepers	4	Junk-shop keepers	43
Brokers	4	Jewellers	16
Broom-makers	5	Laborers	4,394
Boiler-makers	6	Lawyers	34
Bankers	1	Livery-stable keepers	33
Bill-posters	2	Locksmiths	7
Block and pump-makers	4	Mechanics	20
Carpenters	453	Merchants	368
Clerks	714	Machinists	57
Cigar-makers	21	Musicians	24
Confectioners	34	Millers	12
Contractors	30	Messengers	61
Coach-makers	38	Magistrates	7
Cabinet-makers	40	Marines	142
Cartmen	241	Moulders	18
County constables	8	News boys	168
Coopers	9	Nurses	2
Clock-makers	6	Occupation unknown	1,087
Chair-makers	1	Oystermen	21
Cooks	55	Peddlers	75
Coachmen	2	Printers	141
Caulkers	5	Physicians	66
Conductors	18	Plasterers	88
Dentists	14	Prostitutes	1,400
Dairymen	22	Painters	207
Druggists	39	Pavers	29
Drovers	26	Pawnbrokers	16
Distillers	1	Police officers	16
Dressmakers	2	Preachers	5
Dyers	7	Porters	27
Engineers	30	Policy dealers	8
Expressmen	4	Restaurant keepers	354
Engravers	10	Ragpickers	

No. 9.—*Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested*—Continued.

Reporters	8	Tailors	114
Rope makers	9	Teamsters	87
Riggers	2	Tinners	91
Soldiers	838	Tobacconists	8
Servants	1,023	Telegraphists	5
Shoemakers	168	Trunkmakers	1
Sutlers	1	Tanners	5
Stonecutters	63	Thieves	305
Schoolmasters	12	Tavern keepers	38
Sailors	239	Upholsterers	32
Saddlers	11	Umbrella makers	1
School children	540	Washerwomen	29
Shoeblacks	332	Wheelwrights	14
Scavengers	34	Watchmen	57
Sailmakers	21	Weavers	1
Seamstresses	17		
Stewards	3	Total	18,834

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done by the police force during the year ending September 30, 1868, a more extended exhibit of which will be gathered from the annexed tables:

The whole number of arrests during the year has been 18,834, of which 15,285 were males, 3,549 females; 7,669 were married, 11,165 were single; 11,447 could read and write, 7,387 could not read or write.

The offences may be classified as follows:

Offences against the person—9,865 males, 2,887 females.

Offences against property—5,420 males, 662 females.

Of the cases reported the following disposition has been made: 6,409 were dismissed: 64 have been turned over to the military; 880 have been committed to jail; 341 gave bail for court; 2,056 have been committed to the workhouse; 675 have given security to keep the peace, and in 327 cases various light punishments have been inflicted, and they have been classed upon the records under the head of miscellaneous.

Fines have been imposed in 8,082 cases, amounting in all to $35,274 40, as follows:

In Washington city, including a part of the county	$32,070 73
In Georgetown, including a part of the county	2,903 67
For selling liquor to soldiers, under act of Congress	300 00
Total	35,274 40

The number of destitute persons furnished with lodgings has been during the year	4,038
Lost children restored to parents	165
Sick or disabled persons assisted or taken to hospital	167
Doors left open and secured by the police	113
Fires occurring in the District	91

Nineteen bawdy houses have been closed during the year by order of the major and superintendent.

There has been $748 36 turned in as rewards received by members of the force during the year, of which amount $411 78 has been paid to the officers, and $301 91 has been turned into the "Policeman's Fund," and $34 67 has been paid to informers.

During the month of November last a very complete census of the entire District was taken by the force in the interest of the Department of Education.

Attention is called to the report of the treasurer of the board, together with the property clerk's report, and the report of the board of surgeons.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NICHOLS,
President of the Board.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, NO. 2 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C., October, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following statement of my accounts with the United States as treasurer of the Board of Police, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, with a letter from William Hemphill Jones, esq., acting First Comptroller, approving the same.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. MURTAGH,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
of the Metropolitan Police.

Month.	Disbursements for the United States.	Amount.	Advances from the treasury.	Amount.
July	Expenditures	$16,698 34	Balance from last fiscal year	$19,487 41
August	do	16,869 93	Requisition	18,000 00
September	do	16,874 80	do	20,000 00
October	do	18,298 10	do	17,000 00
November	do	17,668 76	do	17,000 00
December	do	17,152 45	do	10,000 00
January	do	17,249 34	do	17,000 00
February	do	17,035 80	do	20,000 00
March	do	16,537 13	do	17,000 00
April	do	18,257 97	do	16,000 00
May	do	17,479 11	do	17,000 00
June	do	19,930 10	do	17,000 00
	Unexpended balance	18,285 58	do	22,850 00
	Total	228,337 41		228,337 41

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
September 18, 1868.

SIR: Your account for salaries and other expenses of Metropolitan Police for quarter ending June 30, 1868, has been adjusted, per report No. 166,216, and the sum of $18,285 58 found due the United States as stated by your account.

Very respectfully,

WM. HEMPHILL JONES,
Acting Comptroller.

W. J. MURTAGH, Esq.,
Treasurer of Metropolitan Police.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
PROPERTY ROOMS, NO. 2 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the business transacted in this office, together with the official returns of property operations within the department during the year ending September 30, 1868.

The estimated amount of property (including money) received at this office from the major and lieutenants of police was $14,210 58; of this sum $5,356 was returned by the major and detective corps, and $8,854 58 by lieutenants in charge of the police force.

Of the property in the custody of this office there has been delivered to claimants under judicial orders, and pursuant to law, the sum of $12,545 45; and of this amount $3,998 42 had been returned by the major and detective corps, and $8,547 03 by the lieutenants in command of the police force.

Upon analyzing the lieutenants' weekly returns of property taken into the custody of the detectives and police, it is found that the sum of $107,538 02 has been delivered to claimants in virtue of orders from magistrates, detectives, or officers of the Metropolitan Police, without being sent to this office; of this sum $22,781 was returned on account of the detective corps, and $84,757 02 to the credit of the police force.

It therefore appears that the total amount of seizures of property by the detective and police force during the year has been $121,748 60; and the total sum delivered to owners or claimants during the same time was $120,083 47.

The sales of unclaimed or abandoned property under the direction of this office have amounted to the gross sum of $337 87; the expenses thereon, including livery of animals sold, advertising, commission, and labor, were $87 02, thus leaving the net sum of $250 85; this amount, (less $4 32 not yet returned,) with the further sum of $216 98 on hand at the commencement of the year, as proceeds of sales of animals and perishable property, making the total sum of $463 51, has been returned as applicable to "policeman's fund," and receipted for by the treasurer of the Board of Police.

Herewith are statements showing in detail the principal operations in property of this office, the detective corps, and the several police precincts, respectively, during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE R. HERRICK,
Property Clerk.

Dr. C. H. NICHOLS,
President Board of Police.

Statement of the money and estimated value of other property received at and delivered from the office of the property clerk during the year ending September 30, 1868.

When received from precincts.		When delivered to owners.	
October, 1867	$443 26	October, 1867	$596 00
November, 1867	999 25	November, 1867	525 00
December, 1867	685 69	December, 1867	1,196 15
January, 1868	1,865 35	January, 1868	1,316 87
February, 1868	1,270 94	February, 1868	1,429 70
March, 1868	393 34	March, 1868	526 20
April, 1868	199 51	April, 1868	312 21
May, 1868	1,538 50	May, 1868	652 65
June, 1868	751 74	June, 1868	2,028 85
July, 1868	2,307 58	July, 1868	729 15
August, 1868	1,236 52	August, 1868	1,154 67
September, 1868	2,518 90	September, 1868	2,078 00
Total	14,210 58	Total	12,545 45

Return of property and money taken into the possession of the Metropolitan Police and delivered to owners and others during the year ending September 30, 1868.

Month and year.	PRECINCTS.								Detective corps.	Total amounts.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.		
October, 1867....	$949 06	$504 53	$1,482 88	$253 48	$1,954 09	$2,165 09	$1,346 94	$557 52	$2,965 50	$12,179 09
November, 1867..	342 52	939 09	688 85	467 25	7,248 54	1,640 01	1,610 20	105 56	4,450 00	17,492 02
December, 1867..	646 00	2,656 20	667 41	2,237 85	1,051 96	1,543 92	1,943 10	260 63	2,192 00	13,190 07
January, 1868...	258 00	100 00	662 25	281 89	1,087 44	989 38	577 99	167 34	733 00	4,859 29
February, 1868..	291 95	10 00	1,419 80	976 24	710 05	809 79	1,201 12	8 55	520 00	5,947 50
March, 1868.....	218 92	327 00	348 76	496 45	486 26	1,572 43	742 68	298 07	3,252 00	7,742 57
April, 1868.....	101 84	180 00	337 34	157 75	1,234 82	590 73	1,221 00	827 95	422 00	5,073 43
May, 1868.....	662 75	274 00	615 38	892 92	372 04	747 00	1,461 90	125 00	690 00	5,840 99
June, 1868.....	381 92	320 00	1,137 55	517 30	561 45	863 46	2,511 97	305 15	1,530 00	8,128 80
July, 1868.....	66 50	1,322 15	2,383 10	921 78	936 58	875 00	615 41	345 79	1,852 50	9,318 81
August, 1868....	316 42	685 15	1,409 09	98 00	700 42	790 39	617 92	772 19	3,570 00	8,959 58
September, 1868.	227 24	664 91	1,539 29	267 02	710 02	2,279 15	2,266 76	247 48	604 00	8,805 87
	4,463 12	7,983 03	12,691 70	7,567 93	17,053 67	14,866 35	16,109 99	4,021 23	22,781 00	107,538 02

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October*, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: The health of the force during the past year has improved, as the more newly appointed members have become accustomed to their duties.

The surgeons would respectfully suggest a few general ideas, the adoption of which they believe would add largely to the health and therefore the efficiency of the force.

We think some plan should be adopted whereby the men can have their meals more regularly, so that the man who dines to-day at half after eleven, that he may go on duty at one o'clock, shall not dine to-morrow or the next day at two or half after two o'clock, because of having come off duty at one o'clock. Other meals are equally irregular. The importance of regular habits are too well known to need more than this passing remark.

So long as the Board of Commissioners have established a uniform for the men, we would also recommend that a style of shoes or boots be adopted, as a large amount of lost time is from sore feet and corns, induced by "fancy boots," and light shoes. While on duty the army brogan would make the best shoe, it having been gotten up in the proper style to afford plenty of room for the spread of the foot when resting on the ground, as well as proper support and protection to the sole. The men should be directed to provide themselves with, and keep at the station-houses, an extra pair of shoes or boots and a change of stockings, that they may not have to put on their wet ones when going on duty—thus securing dry feet at all times. We would further suggest that for summer wear an unlined blouse be substituted for the present close-fitting lined frock-coat. The blouse can be worn without the vest during the day; and by those who go on duty at midnight, even though the weather be hot, the vest had better be worn, as the air is often chilly towards morning.

Some rule ought to be adopted regarding the hour at which the men should retire at night, and we recommend that at this season of the year the men retire at 8 o'clock, and 10 minutes after 8 o'clock all the lights about the station be extinguished, except the one required by the station keeper; the habits of early retiring will thus be established and the men who are required to go on duty at midnight able to get about three hours' sleep. Now there is no regular hour for the "relief" to retire, and each man does so when he feels so inclined, and those who having retired early and may have fallen asleep are awakened by the noise of those who retire at a later hour.

W. S. H. NEWMAN,
Surgeon First District.
PATK. CROGHAN,
Surgeon Second District.
S. A. H. McKIM,
Surgeon Third District.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
of Metropolitan Police, D. C.

REPORT

OF

THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report from this office relative to the Capitol and Patent Office buildings.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Since the date of the last report from this office, all the balustrades and other exterior portions of the marble work have been set, and the greater part of that work trimmed and pointed. Many of the passages and rooms have been painted. A large tank has been placed in the loft of the south wing, for a water supply to the centre building. Larger pipes for Potomac supply of water have been provided, also a four-inch iron pipe, laid from the pool on the eastern front, to supply the boilers of the south wing with clear water. Sewers for drainage have been put down, and the archways under the porticoes have been paved, one with Nicolson and the other with the Burlew & Smith's tar and gravel concrete pavement. The chimneys have all been topped out and capped, and two sets of water-closets placed in the upper story of the north wing, besides various other repairs and improvements.

In my first report on taking charge of this work, I recommended the adoption of the plan made by T. U. Walter, esq., for the extension of the eastern front of the central building; but becoming more familiar with the building and its requirements, I am convinced that the additional number of rooms for committees and other purposes which are required, are not provided in that plan; I have therefore made a plan for this extension, which supplies to some extent this deficiency of rooms, and which is now submitted for consideration.

It is important that the question of the extension of the central building should be decided; for, in case it is not authorized, measures should be taken at once to have the space in front improved and paved.

The work of resetting the granite steps on the north, south and west fronts has been deferred, in the hope that the question of running an air duct from the eastern grounds, which I had the honor to propose, might be adopted. I believe the duct in question would add much to the comfort of the halls, as in summer a cooler, and at all times a purer air could be obtained. If this improvement should be made, these steps would rest on the duct, and would thereby obtain a deeper and firmer foundation than can otherwise be obtained without great expense.

The bronze doors, from models designed by Crawford, which have been moulded and finished at the factory of James T. Ames, esq., Chicopee, Massachusetts, are now being put in their place at the building.

Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

Amount paid to Provest, Winter & Co., being retained percentage on account of contract	$15,000 00
Amount paid to Provest, Winter & Co., for cutting, dressing, and setting marble	7,024 54
Amount paid to Brevet Brigadier General Eastman, for commutation, fuel and quarters, while on duty painting committee room of Indian affairs, House of Representatives	1,284 04
Amount paid for material, casting and fitting, on account of bronze doors	9,036 36
Amount paid for painting in fresco, on ceiling of Senate post office room	1,989 00
Amount paid for plumbing and materials	8,685 92
Amount paid for painting, paint and glass	5,008 78
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as bricks, lime, sand, cement, hardware, lumber, iron work, &c	22,477 81
Amount paid for services of architect, clerks, disbursing agent, draughtsman, &c	13,188 16
Amount paid for services of carpenters	7,561 06
Amount paid for services of bricklayers	1,702 37
Amount paid for services of plasterers	1,384 40
Amount paid for services of smiths	4,503 80
Amount paid for services of stone-cutters	16,768 89
Amount paid for services of watchmen	6,348 08
Amount paid for services of laborers	31,399 82
Amount paid for services of horses and carts	712 66
Total	154,075 69

Cash account of the Capitol extension.

Amount available October 31, 1867	$125,587 16
Amount appropriated July 20, 1868	100,000 00
Amount received of James, Kirtland & Co.	1,689 11
Amount received of James T. Fry	40 00
Amount received of J. R. Doolittle	114 06
Amount received of B. B. French, jr.	142 75
Amount received of Charles Just	24 50
Amount received of Richard Morgan	56 40
Amount received of Provest, Winter & Co.	88 37
Amount received of N. Acker	7 60
Amount received from sale of column blocks	798 24
Amount received from rent of saw-mill	825 00
Amount received from sale of old material	347 44
Total	229,720 63
Amount expended from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868	154,075 69
Leaving on the 31st of October, 1868, an unexpended balance of	75,644 94

An appropriation of $75,000 is required for the next fiscal year, for the continuance of this work.

Annual repairs of the United States Capitol.

The central portion, for the repairs of which a special appropriation is made, has been kept in good repairs, and some improvements have been made and paid for out of the funds appropriated for these repairs. New iron-frame skylights for the top of the cupolas are being made to replace the defective ones of wood. A guard-room fitted up with steam pipes for heating, and water closets and wash stands. Coils for heating the lower passages have been ordered. The old steam boiler and pump with which this part of the building was supplied with water have been taken away and in their place a system of water pipes has been attached to the new tank in the south wing, which insures an ample supply of water to this part of the building, and at the same time gets rid of the noise, inconvenience and expense attending the old arrangement.

I again call attention to the necessity of providing some means for heating the rotunda, and have included in the estimates an item to defray the cost of an apparatus for this purpose.

Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

Amount paid for painting and glazing	$1,750 12
Amount paid for iron-frame skylights, (ordered)	3,850 00
Amount paid for fitting up guard room	598 56
Amount paid for plumbing and material	2,170 30
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as copper, lumber, hardware, bricks, &c.	931 50
Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers, &c. for general repairs	4,065 22
Total	13,365 70

Cash account annual repairs of the Capitol.

Amount available October 31, 1867	$7,258 77.
Amount appropriated July 20, 1868	15,000 00
Total	22,258 77
Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868	13,365 70
Leaving on the 31st of October, 1868, an unexpended balance of	8,893 07

An appropriation of $10,000 is required for the necessary repairs and improvements for the central portion of the building, and for heating the rotunda and passages $15,000.

Extension of the Capitol grounds.

The grounds north of the Capitol have been graded and $53{,}196\frac{1}{10}$ loads of earth have been put in the terraces and the square south.

I again call attention to the necessity of making some provision for the disposition of the stables for the mail wagons, &c., for the Senate and House, so that the present buildings can be cleared away and the space they occupy filled and graded.

I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of the passage of the authorizing the purchase of squares 687 and 688, as I have before these squares are indispensable to the proper enlargement of the pu grounds.

If these grounds are extended to C streets north and south, and riage roads and drives made connecting with and continuing thro the mall and the President's grounds, a magnificent park could be tained. These drives could be so arranged by means of raised bri across some of the streets which run through the mall, that carri could run almost from the Capitol to the President's mansion witl touching a paved street.

I earnestly hope that Congress may take the subject of treating Capitol, President's grounds and the mall as one, and adopt some p looking to their ultimate improvement and embellishment as a unit

As the steam saw-mill, which is now rented to private parties, is of little use to this work, I recommend its disposal at public auctio order to clear the grounds, unless a law should be passed for the ex sion of the central building; and even in case the United States sh have further use for the mill it should be taken from the Capitol grou

Amount expended from October 31, 1867, *to October* 31, 1868.

Amount paid for earth, for filling	$5,319
Amount paid on rolls for labor	4,634
Amount paid for picks and shovels	73
	10,027

Cash account.

Amount available October 31, 1867	$27
Amount appropriated July 20, 1868	10,000
	10,027
Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868,	10,027

NEW DOME.

Besides the repairs and painting to the dome, it was found neces to keep three laborers constantly at work cleaning and dusting, in or to make it fit for the reception of visitors. These laborers have b paid out of the appropriation for finishing and repairing.

The services of painters are continually required to keep the iron f from rust stains and to fasten joints. Several chimneys open under apron, and some even connect with columns, which become smoke-sta I recommend that these chimneys be changed so as to prevent furt stains and other injuries to the dome.

Amount expended from October 31, 1867, *to October* 31, 1868.

Amount paid for paint and painting	$2,511
Amount paid for wire for lighting apparatus	341
Amount paid for iron work	2,967
Amount paid on rolls of watchmen and laborers	2,627
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as bricks, hardware, lumber, &c	1,022
	12,470

Cash account.

Amount available October 31, 1867	$8,582 95
Amount appropriated July 20, 1868	5,000 00
	13,582 95
Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868,	12,470 92
Leaving on the 31st of October, 1868, an unexpended balance of	1,112 03

An appropriation of $5,000 will be required to paint this work, and to keep it in order during the next fiscal year.

PATENT OFFICE BUILDING.

The only work yet to do to complete the building is cleaning down and pointing the marble work of the north front; to make and put in place a portion of the iron fence; to sod and pave the yards, and to pave G street from Seventh to Ninth streets.

Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

Amount paid for dressing and setting marble, and for flagging and curb	$19,623 58
Amount paid on rolls of watchmen, laborers, &c	4,888 93
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as lime, sand, cement, copper, bricks, &c	6,362 75
	30,875 26

Cash account.

Amount available October 31, 1867	$21,300 14
Amount appropriated July 20, 1868	10,000 00
Amount of proceeds of sale of old material	109 28
	31,409 42
Amount expended from October 31, 1867, to October 31, 1868,	30,875 26
Leaving on the 31st October, 1868, an unexpended balance of	534 16

An appropriation of $12,000 is asked for to finish this building, and to pave G street from Seventh to Ninth.

CITY HALL.

The appropriation for certain repairs and improvements of the eastern portion of the city hall has not become available. A proviso in the law forbids the expenditure of any portion of the sum until the corporate authorities appropriated and expended a like sum for similar repairs on the west portion of the building. The difficulties which have prevented the organization of the city councils for so long a time having been overcome, it is expected that the corporate authorities will soon provide for doing their part of the work, as it is of great importance that the roof should be repaired, and the joints in the cornice and blocking course made tight, to prevent damage to the building during the winter.

Recapitulation of appropriations required for the foregoing works.

United States Capitol extension	$75,000 00
Annual repairs United States Capitol	10,000 00
Heating the rotunda, the old Hall of Representatives, and the offices and stairways connected therewith	15,000 00
New dome of the United States Capitol	5,000 00
North front United States Patent Office building	12,000 00

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW'D CLARK,
Architect United States Capitol Extension.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN OF THE JAIL

IN

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1868.

NOVEMBER 1, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with an act of Congress of February 29, 1864, requiring the warden of the jail to make an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, I have the honor to submit following:

The District has never been more in need of a new jail than at the present time. In consequence of the great increase of crime it has for the past year been crowded to repletion; at times I think it impossible to find room for one more, our ventilation being so very poor. I am opposed to crowding every cell so that the inmates can hardly turn around, much less sleep in them, which is very often the case. It should be borne in mind that only one-half of the building is in a fit condition to keep securely the desperate class of characters we have to deal with, viz., the half facing G street, it being divided off into corridors, three cells 8 by 10 feet opening into each corridor. The cells are used at night exclusively for the purpose of shutting the prisoners off from the corridor, thereby denying them the privilege of having recourse to the windows as a means of escape. As it is, it requires the guards to be on the move and watch continually during the night to prevent any mischief that may be contemplated and would be executed were it not for their vigilance. The other half is used only for keeping those charged with light crimes, who consequently would not attempt to get away. It is divided off into rooms with from one to two windows in each, and wooden instead of iron doors. In view of these facts it is earnestly to be hoped that the erection of the new jail will not be much longer delayed.

The health of the prisoners has been as good as could be expected during the year, but fearing we might possibly have an epidemic, I, acting upon the advice of the physician, Dr. Young, had the premises throughout well cleaned, and the building as well ventilated as possible.

In fact our jail seems to have been built without any correct idea of the science of ventilation, and to remedy this defect I would respectfully urge the application of some modern improved ventilator which will exhaust the foul and supply pure air. We have also been free in the use of disinfectants, and point with pride to the remarkable degree of health prevailing as the good results of the efforts made in that directon. Only three persons have died in jail during the year, and of these two were past recovery before they were received into the jail. First, John Bell, (colored,) died December 23, 1867, from effects of pistol wounds. Second, Mary Gant, (colored,) died December 31, 1867, burned almost to a cinder in the station-house the night prior to her admission into this building. Third, Lucy Sprague, died November 29, 1867, of consumption.

For interesting information in connection with the hospital department I would refer you to the physician's report; at the same time I would respectfully commend his views to your consideration.

I have done nothing in the line of repairs except what was actually necessary for the preservation of the premises and security of the inmates of the prison.

The evil arising from the indiscriminate admission of visitors into the interior of the jail is apparent to every one having the least knowledge of its effects; consequently I issued a general order excluding visitors, except in special cases.

It is a very important fact with regard to finance that the number committed by the court and magistrates to serve out terms of sentence exceeds that of last year, or any preceding year, by about 127 per cent., while the number sent to Albany is 20 per cent. less than last year. The daily average of prisoners this year over last is 16⅔ per cent. Daily average last year, 86; this year, 100; a difference or increase of 14.

It has been alleged by outside parties that the expenditures on account of the jail for the current year have been $10,000 greater than for any preceding year, and for refutation of such charge I would respectfully refer you to Table No. 4, which exhibits a total expenditure of $34,388 37. When the salaries of the five additional guards and the messenger placed on duty August 1, 1867, (an annual expense of $6,720,) and the increase in the daily average of prisoners as explained above, are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the expenses of the current year on account of the same number of guards and prisoners have been about $4,000 smaller than those of last year.

Total number of commitments for the year, 1,065.

Total number of persons committed for the year, 1,022.

TABLE No .1.—*Classification of crimes.*

Murder	6
Accessory	2
Assault with intent to kill	57
Assault and battery	133
Robbery	42
Burglary	40
Grand larceny	143
Petit larceny	320
Security to keep the peace	84
Rape and attempt	6
Arson	3
Bawdyhouse	12
Horsestealing	25
Violating revenue laws	2
Fines	31
Infanticide	2
Trespass	13
Sodomy	2
Adultery	1
Witnesses	13
Receiving stolen goods	10
False pretences and fraud	8
Abuse of license laws	3
Contempt of court	10

Indecent exposure	6
Abandonment of infant	3
Forgery	4
Fugitives from justice	6
Riot	10
Malicious mischief	3
Selling lottery tickets	1
Profanity	1
Bigamy	3
Bastardy	3
Disorderly house	3
Perjury	5

The number of prisoners confined in jail at the present time 141, which may be classified as follows:

White men	23
White women	4
White boys	1
Colored men	74
Colored women	26
Colored boys	10
Colored girls	3

TABLE No. 2.—*This table exhibits the number sentenced during the year.*

Fines	5
Larceny	110
Assault and battery	33
Trespass	13
Disorderly	3
Resisting officers	2
Gambling	3
Contempt of court	1
Concealed weapons	1
Indecent exposure	4
Cheating	2
Selling liquor	5
Riot	10
False pretence	1
Killing game	1
Cruelty to child	1
Indecent language	6
Total	201

The number sentenced by the criminal court, District of Columbia.	158
By the county magistrate	43

TABLE No. 3.—*Consolidated monthly registry of prisoners for the year ending October* 31, 1868.

Date.	White men.	White women.	White boys.	Colored men.	Colored women.	Colored boys.	Colored girls.	Total number committed each month.
1867.								
November	30	5	1	37	6	3	1	[illegible]
December	28	8	2	44	10	6	.....	[illegible]
1868.								
January	22	4	1	50	9	6	.....	[illegible]
February	26	2	2	31	6	.....	1	[illegible]
March	20	4	1	29	8	4	.....	[illegible]
April	18	4	1	32	4	5	.....	[illegible]
May	31	4	.....	28	5	1	.....	[illegible]
June	24	4	1	48	6	6	2	[illegible]
July	25	3	5	66	16	4	.....	[illegible]
August	12	7	1	46	12	4	1	[illegible]
September	32	4	1	46	10	4	1	[illegible]
October	20	5	1	37	20	6	2	[illegible]
Total for the year	288	54	17	494	112	49	8	1,02[illegible]

Of the total number of persons committed during the year, there have been colored (663) six hundred and sixty-three; white (359) three hundred and fifty-nine.

The right hand column indicates the total number of prisoners committed to jail each month.

The bottom line the number (classified) committed during the year.

TABLE No. 4.—*Expenditures incurred on account of the United States jail for the year commencing November* 1, 1867, *and ending October* 31, 1868, *salaries of warden and guards included.*

Salary of warden	$2,000 00
Salary of physician	1,000 00
Salary of messenger	720 00
Salaries of 14 guards, at $1,200 per annum each	16,800 00
Salaries of 2 cooks, at $25 per month	600 00
Subsistence	7,832 01
Repairs on jail and outbuildings	851 35
Clothing, blankets, bed-ticking, shoes, &c.,	1,073 19
Fuel, stoves, and lights	1,057 41
Transportation of prisoners to Albany penitentiary, and house of refuge, Baltimore	1,908 98
Medicines	177 91
Funeral expenses	30 00
Contingent expenses	337 61
Aggregate total for the year	34,388 35

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. HUESTIS.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT U. S. JAIL, D. C.,
November 1, 1868.

SIR: Nothing unusual has occurred in this department during my service in it for the past 10 months. No epidemic has prevailed. The diseases affecting the prisoners have been those incident to the season and to the climatic influences of this region of country. They have been manageable, no death occurring. There have been more than the usual number of venereal cases, and of an obstinate character.

It is to be hoped that before long the proper authorities will have erected a building which, while it insures the safe-keeping of the prisoners, will afford the attending physician the means of doing justice to them and to himself in the treatment of their diseases.

A very simple hospital arrangement would secure this; cells large enough to contain one prisoner only, with water and water-closet in each, would enable the warden to make each inmate responsible for its cleanliness during health, and during sickness afford a quiet well ventilated apartment fit for their treatment. The solitary confinement of the prisoner, besides the moral effect, would afford an efficient means of preserving health, and rendering such diseases as might arise more manageable. A guard detailed for duty as an hospital attendant or steward would, under the direction of the physician, soon become competent to prepare such medicines as might be required, and his administration of them personally would render the treatment more efficient. Medicines should be kept in the institution in quantity sufficient for the use of the sick, to be dispensed by the steward. This would prove not only an advantage to the sick, but a great economy to the government.

I hope that these objects may be kept in view when a new building is prepared, and I beg that you will urge upon the authorities their necessity.

It is wonderful that the prison in its present arrangement can be kept so clean as it is, and its atmosphere comparatively fit for the inmates, crowded as it is in the summer months. The small cells filled with prisoners, with no opening but a door opening upon a corridor on the north of them, and never feeling the southern air, it is astonishing that there is not more disease. Nothing but the extreme watchfulness of the officers of the prison, their untiring activity in removing the offal, and in using all the means at their disposal for the purpose of purifying the air of the building, could preserve even comparative health.

It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the cheerful and efficient assistance they have always given me in my arrangement of the affairs in this department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. YOUNG,
Physician United States Jail.

WM. H. HUESTIS, Esq.,
Warden United States jail.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF COLUMBIAN HOSPITAL AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 1, 1868.

RESPECTED SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the third annual report of the surgeon-in-chief of the Columbia Hospital for Women. This report will detail to you the efficient working of that admirable charity, and the need there is for the fostering care of your department of the government, in order to make the hospital what the wants of the community demand, and the generosity of its friends desire to accomplish.

I am very familiar with the arrangements, economy, and work which characterize this public charity, and am confident that in particular and as a whole it is all its friends and patrons can expect it to be or do with its present limited facilities for usefulness.

If you, dear sir, can find it consistent with your official and personal position to award to it the influence of your generous commendation to Congress, I am sure you will essentially promote its philanthropic utility, and greatly encourage the directors, surgeon, and consulting surgeons, and oblige yours, truly,

A. D. GILLETTE,
President of the Board of Directors of Columbia Hospital for Women.

Hon. SECRETARY BROWNING.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM,
Washington, D. C. October 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following summary of the operations of the hospital under my charge for the year ending June 30, 1868:

Patients remaining under treatment at date of last report	71
Admitted for treatment during the year	560
Total under treatment during the year	631
Of these there were discharged cured	549
Of these there were discharged relieved	10
Of these there died	12
Remaining under treatment at this date	60
	631

Of the 12 deaths reported there died from—

Phthisis pulmonalis	3
Dysentery	1
Pyemia	1
Ovariotomy	1
Inanition (infants)	4
Premature births	2
	12

Free patients admitted during the year	527
Free patients remaining at date of last report	71
Pay patients admitted during the year	33
	631

Out-door patients (free)	322
In-door patients admitted upon the orders of the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of Interior, and Major General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General United States army	276
	598

No patients were admitted upon any other orders than those of the above-named officials, the directors in all cases referring the applicants to one or the other of the gentlemen above named.

The increasing number of patients has necessitated a considerable expenditure for furniture, bedding, &c. The amount appropriated by Congress to aid in the support of the institution for the year embraced in this report was $10,000; this, with the amount received from pay patients, $1,339 44, has fallen far short of the necessary expenditure, which was $18,339 44, leaving the institution, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, in debt to the amount of $7,000.

The admissions to the free beds were so numerous that most of the available space was occupied by them, to the exclusion of many of those who were desirous of securing private rooms, and who, by the amount they could have paid, would have been of considerable aid to the institution. This state of things must continue until more accommodation is afforded, which cannot be in the present building, which, independent of its small size, is ill adapted by its construction to the wants of a public hospital.

I would most respectfully recommend that the following appropriations be asked for the ensuing fiscal year:

For the support of the institution, over and above the probable amount which will be received from pay patients	$15,000
For deficiency occasioned by the necessary expenditure in excess of income during the year embraced in this report	7,000
For rent and necessary repairs	3,000
	25,000

In the estimates submitted to Congress for this institution at its last session was one item of $70,000 for the purchase of a suitable piece of ground, and the erection thereon of a permanent building; this sum was not appropriated, and I would most respectfully urge that the application be renewed the forthcoming session.

The lease of the building now occupied by the hospital expires in March, 1870, and it is not probable that the directors will be able to secure its renewal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. THOMPSON,
Surgeon-in-chief.

Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D.,
President of the Board of Directors.

FOR USE IN LIBRARY BUILDING ONLY
DO NOT REMOVE